





A scolare at Pares had done many full synnys, tho whylike he hade schame to schryffe hym of.  
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.  
Thanne Mede for here mysdedes to that man kaled.  
And shroue hire of hire shrewedness shameles, I trouwe.  
Piers Plowman (B), lll. 44.

I am bound, . . . If I have hurt my neighbor, to shrive  
myself unto him, and to make him amends.  
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 23.

Bid call the ghostly man  
Hither, and let me shrive me clean and die.  
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

II. *intrans.* 1. To receive a confession, impose the necessary penance, and grant absolution.

Per. It fell upon a holy eve,  
W'ed. Hey, ho, halldaye!  
Per. When holy fathers went to shrive;  
W'ed. Now gioneth this roundelay.  
Spenser, Shep. Cal., August.

2. To make confession.  
Add who art thou, thou Gray Brother,  
That I should shrive to thee?  
Scott, Gray Brother.

shrive<sup>2</sup> (shriv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shrived*, ppr. *shriving*. [Origin obscure; the form suggests a confusion of *shire* with *shred* or *shroud* in similar meanings.] To prune (trees). [Prov. Eng.]

shrivel (shriv'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shrivelled* or *shrivelled*, ppr. *shrivelling* or *shrivelling*. [Not found in ME.; a freq. form, perhaps ult. based on ONorth. *skrepa*, pive away; cf. Norw. *skrypa*, waste, from the adj., Norw. *skryt*, transitory, frail, = Sw. dial. *skryp*, wonk, feeble, frail, = Icel. *skrjupr*, brittle, frail (cf. Sw. *skrjuplig* = Dan. *skrjebelig*, feeble); perhaps ult. connected with *shrink*, *shrink*. The relations of these forms are not clear.] I. *intrans.* To contract; draw or be drawn into wrinkles; shrink and form corrugations, as a leaf in the hot sun, or the skin with age.

When, shrivelling like a parched scroll,  
The flaming heavens together roll.  
Scott, L. of L. M., vl. 31.

The century shrivels like a scroll,  
The past becomes the present.  
O. W. Holmes, Burns's Centennial Celebration.  
And the vines shrivelled in the breath of war.  
Whittier, Mithridates at Chios.

=Syn. To *shrive* is to become wrinkled or corrugated by contraction; to *shrink* is, as a rule, to contract while preserving the same general form.

II. *trans.* 1. To contract into wrinkles; cause to shrink into corrugations.

A fire from heaven came and shrivell'd up  
Their bodies, even to loathing.  
Shak., Pericles, II. 4. 9.

Dipping the bough of life, so pleasant once,  
In fire which shrivelled leaf and bud alike.  
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 259.

2. To make narrow; limit in scope.  
None but shrivelled souls with narrow vision of the facts  
of life can entertain the notion that Philosophy ought to  
be restricted within the limits of the Logic of Signs.  
G. H. Lewis, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 221.

3. To wither; blight; render impotent.  
Milton was less tolerant; he shrivelled up the lips of his  
revilers by the austerity of his scorn.  
Landon, Imaginary Conversations, Southey and Porson, II.

shriven (shriv'n). A past participle of *shrive*.  
shriv'er (shriv'vēr), *n.* [ME. *schryver*, *ssrivere*; < *shrive* + *-er*.] One who shrives; a confessor.

He sel zlgze his zennes elyrlliche and nakedhehe, zuo  
thet the *ssrivere* lzj lmay see openliche the herte . . . of  
him that him ssriveth.  
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 174.

When he was made a shriv'er, 'twas for shrift.  
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., III. 2. 163.

shriving (shriv'ving), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *shrive*.] Shrift; the act of one who shrives, or (as a priest) hears confession.

Better a short tale than a bad long shriving.  
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, I. 643.

shriving-pew (shriv'ving-pū), *n.* Same as *confessional*, 1.

To the Joyner for takynge downe the shriving pew, and  
making another pew in the same place.  
Churchwardens Accounts (1548) of St. Michael's, Carn-

hill (ed. Overall, p. 63). (Davies.)

shroudly, *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *shroudily*.

shrockled (shrok'ld), *a.* [Pp. of \**shrockle*, appar. a freq. of \**shrock*, var. of *shrug*, ult. < Sw. dial. *skrukka*, etc., shrink: see *shruk*, *shrug*.] Withered. [Halliwell.] [Prev. Eng.]

shroff<sup>1</sup>, *n.* See *shuff*.

shroff<sup>2</sup> (shrof'), *n.* [A syncopated form of Anglo-Ind. *sharaf*, *saraff*, < Hind. *sarrāf*, commonly *sarāf*, vernacularly *sarāph*, *sarāpe*, *sarāpu*, etc., < Ar. *sarrāf*, *sairāf* (initial *sād*), a money-

changer, a banker (cf. Heb. *sōrēf*, a goldsmith), < *sarafa*, change (money), spend (money).] 1. In India, a banker or money-changer.—2. In China, Japan, etc., a native teller or silver-expert, employed by banks and mercantile establishments to inspect and count all dollars that reach the firm, and detect and throw out the bad or defaced ones.

shroff<sup>2</sup> (shrof'), *v. t.* [< *shroff*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] To inspect for the purpose of detecting and throwing out what is bad: as, to *shroff* dollars. [Ports of China and Japan.]

shroffage (shrof'ij), *n.* [< *shroff*<sup>2</sup> + *-age*.] 1. The examination of coins by an expert, and the separation of the good from the debased or defaced.—2. The expense of such expert inspection.

shrog (shreg), *n.* [An assimilated form of *serog*.] A shrub: same as *serog*.

They entt then downe two summer shrogges  
That grew both under a breere,  
And sett them threescore rood in twaine  
To shoote the prickes y-fere.  
Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne (Percy's Reliques).

shroud (shrod), *v. t.* A variant of *shroud*.  
shroud<sup>1</sup> (shroud), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shrowd*; < ME. *shroud*, *schroud*, *schrowde*, *shrud*, *schrud*, < AS. *scrūd*, a garment, clothing, = Icel. *skrúðr*, the shrouds of a ship, standing rigging, tackle, gear, appendages, ornaments, the furniture of a church, also a kind of stuff, = Norw. *skrud*, dress, ornament, = Sw. Dan. *skrud*, dress, attire; prob. orig. a piece of stuff 'cut,' < Teut. √ *skrud*, whence also *shred*: see *shred*.] 1. A garment; a covering of the nature of a garment; something which envelops and conceals; clothing.

I slope me in shroudes as I a shepe [shepherd] were,  
In habite as an heremite vnholy of workes.  
Piers Plowman (B), ProL, l. 2.

Than bycometh the ground so proude  
That it wol have a newe shroude.  
Rons. of the Rose, l. 64.

Gine my unkednes  
Some shroud to shelter it.  
Chapman, Odyssey, vl. 274.

And Jura answers, through her misty shroud,  
Back to the Juyvus Alps, who call to her aloud!  
Byron, Child of Harold, III. 92.

2. A winding-sheet; a piece of linen or other cloth in which a dead body is enveloped; hence, by extension, a garment for the dead, as a long white robe or gown, prepared expressly for the burial.

The shroud wherela our Saviours blessed body was  
wrapped when it was put into the Sepulchre.  
Corbett, Cradler, I. 7a.

The kaell, the shroud, the mattock, and the grave.  
Young, Night Thoughts, IV. 1a.

3. Protection.  
But it would warm his spirits  
To hear from me you hail left Antony,  
And put yourself under his shroud,  
The universal landlori.  
Shak., A. and C., III. 13. 71.

4. A place of shelter; covert; retreat.  
To schewe his lygte in every shroued and shade.  
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Anth. 134, l. 23. (Halliwell.)

Vato a selly shroud,  
A sheepeeote closely bulle  
Amid the woodde.  
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 97.

The shroud to which he won his fair-eyed oxen.  
Chapman.

Run to your shrouds within these brakes and trees.  
Milton, Comus, l. 147.

5. A place under ground, as the burrow of an animal, a vault, the crypt of a church, etc.: sometimes in the plural, used collectively as a singular.

The shrouds, . . . a covered spce on the side of the  
church (St. Paul's), to protect the congregation in inclement  
seasons.  
Pennant, London (ed. 1813), p. 612.

The shrouds or crowds, as we learn from Stow, was a  
chapel under the choir of St. Paul's Church, where sermons  
were preached in the winter, and when the weather would  
not permit an audience to stand in the churchyard.

Lutimer, Sermon of the Plough, note.

6. One of the two annular plates at the periphery of a water-wheel which form the sides of the buckets.

shroud<sup>1</sup> (shroud), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *shrowd*; < ME. *schrouden*, *schruden*, *scruden*, also *schreden*, *shriden*, *sruden* (pret. *schrudde*, also *schred*, *srid*, pp. *shrid*, *schred*, *isshrud*, *isshrud*), < AS. *sergðan*, *seridan* (= Icel. *skrýða*), clothe, < *scrud*, a garment: see *shroud*, *n.* Cf. *enshroud*.] I. *trans.* 1. To cover as with a garment or veil; especially, to clothe (a dead body) for burial.

Thus shrouding his body in the sklnne, by stalking he  
approacheth the Deere.  
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 131.

The trestle-bearers and the persons who held the flambaux were shrouded from forehead to foot in white sheets with holes pierced for the eyes.

T. B. Aldrich, Poakapog to Pesth, p. 33.

2. To clothe one's self in; put on.  
Ligber [Lueifer] he *sriddle* a dere srud,  
An he wrnthe in him-seluen prud.  
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), I. 271.

3. To cover or deck as with a garment; ever-spread; inclose; envelop.

Ther is neither busk aor hay  
In May, that it nyl shrouded ben.  
Rons. of the Rose, l. 55.

Thy Virgin Womb in wondrous sort shall shroud  
Jesus the God.  
Covley, Davids, II.

The portraits of my forefathers, shrouded in dust, like  
the forms they represent. Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 146.

4. To cover so as to disguise or conceal; veil; obscure.

Sorrow eloso shrouded la hart,  
I know, to kepe la burdenous smart.  
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

Take heed thou hast not, under our integrity,  
Shrouded unlawful plots. Ford, Broken Heart, III. 1.

And sometimes too he shrouds  
His soaring Wings among the Clouds.  
Covley, Pindaric Odes, I. 9.

5. To shelter; screen; hide.  
Millions of birds sang shrouded in the shade.  
Puttenham, Partheniades, IX.

Those terrors of slaves, and mirrors of fools, . . . for  
all their puissance, are glad to run into a hole, and cowardly  
shroud themselves. Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 540.

Beneath an abbey's roof  
One evening sumptuously lodged; the next  
Humbly, in a religious hospital;  
Or haply shrouded in a hermit's cell. Wordsworth.

Shrouded gear, shrouded pinion, a gear or pinion in  
which the ends of the teeth are protected and strengthened  
by flanges extending usually as high as the point of  
the teeth.

II. *intrans.* 1. To put one's self under cover; take shelter.

I will hero shroud till the dregs of the storm be past.  
Shak., Tempest, II. 2. 43.

We see a cloud,  
And, fearing to be wet, do run and shroud  
Under a bush.  
Randolph, An Eclogue to Master Jonson.

If your stray attendance be yet lodged,  
Or shroud within these limits, I shall know.  
Milton, Comus, I. 316.

2. To gather together, as boats do for warmth. *Palgrave. (Halliwell.)*

shroud<sup>2</sup> (shroud), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shrowd*; < ME. \**schroud* (in naut. sense), < Icel. *skrúðr*, the shrouds of a ship, standing rigging, tackle, gear, = Norw. *skrud*, shrouds, tackle, orig. 'dress,' = Sw. Dan. *skrud* = AS. *scrūd*, dress: see *shroud*.] One of a set of strong ropes extending from a ship's mastsheads to each side of the ship to support the mast. The shrouds of the lower masts and topmasts are generally spoken of as *rigging*; as, the fore-, main-, or mizzen-rigging. The topmast-shrouds extend from the topmast-heads to the top-rims. The topgallant-shrouds extend from the topgallant-mast-heads to the outer ends of the topmast-cross-trees, and frequently thence to the tops. The bowsprit-shrouds support the bowsprit on both sides. The futtock-shrouds, to which the lower ends of the topmast and topgallant-shrouds are secured, extend from the outer rims of the tops and cross-trees to a spider-band round the lower mast or topmast. The lower ends of the fore-, main-, and mizzen-shrouds are set up to chain-plates bolted to the side of the ship. See cuts under *channel*<sup>2</sup> and *ship*.

Such a noise arose  
As the shrouds make at sea in a stiff tempest.  
Shak., Hen. VIII., IV. 1. 72.

Twice the Saylor's had essay'd  
To heave him o're, . . .  
And now the third time strove they him to cast  
Yet by the shrouds the third time held he fast.  
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 5.

Bentinel shroudst. See *bentinel*.

shroud<sup>3</sup> (shroud), *v. t.* [Also *shrowd*, *shrood*; a var. of *shred* (due in part to association with the ult. related *shroud*<sup>1</sup>): see *shred*, *v.*] To lop the branches from; trim, as a tree. [Prev. Eng.]

A fellow in North Wales, shrouding of a tree, fell down  
on his head, and his braine fractured, and lay for dead.  
Aubrey's Wiltshire, MS. Ashmole. (Halliwell.)

By the time the tree was felled and shrouded.  
T. Hughes. (Imp. Dict.)

shroud<sup>3</sup> (shroud), *n.* [A var. of *shred*, or directly from the verb *shroud*<sup>3</sup>, q. v.] 1. A cutting, as of a tree or plant; a slip.

The lyke they affirme of plantes or shrouddes of younge  
vines. Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on Amer-ica, ed. Arber, p. 73).

2. A bough; a branch; hence, collectively, the branching top or foliage of a tree.

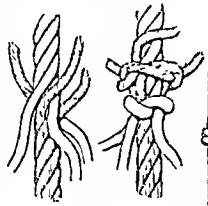
A cedar in Lebanon, with fair branches and with a shad-  
owing shroud.  
Ezek. xxxi. 3.



Where like a mounting Cedar he should beare  
His plumed top aloft into the ayre,  
And let these shrubs sit underneath his shroudes,  
Whilst in his armes he doth embrace the cloudes.  
*Drayton, Queen Margaret to Duke of Suffolk.*  
In illum-shrouds the hangbird clings  
*Lowell, Biglow Papers, vi.*

**shrouding** (shrou' ding), *n.* [*< shroud<sup>1</sup> + -ing<sup>1</sup>.*] The sides of a water-wheel which form the ends of the buckets.

**shrouding-gear** (shrou' ding-gēr), *n.* A cog-gear in which the cogs are protected or strengthened by a flange at the side which comes out even with the face of the wheel, and makes the cogs in effect mortises in the face of the wheel. *E. H. Knight.*



Shroud-knot.

**shroud-knot** (shroud' not), *n.* A knot by which the two parts of a shroud which has been broken or shot away are reunited.

**shroudless** (shroud' les), *a.* [*< shroud<sup>1</sup> + -less.*] 1. Without a shroud: especially noting a dead body unburied, or buried hastily.

To where a mangled corpse,  
Expos'd without remorse,  
Lies shroudless, unentomb'd he points the way.  
*Dodsley, Melpomene.*

2. Unveiled; unobscured.  
Above the stars in shroudless beauty shine.  
*C. Swain, quoted in Southey's Doctor, lxxviii. (Darcs.)*

**shroudlike** (shroud' lik), *a.* Resembling a shroud; hence, funereal.

And thou, whose hands the shroudlike cypress rear.  
*Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, l. 25.*

**shroud-plate** (shroud' plāt), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, same as *chain-plate*. See cut under *chain<sup>2</sup>*.—2. In *mach.*, same as *shroud<sup>1</sup>*, 6.

**shroud-rope** (shroud' rōp), *n.* Rope fit to make a ship's shrouds of.

**shroud-stopper** (shroud' stop' ēr), *n.* *Naut.*, a piece of rope made fast above and below the damaged part of a shroud which has been injured by shot or otherwise, in order to secure it. See *stopper*.

**shroudy** (shrou' di), *a.* [*< shroud<sup>1</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>.*] Affording shelter. [*Rare.*]

If your stray attendance be yet lodg'd  
Within these shroudy limits.  
*Milton, MS. of Comus, Trinity College, Cambridge. (Rich.)*

**shrove<sup>1</sup>** (shrōv), *n.* [Found only in comp. *Shrove-tide*, *Shrove Tuesday*, and the derived verb *shrove*; *< ME. \*shrof* (in comp. *shrofsday*: see *Shrove-day*), *< AS. scefian* (pret. *sceaf*), *shrive*: see *shrive<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. *shrift*.] *Shrift*; *shriving*: used only in composition, or in such phrases as *Shrove Tuesday*. See *shrift* and *shriving*.—*Shrove Monday*, the day before *Shrove Tuesday*. Also *Collop Monday*.—*Shrove Sunday*, the Sunday before *Shrove Tuesday*; *Quinquagesima Sunday*.—*Shrove Tuesday*, the Tuesday before the first day in Lent, or Ash Wednesday: so called from the custom of making confession on that day, in preparation for Lent. The day formerly was, and in some places still is, passed in sports and merrymaking. Also called *Pancake Tuesday* (see *pancake*), *Fastens Tuesday*, in Scotland *Fasterns-een* or *Fastens'Een*, and by the French *Mardi gras*. See *Shrove-tide*.

As fit as . . . a pancake for *Shrove Tuesday*.  
*Shak., All's Well, li. 2. 25.*

Cock-fighting and throwing at cocks on *Shrove Tuesday*, and playing at hand-ball for tansy-cakes at Easter-tide.  
*Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 451.*

**shrove<sup>1</sup>** (shrōv), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *shroved*, ppr. *shroving*. [*< shrove<sup>1</sup>, n.*] To take part in the festivities of *Shrove-tide*; hence, in general, to make merry.

As though he went  
A shrouing through the city.  
*Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, iiii. 1.*  
*Berlingaccione*, one that loveth to shrouc ever and make good cheer.  
*Florio, 1611.*

**shrove<sup>2</sup>** (shrōv). Preterit of *shrive<sup>1</sup>*.  
**shrove-cake** (shrōv' kāk), *n.* 1. A pancake made at *Shrove-tide*, and holding an important place in the merrymaking of the season.—2. A small cake made to give to children at *Shrove-tide*. *Hallivell.*

**Shrove-day**, *n.* [*ME. shrofsday*; *< shrove<sup>1</sup> + day.*] Same as *Shrove Tuesday*.

**shrove-prentice<sup>1</sup>** (shrōv' pren' tīs), *n.* One of a set of ruffianly fellows who took at *Shrove-tide* the name of "London Prentices."

More cruel than *shrove-prentices*, when they,  
Drunk in a brothel house, are bid to pay.  
*Davenant, Madagascar (1648), p. 28. (Hallivell.)*

**shrover** (shrō'vēr), *n.* One who goes in company with others from house to house singing for cakes at *Shrove-tide*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**Shrove-tide** (shrōv' tid), *n.* Time of confession; specifically, the period between the evening of the Saturday before *Quinquagesima Sunday* and the morning of *Ash Wednesday*, as being the period when people were shriven in preparation for Lent: still further restricted to designate *Shrove Tuesday*.

And welcome merry *Shrove-tide*.

*Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 38.*

In Essex and Suffolk, at *Shrove-tide* or upon *Shrove Tuesday*, after the confession, it was usual for the farmer to permit his ploughman to go to the barn blindfolded, and "thresh the fat hen," saying, "if you can kill her then give it thy men; and go you and dine on fritters and pancakes." *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 451.*

*Shrove-tide*, or the week before Lent, brought along with it more than one religious and ritual observance.

*Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 61.*

**shroving<sup>1</sup>** (shrō'ving), *n.* [*Verbal n. of shrove<sup>1</sup>, v.*] The celebration of *Shrove-tide*; hence, in general, any merrymaking or festivity.

All which we on this stage shall act or say  
Doth solemnize Apollo's *shroving* day;  
Whilst thus we greet you by our words and pens,  
Our *shroving* bodeth death to none but hens.  
*W. Wackings, Apollo Shroving (1626), p. 6. (Nares.)*

Eating, drinking, merry-making. . . what else, I beseech you, was the whole life of this miserable man here, but in a manner a perpetual *shroving*?  
*Hales, Sermon on Luke xvi. 25.*

**shroving-time** (shrō'ving-tīm), *n.* *Shrove-tide*.

If thir absolute Determination be to enthrall us, before so long a Lent of Servitude they may permit us a little *Shroving-time* first, wherein to speak freely, and take our leaves of Liberty.  
*Milton, Free Commonwealth.*

**shrovy** (shrō'vi), *a.* A dialectal variant, assimilated and transposed, of *scurvy<sup>1</sup>*. *Hallivell.*

**shrow<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* An obsolete form of *shrub<sup>1</sup>*.

**shrub<sup>1</sup>** (shrub), *n.* [*< ME. shrob, schrob, schrob*, an assimilated form of *scrub*, *\*scrub*, *< AS. scrob*, a shrub; preserved in *Scrob-scire*, Shropshire, *Scrobbs-lyrig*, Shrewsbury (Ht. Shrewsbury), *Scrobbs-lyrig-seyre*, Shrewsburyshire, the older name of *Shropshire*; cf. *scrubby*, a shrubby. Cf. *E. dial. shruff*, also *scroff*, refuse wood. See *scrub<sup>1</sup>*.] A woody plant with stems branched from or near the ground, and, in general, smaller than a tree; a bush, or woody vine. The line which divides trees from shrubs is to a large extent arbitrary, and is often very unsatisfactory in application, but in general the name *shrub* may be applied to a woody plant of less size than a tree, with several permanent woody stems dividing from the bottom, more slender and lower than in a tree. The line between shrub and herb is also indistinct, as many herbaceous plants are more or less woody. For practical purposes shrubs are divided into the deciduous and evergreen kinds. There are many very ornamental flowering shrubs, among the best-known of which are those belonging to the genera *Rosa*, *Rhododendron*, *Kalmia*, *Viburnum*, *Philadelphus*, *Vaccinium*. Among evergreen shrubs are the box and various heaths. Compare *tree*, *herb*.

If the Cedar be so Weather-beaten, we poor *Shrubs* must not murmur to bear Part of the Storm.

*Hovell, Letters, li. 76.*

So thick entwined,  
As one continued brake, the undergrowth  
Of shrubs and tangling bushes had perplex'd  
All path of man or beast that pass'd that way.  
*Milton, P. L., iv. 176.*

Gooseberries and currants are *shrubs*; oaks and cherries are trees.

Sweetly-smelling *Shrubs* the Ground o'er shade.  
*Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.*

The laurel-shrubs that hedge it around.  
*Tennyson, The Poet's Mind.*

**High-water shrub**. See *Tea*.—Sweet or sweet-scented shrub, the Carolina allspice. See *Calycanthus*.—*Syn. Bush, Herb*, etc. See *vegetable, n.*

**shrub<sup>1</sup>** (shrub), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *shrubbed*, ppr. *shrubbing*. [*< shrub<sup>1</sup>, n.*] 1. To prune down so that a shrubby form shall be preserved.

Though they be well *shrubbed* and shred, yet they begin even now before the spring to bud, and bope again in time to flourish as the green bay-tree.  
*Anderson, Expos. of Benedictus (1578), fol. 61.*

2. To reduce (a person) to poverty by winning his whole stock: a word used at play. *Hallivell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

**shrub<sup>2</sup>** (shrub), *n.* [*A var. of shrab (< Ar. sharāb), or a transposed form of \*shurb, < Ar. shurb, shirb, a drink, a beverage, < shariba, drink. - Cf. shrab, sherbet, and syrup, from the same source.*] A drink or cordial prepared from the juice of fruit and various other ingredients. (a) A drink made by boiling currant-juice about ten minutes with an equal weight of sugar, and adding a little rum: it is also made with other fruits, and sometimes with brandy.

There never was any liquor so good as rum-shrub, never; and the sausages had a flavor of Elysium.

*Thackeray, Phillip, li.*

*Shrub*, again—rum *shrub*—Is there any living man who now calls for *shrub*? *W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 176.*

(b) A cordial or syrup consisting of the acid juice of some fruit, as the raspberry, cooked with sugar and vinegar, and diluted with water when used. [*U. S.*]

"Mr. Peckham, would you be so polite as to pass me a glass of *shrub*?" *Silas Peckham*. . . took from the table a small glass cup, containing a fluid reddish in hue and subacid in taste.  
*O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, vii.*

King and Forbes, sipping their raspberry *shrub* in a retired corner of the barroom, were interested spectators of the scene.  
*C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 266.*

**shrub<sup>3</sup>**, *v.* An obsolete form of *scrub<sup>2</sup>*.

"As how, as how?" said Zadock, shrugging and *shrubbing*.  
*Nashe, Unfortunate Traveller (1594). (Nares.)*

**shrubbed** (shrubd), *a.* [*< shrub<sup>1</sup> + -ed<sup>2</sup>.*] *Shrubby*.

The woods in all these northern parts are short and shrubbed.  
*Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, i. 419).*

Neerc at hand were growing diuers *shrubbed* trees.  
*Warner, Alblon's England, li.*

**shrubberied** (shrub' ēr-id), *a.* [*< shrubbery + -ed<sup>2</sup>.*] Abounding in shrubbery.

Oxford itself, with its quiet, shady gardens, and smooth, grassy lawns. . . and its shrubberied "parks," is attractive to many birds.  
*Athenæum, No. 3240, p. 747.*

**shrubby** (shrub' ēr-i), *n.*; pl. *shrubberies* (-iz). [*< shrub<sup>1</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. Shrubs collectively; low, shrubby bushes.

While grey evening lull'd the wind, and call'd  
Fresh odours from the shrubby at my side,  
Taking my lonely winding walk, I mus'd.  
*Cowper, Four Ages.*

They passed, and, opening an iron gate, came suddenly into a gloomy maze of *shrubby* that stretched its long vistas up the valley.  
*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, xi.*

2. A plantation of shrubs, as in a garden or pleasure-ground.

A modern *shrubby*, formed of a selection of the most agreeable flowering shrubs.  
*V. Knox, Essays, No. 115.*

She would give her advice as to the trees which were to be lopped in the *shrubberies*, the garden-beds to be dug, the crops which were to be cut.

*Thackeray, Vanity Fair, x.*

**shrubbiness** (shrub' i-nos), *n.* The state or quality of being shrubby. *Bailey, 1727.*

**shrubby** (shrub' i), *a.* [*< shrub<sup>1</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>.* Cf. *scrubby*.] 1. Abounding in shrubs.

Lad.  
What readiest way would bring me to that place?  
Com. Due west it rises from this *shrubby* point.  
*Milton, Comus, l. 306.*

Farther inland, in a sandy and *shrubby* landscape, is Kendall Green, a private cemetery.

*C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 122.*

2. Consisting of shrubs.

The goats their *shrubby* browse  
Gnaw pendant.  
*J. Phillips, Cider, i.*

These are their bread, the only bread they know;  
These and their willing slave the deer, that crops  
The *shrubby* herbage on their meagre hills.  
*Armstrong, Art of Preserving Health, l. 314.*

3. *Shrub-like*; *scrubby*: said of stunted tree-growths.

The land about it is dry and sandy, bearing only a few *shrubby* trees.  
*Dampier, Voyages, vi.*

4. Somewhat woody: said of herbaceous plants with the stem more or less lignified in the older parts.

The woods began to be very full of thorns and *shrubby* bushes.  
*Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, i. 419).*

*Shrubby althæa*, bittersweet, horsetail. See the nouns.—*Shrubby trefol.* See *Ptelea*.

**shrubless** (shrub' les), *a.* [*< shrub<sup>1</sup> + -less.*] Destitute even of shrubs.

Among the stones I stood a stone,  
And was, scarce conscious what I wist,  
As *shrubless* crags within the mist.  
*Dryden, Prisoner of Chillon, ix.*

**shrub-shilling** (shrub' shil' ing), *n.* See *shilling*.

**shrub-snail** (shrub' snāl), *n.* A European snail, *Helix arbustorum*.

**shrub-yellowroot** (shrub' yel' ō-rōt), *n.* A low shrubby ranunculaceous plant, *Xanthorrhiza apiifolia*, of the Alleghany region. Its bark and its rootstock are deep-yellow and bitter, and were once used by the Indians for dyeing.

**shruff<sup>1</sup>** (shruf), *n.* [*A form of scruff, which is a transposed form of scurf<sup>1</sup>. Cf. shruff<sup>2</sup>.*] Dross of metals.

**shruff<sup>2</sup>** (shruf), *n.* [*< ME. schroff; an assimilated form of scruff, scroff, refuse wood; perhaps connected with shrub<sup>1</sup>, scrub<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. Light refuse wood, used as fuel. *Hallivell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

Thus baterid this bred on bushes about,  
And gaderid gomes on grene thier as they walkyd,  
That all the *schroff* and schroup sonndrid from other.  
*Richard the Redeless, li. 154.*

2. Refuse; rubbish.

But these mad legers do besides mixe among their  
other sacks of coles store of *shruffe* dust and small cole to  
their great advantage.  
*Greene, Discovery of Coosnage (1591). (Nares.)*



**shrug** (sbrug); *v.*; pret. and pp. *shrugged*, ppr. *shrugging*. [*< ME. schruggen, shrukken, < Sw. dial. skrukka, also skruka, huddle oneself up, sit in a crouching position, = Dan. skrukke, skrugge, stoop (skruk-rugget, humped; cf. Icel. skrukka, an old shrump); a secondary form of the verb represented by AS. scrinean (pp. scruncen = Sw. assimilated skrukken), shrink: see shrink.*] **I. intrans.** 1. To shrink or shiver with or as with cold; draw up the limbs in a nervous shiver. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 449.

The touch of the cold water made a pretty kind of *shrugging* come over her body, like the twinkling of the fairest among the fixed stars. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, II.

The French leakey and Irish foolboy *shrugging* at the doors, with their masters' hobby-horses, to ride to the new play. *Dekker, Gull's Hornbook*, p. 139.

Robin the bird, in its cage, *shrugs* and folds itself into its feathers, as if it were night. *S. Judd, Margaret*, I. 17.

2. To raise or draw up and contract the shoulders with a sudden, nervous movement: an expression usually of doubt, indifference, discontent, dislike, contempt, etc. See *shrug*, *n.*, 1.

For pkyng, nor trifelyng, ne *shruckynge* as thanz ye wold sawe. *Babees Book* (E. L. T. S.), p. 135.

Some few may cry, "Twas pretty well," or so, "Bot—" and there *shrug* in silence. *Ford, Broken Heart, Epil.*

What's in agitation now, That all this muttering and *shrugging*, see, Begins at me? *Drowning, Stratford.*

**II. trans.** 1. Reflexively, to draw up the shoulders of in a shrug.

The good man of the house *shrugged* him for joy, thinking to himself I will make some pastime with you anon. *Harman, Caveat for Cursetors*, p. 94.

2. To draw up with a sudden, nervous movement; contract in a shrug.

He *shrugs* his shoulders when you talk of securities. *Addison.*

**shrug** (shrug), *n.* [*< shrug, v.*] 1. An expressive drawing up of the shoulders: a characteristic manner of expressing doubt, indifference, discontent, contempt, etc., or, rarely, relief or resignation.

The *shrug*, the hum or ha, these petty brands That calumny doth use. *Shak., W. T.*, II. 1. 71.

Who's not familiar with the Spanish garbe, The Italian *shrug*, French erigne, and German hugges? *Brome, Antipodes*, I. 6.

As Spaniards talk in dialogues Of heads and shoulders, nods and *shrugs*. *S. Butler, Hudibras*, III. II. 1402.

With long-drawn breath and *shrug*, my guest His sense of glad relief expressed. *Whittier, The Meeting.*

2. A hitching up of the clothes.

All the effect this notable speech had was to frighten my uncle, and make him give two or three *shrugs* extraordinary to his breeches. *H. Walpole, To Mann*, July 7, 1742.

**shrump** (shrimp), *v. i.* [A secondary form of *shrimp*.] To shrug; shrink. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

**shrunk** (shruk). Preterit and past participle of *shrink*.

**shrunken** (shruk'kn), *p. a.* [*Pp. of shrink, v.*] Having shrunk; shriveled up; contracted: as, a *shrunken* limb.

*Shrunken* synecdoche. *Spenser, F. Q.*, I. ix. 20.

**shrups** (shrup), *n.* The American woodcock, *Philohela minor*. *C. S. Westcott*, 1874. [*Pennsylvania.*]

**shu**, *interj.* Another spelling of *shoo* 2.

**shuck 1 (shuk), *r. t. and i.* [A dial. form of *shock* 1 or of *shake* (through the prot. *shook*, var. *shuck*).] To shake. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]**

**shuck 2 (shuk), *n.* [Origin obscure; the nearest similar forms, *shuck* 1, *shake*, *shuck* 3, *shock* 2, a heap, *shock* 3, *shaggy*, do not explain the word. If the verb is original, it may perhaps be a dial. form of *shock* 1, and so belong with *shuck* 1.]**

1. A husk or pod: used especially of the epicarp of hickory-nuts and walnuts, the prickly involucro of chestnuts, etc., also, in England, of the pods of peas, etc., and, in some parts of the United States, of the husks of maize.—2. The shell of the oyster. [*U. S.*].—3. A case or covering, as that of the larva of a caddis-fly.

Larvæ . . . before emerging from the *shuck*. *The Field*, Jan. 23, 1880. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

Not to care *shucks*, to care nothing. [*Vulgar, U. S.*].—Not worth *shucks*, good for nothing; worthless. [*Vulgar, U. S.*]

**shuck 2 (shuk), *v. t.* [See *shuck* 2, *n.*] 1. To remove the husk, pod, or shell from: in the United States said especially of the husking of corn or the shelling of oysters.**

To fix the standard of measurement of *shucked* oysters in the State. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 624.

Tom . . . led Rachel's horse to the stable, . . . and then he delayed long enough to *shuck* out and give him eight or ten ears of corn. *E. Eggleston, The Graysons*, xxx.

2. To take; strip: with *off*. [*Slang, U. S.*]

He'd get mad as all wrath, and charge like a ram at a gate-post; and, the first thing you knowed, he'd *shuck* off his coat to fight. *A. B. Longstreet, Southern Sketches*, p. 31. (*Bartlett.*)

**shuck 3 (shuk), *n.* [A var. of *shock* 2, *shook* 2.]**

A shock; a stoek. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**shuck 4 (shuk), *n.* [Found only in early ME. *shucke, scuoke, < AS. sceuca, secocca, the devil; cf. G. schenche, a scarecrow, < MHG. schiech, G. schen, shy: see shy* 1.] The devil.**

Ilre cortillebo modres . . . teameth hire in horedom of the lathe vnuht the hellene *shucke*. *Hali Meidenhad* (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

Al so ase thu wel wutt schenden these *shucke*. *Ancient Riele*, p. 319.

**shuck 5 (shuk), *interj.* [*Cf. sic* 3.] A call to pigs. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]**

**shuck-bottom** (shuk'bot'm), *a.* Having a seat made of the shucks or husks of corn. [*Local, U. S.*]

She snuk down on a *shuck-bottom* chair by the door of the tent. *E. Eggleston, The Graysons*, x.

**shuck-bottomed** (shuk'bot'md), *a.* [As *shuck-bottom* + *-ed* 2.] Same as *shuck-bottom*.

He drew up another *shuck-bottomed* chair in such a way as to sit beside and yet half facing her. *E. Eggleston, The Graysons*, xxxi.

**shucker** (shuk'er), *n.* [*< shuck* 2 + *-er* 1.] One who shucks; one who sholls nuts, corn, oysters, or the like. [*U. S.*]

Estimating the average amount made by the *shuckers* at \$6 a week, or \$102 for the season, it is seen that there are six hundred and forty men steadily employed for nearly eight months of the year in opening oysters for local consumption in Baltimore. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. II. 553.

**shucking** (shuk'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *shuck* 2, *v.*] 1. The act of freeing from shucks or husks. [*Provincial.*]

Lads and lasses m'glo At the *shucking* of the malze. *Bon Gaultier Ballads*, Lay of Mr. Colt, II.

2. A husking-bee; a husking. [*Local, U. S.*]

Let me have some of your regular plantation tunes that you used to sing at corn-shuckings. *Musical Record*, No. 344, p. 8.

**shuckish** (shuk'ish), *a.* [*< shuck* (?) + *-ish* 1.] Unpleasant; unsettled; showery: generally applied to the weather. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

**shucklet**, *v.* An obsolete variant of *chuckle* 1.

**shucks** (shuks), *interj.* [Prob. an exclamatory use of *shucks*, pl. of *shuck* 2, used also to denote something worthless. It can hardly be an exclamatory use of *shuck* 4 ('the devil! the deuce!'), as that word became obsolete in early ME.] An interjection indicating contempt, especially a contemptuous rejection of some suggestion or remark: as, oh, *shucks*! I don't believe it. [*Vulgar, U. S.*]

**shud 1 (shud), *n.* [Prob. ult., like *shode* 1, *< shed* 1: see *shed* 1.] A husk; that which is shed. *Davies.***

But what shall be done with all the hard refuse, the long buns, the stalks, the short *shuds* or shives? *Holland, Ir. of Flinny*, xix. 1.

**shud 2 (shud), *n.* [*< ME. schudde, prob. < Sw. skydd, protection, skydda, protect, shelter; akin to L. scutum, a cover, shield, etc., and to sky: see sky* 1. Cf. *shed* 2.] A shed; a hut. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 449. [*Obsolete or prov. Eng.*]**

**shudder** (shud'er), *v. i.* [*< ME. schunderen, schudren, shoderen, shodren, schoderen, scoderen* (not recorded in AS.) = MD. *schudden*, shake, tremble, shiver, shudder, also shako with laughter, = LG. *schudden*, shako, shudder (> G. *schauern*, shudder), also *schuddeln*, shako, shudder, = G. *schütteln*, shake, tremble, also OHG. *scutlōn*, shake, agitate (> It. *scotolare*, swingle flax), MHG. *schütteln*, G. *schütteln*, shako; freq. (with freq. formative -er, -el) from a simple verb, AS. *\*scuddan* (not found except as in the doubtful once-occurring ppr. *scudende*, which may stand for *\*scuddende*, trembling) = OS. *skuddian*, tr., shake, = OFries. *schedda*, NFries. *schoddjen* = MD. D. *schudden*, shake, trouble, tr. shako, agitate, = MLG. LG. *schudden*, shako, shudder, = OHG. *scutten*, *scuten*, MHG. *schütten*, *schuten*, *schütten*, shake, agitate, swing, G. *schütten*, shoot (corn, etc.), pour, shed; Tent. ✓ *skud*, perhaps orig. a var. of ✓ *skut*, whence shoot: see *shoot*. Cf. *scud*.] 1. To shake; quiver; vibrato.

The schafte *scodyrde* and schott in the schire byerne, And soughte thorowout the schelde, and in the schalke rystez. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), I. 2169.

When the strong neighings of the wild white Horse Set every gilded parapet *shuddering*. *Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.*

2. Hence, in particular, to tremble with a sudden convulsive movement, as from horror, fright, aversion, cold, etc.; shiver; quake.

Ho *schodirde* and schrenkys, and schontes bott lyttle, Bott *schokkes* in scherpely in his schene wedys. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), I. 4235.

She starts, like one that spies an adder, . . . The fear whereof doth make him shake and *shudder*. *Shak., Venus and Adonis*, I. 880.

"Oh, for mercy's sake, stop this!" groans old Mr. Tremlett, who always begins to *shudder* at the sound of poor Twysden's voice. *Thackeray, Philip*, xxi.

3. To have a tremulous or quivering appearance, as if from horror. [*Rare.*]

O ye stars that *shudder* over me, O earth that soundest hollow under me, Vext with waste dreams! *Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.*

=Syn. *Quake*, etc. See *shiver* 2.

**shudder** (shud'er), *n.* [*< shudder, v.*] 1. A tremulous motion; a quiver; a vibration.

The actual ether which fills space is so elastic that the slightest possible distortion produced by the vibration of a single atom sends a *shudder* through it with inconceivable rapidity for billions and billions of miles. This *shudder* is light. *W. K. Clifford, Lectures and Essays, The Unseen Universe.*

2. Specifically, a quick involuntary tremor or quiver of the body, as from fear, disgust, horror, or cold; a convulsive shiver.

I know, you'll swear, terribly swear Into strong *shudders* and to heavenly agues The immortal gods that hear you—spare your oaths. *Shak., T. of A.*, iv. 3. 137.

**shuddering** (shud'er-ing), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of shudder, v.*] 1. Shaking; trembling; especially, shivering or quivering with fear, horror, cold, etc.

The *shuddering* tenant of the frigid zone. *Goldsmith, Traveller*, I. 65.

The goblin . . . delfly strips The ruddy skin from a sweet rose's cheek, Then blows the *shuddering* leaf between his lips. *Hood, Plea of the Midsummer Fairies*, st. 7.

2. Marked or accompanied by a shudder; tremulous.

How all the other passions fleet to air, As doubtful thoughts, and rash-embraced despair, And *shuddering* fear, and green-eyed jealousy! *Shak., M. of V.*, III. 2. 110.

We seem to . . . hear the *shuddering* accents with which he tells his fearful tale. *Macaulay, Dante.*

Gazing down with *shuddering* dread and awe. *William Morris, Earthly Paradise*, I. 178.

**shudderingly** (shud'er-ing-li), *adv.* With a shudder; tremblingly; tremulously.

The bare boughs rattled *shudderingly*. *Lowell, Vision of Sir Launfal*, II.

The shrewmouse eyes me *shudderingly*, then flees. *C. S. Calverley, Sad Memories.*

**shuddery**, *n.* [*E. Ind.*] See the quotation.

A small thin *shuddery* or lawn. *S. Clarke, Geog. Descrip.* (1671), p. 30.

**shude 1, *n.* See *shood*.**

**shude 2 (shüd), *n.* The white bream. [*Local, Ireland.*]**

**shuff** (shuf), *v. i.* [A dial. form (in Halliwel spelled *shuf*) of *\*shough*, an unrecorded form, preserving the orig. guttural (AS. *secöh*, adj.) of *shy*: see *shy* 1, *v.*] To shy. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

**shuffle** (shuf'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shuffled*, ppr. *shuffling*. [Formerly also *\*shoffle*, *shoffel* (in ME. *shovelten*: see *shovel* 3); = MD. *schuffelen*, drive on, run away, = LG. *schuffeln*, *schüfeln*, move dragging the feet, shuffle, mix or shuffle (cards), play false, eat greedily; a freq. form, also in unassimilated form *seufle*, of *shove*, but prob. in part confused with the verb *shovel* 1, which is ult. from the same verb *shove*: see *shove*, *seufle* 1.] **I. trans.** 1. To shove little by little; push along gradually from place to place; hence, to pass from one to another: as, to *shuffle* money from hand to hand.

Yon cottager, who weaves at her own door, . . . Shuffling her threads about the lifelong day. *Cowper, Truth*, I. 320.

2. Specifically, to change the relative positions of (cards in a pack). This is usually done before dealing, and with the cards face downward, the object being to mix them thoroughly, so that they may fall to the players in random order.

Hearts by Love strangely *shuffled* are, That there can never meet a Pair! *Cowley, The Mistress, Distance.*

I must complain the cards are ill *shuffled* till I have a good hand. *Swift, Thoughts on Various Subjects.*



## shuffle

3. To thrust carelessly or at random; change by pushing from place to place; hence, to confuse; mix; intermingle.

But anon  
Bids all be let alone; and calls for books,  
*Shuffle* Divinity and Poetry,  
Philosophy and Historical together,  
And throws all by. *Brome*, Queen's Exchange, iii.

4. To put or bring (in, off, out, up, etc.) under cover of disorder, or in a confused, irregular, or tricky way.

And she *shuffles up* a quantity of straw or hay into some pretty corner of the barn where she may conveniently lie.  
*Harman*, Casket for Cursetors, p. 103.

He shall likewise *shuffle her away*,  
While other sports are tinking of their minds.  
*Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, iv. 6. 20.

To *shuffle up* a summary proceeding by examination without trial of jury.  
*Bacon*.

I scorn to speak anything to the diminution of these little creatures, and should not have minded them had they been still *shuffled* among the crowd.

*Addison*, The Fall Club, Spectator, No. 103.

5. To drag with a slovenly, scraping movement; move with a shuffle.

Men, women, rich and poor, in the cool hours,  
*Shuffled* their sandals o'er the pavement white,  
Companion'd or alone. *Keats*, *Lamia*, l.

6. To perform with a shuffle.

I remember the time, for the roots of my hair were stirr'd  
By a *shuffled* step, by a dead weight trall'd, by a whisper'd  
fright. *Tennyson*, *Maud*, l.

To *shuffle off*, to thrust aside; put off.  
When we have *shuffled off* this mortal coil.  
*Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iii. 1. 67.

But they thought not of *shuffling off* upon posterity the burden of resistance.  
*Everett*, Orations, p. 103.

II. *intrans.* 1. To push; shove; thrust one's self forward.

He that shall sit down frightened with that foolery  
Is not worth pity: let me alone to *shuffle*.  
*Fletcher and Shirley*, *Night-Walker*, l. 1.

You live perpetual in disharmony;  
Contenting, thrusting, *shuffling* for your rooms  
Of case or honour, with impatience.  
*Daniel*, *Civil Wars*, viii. 100.

2. To mix up cards in a pack, changing their positions so that they may fall to the players in irregular and unknown order. Compare I., 2.

Mr. Rodney owns he was a little astonished at seeing the Count *shuffle* with the faces of the cards upwards.  
*Watpole*, *Letters*, II. 143.

The paralytic . . . borrows a friend's hand  
To deal and *shuffle*, to divide and sort  
Her mingled suits and sequences.  
*Corcoran*, *Task*, l. 474.

3. To move little by little; shift gradually; shift.

The stars do wander,  
And have their divers influence; the elements  
*Shuffle* into innumerable changes.  
*Shirley*, *The Traitor*, II. 2.

These [tornadoes] did not last long, sometimes not a quarter of an hour; and then the Wind would *shuffle* about to the Southward again, and fall flat calm.

*Dampier*, *Voyages*, I. 79.

4. To shift to and fro in conduct; act undecidedly or evasively; hence, to equivocate; prevaricate; practise dishonest shifts.

I myself sometimes, . . . hiding my honour in mine necessity, am fain to *shuffle*. *Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, II. 2. 25.

If any thing for honesty be gotten,  
Though 't be but bread and cheese, I can be satisfied;  
If otherwise the wind blow, stiff as I am,  
Yet I shall learn to *shuffle*. *Fletcher*, *Mind Lover*, l. 1.

You sifted not so clean before, but you *shuffle* as foully now.  
*Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.,  
The Rajah, after the fashion of his countrymen, *shuffled*,  
solicited, and pleaded poverty.

*Macaulay*, *Warren Hastings*.

5. To move in a slow, irregular, lumbering fashion; drag clumsily or heavily along a surface; especially, to walk with a slovenly, dragging, or scraping gait.

A shoeless soldier there a man might meet  
Leading his monster by the arms fast bound;  
Another his had shackled by the feet,  
Who like a cripple *shuffled* on the ground.  
*Dryden*, *Battle of Agincourt*.

The boy-bridgroom, *shuffling* in his pace,  
Now hid awhile and then exposed his face.  
*Crabbe*, *Works*, l. 75.

The aged creature came,  
*Shuffling* along with ivory-headed wand.  
*Keats*, *Eve of St. Agnes*, st. 11.

6. To shove the feet noisily to and fro on the floor or ground; specifically, to scrape the floor with the feet in dancing.

Passengers blew into their hands, and *shuffled* in their wooden shoes to set the blood agog.  
*R. L. Stevenson*, *Inland Voyage*, p. 224.

7. To proceed awkwardly or with difficulty; struggle clumsily or perfunctorily.

## 5604

Your life, good master,  
Must *shuffle* for itself.

*Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, v. 5. 105.

Tom was gradually allowed to *shuffle* through his lessons with less rigor.  
*George Eliot*, *Mill on the Floss*, II. 4.

While it was yet two or three hours before daybreak, the sleep-forsaken little man arose, *shuffled* into his garments, and in his stocking-feet sought the corridor.  
*G. W. Coble*, *Old Creole Days*, p. 265.

=Syn. 4. To equivocate, quibble, sophisticate, dodge.

*shuffle* (shuf'l), *n.* [*< shuffle, v.*] 1. A shoving or pushing; particularly, a thrusting out of place or order; a change producing disorder.

A goodly huge cabinet, wherein whatsoever singularity, chance, and the *shuffle* of things hath produced shall be sorted and included.

*Bacon*, *Works* (ed. Spedding), I. 335.

The unguided agitation and rude *shuffles* of matter.  
*Bentley*, *Sermons*.

2. Specifically, a changing of the order of cards in a pack so that they may not fall to the players in known or preconceived order. See *shuffle, v. t.*, 2.—3. The right or turn of shuffling or mixing the cards: as, whose *shuffle* is it?—4. A varying or undecided course of behavior, usually for the purpose of deceiving; equivocation; evasion; artifice.

With a sly *shuffle* of counterfeit principles chopping and changing till heo have glean'd all the good ones out of their minds. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

The gifts of nature are beyond all shams and *shuffles*.  
*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

The country had a right to expect a straightforward policy instead of the shirk and *shuffle* which had been foisted upon it.  
*Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 444.

5. A slow, heavy, irregular manner of moving; an awkward, dragging gait.—6. In dancing, a rapid scraping movement of the feet; also, a dance in which the feet are shuffled alternately over the floor at regular intervals. The *double shuffle* differs from the *shuffle* in each movement being executed twice in succession with the same foot.

The voice of conscience can be no more heard in this continual tumult than the violent cries of the infant Jupiter amidst the rude *shuffles* and dancings of the Cretick Corymbantes.  
*Dr. H. More*, *Immortal*, of Soul, II. 18.

*shuffle-board, n.* See *shovel-board*.

*shuffle-cap* (shuf'l-kap), *n.* A play performed by shaking money in a hat or cap.

He lost his money at chuckfarthing, *shuffle-cap*, and all fours.  
*Arbutnot*.

*shuffler* (shuf'lër), *n.* [*< shuffle + -er*] 1. One who shuffles, in any sense of the verb.

Unless he were the greatest prevaricator and *shuffler* imaginable.  
*Waterland*, *Works*, II. 160.

2. Same as *raft-duck*: so called from its shuffling over the water. See *cut under scamp*.—3. The coot, *Fulica americana*. [*Loen*, U.S.]

*shuffle-scale* (shuf'l-skål), *n.* A tailors' measure graduated at both ends, each end admitting of independent adjustment. *E. H. Knight*.

*shufflingew* (shuf'l-wing), *n.* The hedge-chintheer, *Accentor modularis*. *Macgillivray*. See *cut under accentor*. [*Local*, Eng.]

*shuffling* (shuf'ling), *p. a.* 1. Moving clumsily; slovenly.

He know him by his *shuffling* pace.  
*Somerville*, *The Happy Disappointment*.

2. Evasive; prevaricating.

*shuffling* (shuf'ling), *n.* [*Verbal n. of shuffle, v.*] The act of one who shuffles, in any sense.

With a little *shuffling* you may choose  
A sword unbated, and in a pass of practice  
Requite him for your father.  
*Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iv. 7. 138.

*shufflingly* (shuf'ling-li), *adv.* In a shuffling manner; with a shuffle. Especially—(a) With an irregular, dragging, or scraping gait.

I may go *shufflingly* at first, for I was never before walked in trammels.  
*Dryden*, *Spanish Friar*, l. 2.

(b) Undecisively; evasively; equivocatingly.

The death of Heven rendering the sweat of the honest man's brow unprofitable, the honest man had *shufflingly* declined to moisten his brow for nothing.

*Dickens*, *Our Mutual Friend*, l. 10.

*shuffling-plates* (shuf'ling-plåt), *n. pl.* In *lock-making*, a series of isolated slabs or boards made to advance in a given plane, then to drop and return on a lower level beneath another set of advancing plates, and then rise to repeat the movement. *E. H. Knight*.

*shug*<sup>1</sup> (shug), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slugged*, ppr. *shugging*. [*A var. of shog*<sup>1</sup>; in def. 2 perhaps confused with *shrug*: see *shog*<sup>1</sup> and *shrug*.] 1. To crawl; sneak.

There I'll *shug* in and get a noble countenance. *Ford*.

2. To shrug; writh the body, as persons with the itch; scratch. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

## shunt

*shug*<sup>2</sup> (shug), *interj.* [*Cf. sic*<sup>3</sup> and *shuck*<sup>5</sup>.] A call to pigs. [*New Eng.*]

*shuldet*, *shuldent*. Obsolete preterits of *shall*<sup>1</sup>.

*shulder*, *n.* An obsolete form of *shoulder*.

*shule*, *shull*, *shöl*, *shul*, *n.* Dialectal forms of *shoul*, a contracted form of *shovel*.

*shullent*, *shullet*, *shult*. Obsolete plural forms of *shall*<sup>1</sup>.

*shultromt*, *n.* See *sheltron*.

*shulwaurs* (shul'wårz), *n. pl.* A kind of pajamas, or long drawers; also, loose trousers worn by Asiatics of both sexes.

*shumact*, *shumacht*, *shumack*, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *sumac*.

*shun* (shun), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shunned*, ppr. *shunning*. [*ME. shunnen, shonnen, shunen, schounen, schunen, schunien, shonen, schonen, shouien, shouyen, seonnen, seunien, < AS. seunian (not seinian) (pp. \*gescunod, gescunod), shun, usually in comp. a-seunian, hate, detest, shun, avoid, accuse, on-seunian, an-seunian, on-seonian, on-seynian, regard with loathing, fear, or disfavor, reject, shun, also irritate; connections uncertain; not used in AS. in the physical sense 'go aside from,' and for this reason and others prob. not connected with seynian, hasten, a-seynian, take away; cf. shunt. But the physical sense appears in secon, seon<sup>1</sup>, skip, which are appar. variants of seun<sup>2</sup>, an unassibled form of shun: see seun<sup>2</sup>, secon, and cf. seoundrel, schooner, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To detest; abhor; shrink from. [*Obsolete or archaic.*]*

He ancren owen to hatien ham, and *shunten*.  
*Ancren Ricle*, p. 62.

So let me, if you do not shudder at me,  
Nor *shun* to call me sister, dwell with you.  
*Tennyson*, *Guinevere*.

2. To go or keep away from; keep out of the neighborhood of; avoid.

And gif him wrattheth be ywar and his weye *shonye*.  
*Piers Plowman* (B), *Prolog*, l. 174.

Which way wilt thou take?

That I may *shun* thee, for thine eyes are poison  
To mine, and I am loath to grow in rage.  
*Deou*, and *FL*, *Philastr*, iv. 2.

See how the golden groves around me smile,  
That *shun* the coast of Britain's stormy isle.  
*Addison*, *Letter from Italy*.

3. To try to escape from; attempt to elude, generally with success; hence, to evade; escape.

Weak we are, and cannot *shun* pursuit.  
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., II. 3. 13.

No man of woman born,  
Coward or brave, can *shun* his destiny.  
*Bryant*, *Idiad*, vi. 625.

4. To refrain from; eschew; neglect; refuse.

If I solha shall sale and shonne side tales.  
*Richard the Redless*, iii. 170.

I have not *shunned* to declare unto you all counsel of God.  
*Acts* xx. 27.

Whose Fingers are too fat, and Nails too coarse,  
Should always *shun* much Gesture in Discourse.  
*Congreve*, tr. of *Ovid's Art of Love*.

5. To shove; push. *Bailey*, 1731; *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

II. *intrans.* 1. To shrink back; fall back; retreat.

No no more *seounne* fore the swape of their sharpe  
suerdes  
Then fore the faireste flour thatt on the folde growes!  
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 314.

2. To avoid or evade danger or injury.

Whether hade he no helme ne hawb[e]rgh nather, . . .  
Ne no schafte, no no schelde, to *schene* ne to smyte.  
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 205.

3. To withhold action or participation; refrain, as from doing something.

It [Abraham's sacrifice of Isaac] is goddis will, it sall be myne,  
Agynsto his saunde sall I neuer *schone*.  
*York Plays*, p. 63.

*shunch*, *v. t.* [*A var. of shum*.] Same as *shun*, 5. *Halliwel*.

*shunless* (shun'les), *a.* [*< shun + -less*.] Not to be shunned, escaped, or evaded; unavoidable; inevitable. [*Rare*.]

The mortal gate of the city, which he painted  
With *shunless* destiny. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, II. 2. 116.

*shunner* (shun'er), *n.* [*< shun + -er*.] One who shuns or avoids.

O! these be Fancy's revellers by night! . . .  
Diana's mores, that sit in her pale light,  
*Shunners* of sunbeams in diurnal sloth.  
*Hood*, *Plea of the Midsommer Fairies*, st. 99.

*shunt* (shunt), *v.* [*< ME. shunten, schunten, schonten, shounten, schounten, schownten, start aside; prob. a variant (due to some interference, perhaps association with shoten, sheten, shoot, or skuten, shut) of shunden, which is*



itself prob. a variant (due to association with *shun*) of *\*shinden* (cf. *shutten*, var. of *shitten*, *shunt*), <AS. *seyndan*, hasten (in comp. *ā-seyndan*, take away; remove), = OHG. *scuntan*, urge on, = Icel. *skynda*, *skunda* = Norw. *skunda* = Sw. *skynda* = Dan. *skynde*, hasten, hurry, speed; prob. connected (at least later so regarded) with *shun*: see *shun*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To start aside or back; shrink back; flinch; of a horse, to shy. [Obsolete or prev. Eng.]

Ne beo nwwt tho skerre hors illeche thot *schuntes*.  
Ancren Ricle, p. 242, note d.

With shunne inny thou *shunt* fro thi shire othes,  
So fals to be founden, & thi fulthe brekke.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 729.  
The kynge *schunte* for no schotte, ne no sehelde askys,  
Bot schewes hym scherpely in his scheno wedys.

*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2428.

2. To turn back or away; turn aside.

Ne shams yoa not shokes to *shunt* of the fld,  
For the welknes of women woundis n litell!  
Turnes yow full tye, & taries n while.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 10098.

Then I drew me down lato a dale, whereas tho dumb deer  
Did shiver for n shower; but I *shunted* from n freyke.

*Little John Nobody* (about 1550). (*Hallivell*.)

Specifically—(a) In *rail.*, to turn from one line of rails to another; switch. [Chiefly Eng.] (b) In *elect.*, to use a shunt. See *shunt*, n., 3.

3a. To escape.

Ja werpes tham [the gates] up quoth the wee, ond wide  
open settes.

If of ge schop go to *schonnt* unsecht of onre handes.  
*King Alexander*, p. 73.

4. To turn aside from a topic, purpose, line of thought, course of action, etc.; shift one's thoughts, conversation, proceedings, etc., into a different direction.—5a. To hold back; delay.

Qwene alle was schyppeche that scholde, they *schounte* no  
lengere,  
Bot ventelde theme tye, as tho tye rynnex.

*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 738.

6. To slip down, as earth. (*Hallivell*. [Prev. Eng.]

II. *trans.* 1. To shun; move from. [Prev. Eng.]—2. To move or turn aside. Specifically—(a) In *rail.*, to shift (a railway-train, or part of it) from the main line to a siding; switch off. [Chiefly Eng.] (b) In *elect.*, to shift to another circuit, as an electric current; carry off or around by means of a shunt; join to points in a circuit by a shunt: as, to *shunt* a current.

This interpoal resistance is made up of the connecting wires, of whatever resistance is interposed, and that of the *shunted* galvanometer.

*J. Trevellick*, *New Physics*, p. 256.

3. To give a start to; shove. *Bailey*, 1731. [Prev. Eng.] Hence—4. To shove off; put out of one's way; free one's self of, as of anything disagreeable, by putting it upon another.

It is not wonderful that old-fashioned believers in "Protestantism" should *shunt* the subject of Papal Christianity into the limbo of unknowable things, and treat its resuscitant vitality as a fact of curious historical reversal.

*Cardinal Manning*.

He had assumed that she had also assimilated him, and his country with him—n process which would have for its consequence that the other country, the ugly, vulgar, superficial one, would be, as he mentally phrased it to himself, *shunted*. *H. James, Jr.*, *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 108.

5. To ward off injury, trouble, or danger from; remove from a position of trouble or danger.

And let other men aunter, abill therefore,  
For to *shunt* vs of shame, shend of our foos,  
And venge vs of velany & of vile gremy.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2544.

The dislocation of the real and the ideal—the harsh shock of which comes on most men before forty—makes him look out all the more keenly for the points where he can safely *shunt* himself.

*Dr. J. Brown*, *Spare Hours*, 3d ser., Post-Prev.

**shunt** (shunt), *n.* [*ME. schunt*; < *shunt*, *v.*] 1a. A drawing or turning back.

Gawyn . . . schranke a lytel with the schulderes, for the  
scharp tyme.  
That other schalk wyth a *schunt* the schene wyth-holdez,  
& thenne repured he the prynee with mony powdo  
wordes.

*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2268.

2. A turning aside; specifically, in *rail.*, a turning off to a siding, or short line of rails, that the main line may be left clear.—3. In *elect.*, a conductor, usually of relatively low resistance, joining two points in an electric circuit, and forming a desired circuit or path through which a part of the current will pass, the amount depending on the relative resistance of the shunt and that part of the principal circuit whose extremities it connects. Any number of shunts may be applied to a conductor, and the current distributed among them in any desired manner. The current passing through a galvanometer or other measuring-instrument may be reduced in any desired degree by the introduction of a shunt; and the factor by which the current indicated by the in-

strument must be multiplied in order to give the total current is called the *shunt-multiplier*. See *field shunt*, under *field*.—*Shunt dynamo*. See *dynamo*, and *electric machine* (under *electric*).

**shunter** (shun'ter), *n.* [*shunt* + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which shunts; specifically, a railway-servant whose duty it is to move the switches which transfer a train or carriage from one line to another.—2. A hand-lever used to start and move a railroad-car. It is fitted with a hook to be slipped over the car-axle, and a lug to press against the face of the wheel. See *pinch-bar* and *car-shunter*.

**shunt-gun** (shunt'gun), *n.* A muzzle-loading rifled cannon with two sets of grooves, one deeper than the other. Bosses or studs on the projectile fit the deeper grooves loosely and lie in these while the projectile is being driven home, and at the breach of the gun the projectile is revolved slightly, so that the bosses correspond with the shallower grooves, and it binds on these strongly when expelled by the charge.

**shunting-engine** (shun'ting-en'jin), *n.* A yard-engine or switching-engine. [Eng.]

**shunt-off** (shunt'of), *n.* In *elect.*, a shunt, or a device for introducing a shunt.

At present we have to deal simply with the *shunt-offs* and cut-outs. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXVI. 143.

**shunt-out** (shunt'out), *n.* Same as *shunt-off*.

In most instances these *shunt-outs* are self-restoring or permanently acting, and do not break the circuit.

*Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXVI. 143.

**shunty** (shun'ti), *a.* Same as *shanty*¹.

**shore** (shür), *a.* A Scotch form of *shore*, proterit of *shear*¹.

Robin *shore* in halst,

I *shore* w' him.

*Burns*, *Robin Shore* in *Holst*.

**shurf** (shürf), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *scurf*¹. Cf. *shurf*¹.] A puny, insignificant person; a dwarf. [Scotch.]

When Andrew Hestfoot used to come stomplin' in to court me I'd the dink, I wud hae cried, . . . Get awny w' ye, ye bowled-like *shurf*!

*Heag*, *Browlie* of *Bodsbeck*, II. 226. (*Jamieson*.)

**shurk**, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *shirk*.

**shurl**, *v. i.* See *shirl*².

**shut**¹ (shut), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shut*, ppr. *shutting*.

[Also dial. *shet*; < ME. *shutten*, *schutten*, *sheten*, *shitten*, *schitten* (pret. *shutte*, *shette*, *shille*, pp. *shut*, *shet*, etc.), < AS. *scytlan*, *shut*, bar (= D. *schutten*, *shut* in, lock up, = MLG. *schutten* = MHG. *schutzen*, G. *schützen*, *shut* in (water), dam, protect, guard; a secondary form, lit. 'cause (see. a bar or belt) to shoot' (push a bar or bolt into its staple), of *scotlan* (pret. *scotlen*, shoot; or perhaps lit. 'bar,' 'belt,' from a noun, AS. as if *\*scut*, a bar, bolt (cf. *\*scytels*, *scytels*, a bar, bolt of a deer: see *shuttle*¹), = MD. *schut*, an arrow, dart, = OHG. *scuz*, a quick movement, = Dan. *skud*, a bar, bolt of a door (the D. *schut*, a fence, partition, screen, = MHG. *schuz*, a dam, guard, protection, G. *schutz*, a dam, dike, mole, fence, sluice, protection, defense, is rather from the verb); lit. 'a thing that shoots or moves quickly,' < AS. *scotlan* (pp. *scotlen*, etc., shoot: see *shoot*¹). I. *trans.* 1. To shoot, as the bar or bolt or other fastening of a door or gate, or of a chest, etc.; push to; adjust in position so as to serve as a fastening.

This angels two drogen loth [Lot] in,

And *shetten* to the dure-plin.

*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1078.

To the trunk again, and *shut* the spring of it.

*Shak.*, Cymbeline, II. 2. 47.

2. To make fast by means of a bolt, bar, or the like; hence, in later use, to close, with or without fastening; place in or over a place of entrance so as to obstruct passage in or out: as, to *shut* a door, gate, lid, cover, etc.: often followed by *down*, *to*, or *up*.

As dougti men of dedes defence for to mneke

germo *schellen* here gates & jemed the wallis.

*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3267.

With thot word his countour dore ho *shette*.

*Chaucer*, *Shipman's Tale*, l. 240.

This powerful key

Into my hand was given with charge to keep

These gates forever *shut*. *Milton*, P. L., II. 770.

3. To prevent passage through; cover; obstruct; block; sometimes followed by *up*.

*Shet* was every wyndow of the pnee.

*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, v. 531.

When the other way by the Narvo was quite *shutt up*, . . . they should assure themselves neither to have the English nor any other Marchant to trade that way to the Port of St. Nicholas.

*G. Fletcher* (Mills's *Literary Letters*, p. 83).

*Third Watch*. 'Tis to be doubted he would waken him.

*First Watch*. Unless our holberds did *shut up* his passage.

*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., lv. 3. 20.

Their success was very near doing honour to their Avon Marins; for, . . . *shutting up* their windows to prevent any of their lights from being seen, they had some chance of escaping; but a small crevice in one of the shutters rendered all their invocations ineffectual.

*Anson*, *Voyages*, ii. 5.

4. To close the entrance of; prevent access to or egress from: as, to *shut* a house; to *shut* a box; to *shut* one's ears: often followed by *up*. These have power to *shut* heaven, that it rain not in the days of their prophecy.

Hell, her numbers full,

Thenceforth shall be for ever *shut*.

*Milton*, P. L., iii. 333.

She . . . *shut* the chamber up, close, hush'd, and still.

*Keats*, *Lamia*, ii.

5. To bring together the parts of. (a) To bring together the outer parts or covering of, as when inclosing something: as, to *shut* the eyelids, or, as more commonly expressed, to *shut* the eyes (hence, also, to *shut* the sight).

He hedde that mestier [craft] wor to *settle* the pores of the wretcheden that hi ne soille by open to doe elmesse.

*Ayenbite of Inwyrt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

Therwith a thousand tymes, er he lette,

He kiste tho the letre thot he *shette*.

*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, II. 1090.

Let not the pit *shut* her mouth upon me. Ps. lxix. 15.

She left the now piono *shut*. *Tennyson*, *Talking Oak*.

I *shut* my sight for fear. *Tennyson*, *Enone*.

(b) To fold or bring together; bring into narrow compass from a state of expansion: as, to *shut* a parasol; to *shut* a book.

Tho happlest youth, viewling his progress through,  
What perils past, what crosses to ensue,  
Would *shut* the book [of fate], and sit him down and die.

*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 56.

"A lawyer may well envy your command of language, Mr. Holt," said Jermyn, pocketing his bills again, and *shutting up* his pencil.

*George Eliot*, *Felix Holt*, xvii.

6. To bar or lock in; hence, to confine; hem in; inclose; environ; surround or cover more or less completely: now always followed by a preposition or an adverb, as *in*, *into*, *among*, *up*, *down*, etc.

Crysedo also, right in the samo wise,

Of Troilus gnn in hiro herte *shette*

His worthinesse, his lust, his dedes wysc.

*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, III. 1540.

Involving *shut* them under our Tarpowling, we put their hats upon sticks by the Burges side.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, I. 181.

He pass'd, *shut up* in mysteries,

His mind wrapp'd like his mantle. *Keats*, *Lamia*, I.

7. To bar out; separate by barriers; put or keep out; exclude, either literally or figuratively; preclude: followed by an adverb or a preposition denoting separation.

In such n night

To *shut* me out! *Shak.*, Lear, III. 4. 18.

If any one misbehaves himself, they *shut* him out of their Company.

*Sciden*, *Table-Talk*, p. 80.

*Shut* from every shore and barred from every coast.

*Dryden*, *Æneid*, I. 321.

8. To catch and pinch or hold fast by the act of shutting something: as, to *shut* one's fingers or one's dress in a door; to *shut* one's glove in a window.—9. To do; manage. (*Hallivell*. [Prev. Eng.]—10. To weld (iron). (*Hallivell*. See to *shut up* (e), and *shutting*, n. [Prev. Eng.]—To *shut* in the land. *Scotland*¹.—To *shut* off, to turn off; prevent the passage of, as gas or steam, by closing a valve, or in some other way.—To *shut* one's eyes to, to be blind to; overlook or disregard intentionally: as, to *shut* one's eyes to disagreeable facts.—To *shut up*. (a) To conclude; terminate; end.

To *shut up* what I have to say concerning him, which is sad, he is since become a sordid man in his life.

*N. Morton*, *New England's Memorial*, p. 206.

I shall now *shut up* the arguing part of this discourse with a short application.

*Ep. Afterbury*, *Sermons*, I. 1.

(b) To reduce to inaction or silence, especially the latter.

It *shuts* them up. They haven't a word to answer.

*Dickens*, *Little Dorrit*, I. 13.

A mere child in argument, and unable to foresee that the next "move" (to use a Platonic expression) will "shut him up."

*Jowett*, tr. of *Plato's Dialogues*, III. 8.

(c) To unite, as two pieces of metal by welding.—To *shut up* shop. See *shop*¹.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be a means of bolting, locking, or closing.

Two massy keys he bore of metals twain;

The golden opes, tho iron *shuts* amain.

*Milton*, *Lycidas*, l. 111.

2. To close itself; be closed: as, the door *shuts* of itself; certain flowers *shut* at night and open in the day.

A gulf thnt ever *shuts* nnd gapes.

*Tennyson*, *In Memoriam*, lxx.

3. To be extravagant. (*Hallivell*. [Prev. Eng.]—To *shut down*, to stop working; become or be idle: as, the mill will *shut down* for the next two weeks. [Colloq.]—To *shut down* on or upon, to put an end to; suppress; stop. [Colloq.]

Ho *shut down* upon his wrnth, nnd plended with all the lugenalty he was master of. *The Century*, XXXVII. 885.



To shut in, to settle down or around; fall: said of night, the close of day, or the like.

This year, on the 26th of January, at the *shutting in* of the evening, there was a very great earthquake.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 283.

Usually after Supper, if the day was not shut in, I took a ramble about the Village, to see what was worth taking notice of.

Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 90.

To shut up. (a) To terminate; end.

Actions begunne in glory shut up in shame.

Sp. Hall, Contemplations, ii. 2.

(b) To desist; leave off; especially, to stop talking. [Colloq.]

So, having succeeded in contradicting myself in my first chapter, . . . I shall here shut up for the present.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 1.

"I want—Harry!" said the child. "Well, you can't have Harry; and I won't have you bawling. Now shut up and go to sleep, or I'll whip you!"

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 115.

(c) In *sporting*, to give out, as one horse when challenged by another in a race. *Kirk's Guide to the Turf*.  
shut<sup>1</sup> (shut), *v. a.* [Pp. of shut, *v.*] 1. Made fast or close; closed; inclosed. See shut<sup>1</sup>, *v.*

A delicate blush, no fainter tinge is born  
I the shut heart of a bud. Browning, Paracelsus.

In still, shut bays, on windy capes,  
He heard the call of beckoning shapes.

Waltier, Tent on the Beach.

2. Not resonant or sonorous; dull: said of sound.—3. In *orthoëpy*, having the sound suddenly interrupted or stopped by a succeeding consonant, as the *i* in *pit* or the *o* in *got*.—4. Separated, precluded, or hindered; hence, free; clear; rid: followed by *of*: used chiefly in such phrases as *to get shut of*, *to be shut of*. Also *shut*. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Thud the son of Gera, a Benjamite, a man left-handed [margin, shut of his right hand]. Judges iii. 15.

We are shut of him,

He will be seen no more here.

Massinger, Unnatural Combat, iii. 1.

We'll bring him out of doors.—

Would we were shut of him.

Shirley, Maud's Revenge, ii. 2.

I never knew how I liked the gray garron till I was shut of him an' Asia.

R. Kipling, The Big Drunk Draft.

shut<sup>1</sup> (shut), *n.* [*< shut<sup>1</sup>, v.*] 1. The act of shutting, in any sense of the word.—2. The time of shutting.

In a shady nook I stood, . . .

Just then return'd at shut of evening flowers.

Milton, P. L., ix. 278.

It was the custom then to bring away

The bride from home at blushing shut of day.

Keats, Lamia, II.

3†. That which shuts, closes, or covers; a shutter.

At Eton . . . find all mighty fine. The school good, and the custom pretty of boys putting their names in the *shuts* of the windows when they go to Cnobridge.

Pepys, Diary, II. 353.

When you bar the window-shuts of your lady's bed-chamber at nights, leave open the sashes, to let in the fresh air.

Swift, Directions to Servants, viii.

4. The point or line of shutting; specifically, the line where two pieces of metal are united by welding.—5. A riddance. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]—Cold shut. (a) An imperfection of a casting caused by the flowing of liquid metal on partially chilled metal. (b) An imperfect welding in a forging, caused by the inadequate heat of one surface under working.

shut<sup>2</sup> (shut), *n.* [Also *shutt*; a var. of *shot<sup>3</sup>, shot<sup>2</sup>*.] The grayling *Thymallus vulgaris*. Day. [Local, Eng. (on the Temo).]

shut-down (shut'down), *n.* [*< shut down*, verb-phrase under shut<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] A shutting down; a discontinuance, especially of work in a mill, factory, or the like.

So far from there having been a cave-to of the supply [of oil], says "Engineering," there has really been a *shut-down* of a large number of wells, to check a wasteful over-production.

Science, XIV. 283.

shute<sup>1</sup>, *n.* See *chute*, shoot.

shute<sup>2</sup> (shüt), *n.* Same as *tram* in the sense of 'twisted silk.'

shuther, *v.* and *n.* A dialectal variant of *shudder*.

shut-off (shut'ôf), *n.* [*< shut off*, verb-phrase under shut<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] That which shuts off, closes, stops, or prevents; stoppage of anything; specifically, in *hunting* and *fishing*, the close-season for game.

shut<sup>3</sup>, *n.* See shut<sup>2</sup>.

shutance (shut'ans), *n.* [*< shut<sup>1</sup> + -ance*.] Riddance. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

Shutten Saturday; (shut'n sat'er-dā). The Saturday in Holy Week, as the day on which the Saviour's body lay inclosed in the tomb. *Hallivell*.

shutter (shut'er), *n.* [*< shut<sup>1</sup> + -er*.] One who or that which shuts. (a) A lid; a cover; a casing.

This picture is always covered with 3 shutters, one of which is of ionian silver. Evelyn, Diary, May 21, 1645.

Hence, specifically—(b) A frame or panel of wood or iron or other strong material used as a cover, usually for a window, in order to shut out the light, to prevent spectators from seeing the interior, or to serve as a protection for the aperture. There are inside and outside shutters. Inside shutters are usually in several hinged pieces which fold back into a recessed casing in the wall called a *box*. The principal piece is called the *front shutter*, and the auxiliary piece a *back flap*. Some shutters are arranged to be opened or closed by a sliding movement either horizontally or vertically, and others, particularly those for shops, are made in sections, so as to be entirely removable from the window. Shutters for shop-fronts are also made to roll up like curtains, to fold like Venetian blinds, etc.

If the Sun is incommensurable, we have thick folding Shutters on the out-side, and thin ones within, to prevent that.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 193.

Surely not leath

Wast thou, Heine I to lie

Quiet, to ask for closed

Shutters, and darken'd room.

M. Arnold, Heine's Grave.

(c) In *organ-building*, one of the blinds of which the front of the swell-box is made. By means of a foot-lever or pedal the shutters of the box can be opened so as to let the sound out, or closed so as to deaden it. (d) That which closes or ends.

That hour,

The last of hours, and shutter up of all.

B. Jonson, Underwoods, cii.

(e) In *photog.*, a device for opening and again closing a lens mechanically, in order to make an exposure, especially a so-called instantaneous exposure occupying a fraction of a second. The kinds of shutters are innumerable, the simplest being the *drop* or *guillotine shutter*, in which a thin perforated piece slides in grooves by gravity when released, so that the perforation in falling passes across the field of the lens. The more mechanically elaborate shutters are actuated by springs, and are commonly so arranged that the speed of the exposure can be regulated.—Bolt and shutter. See *bolt*.—Boxed shutter, a window-shutter so made as to fold back into a recessed box or casing.—Shutter in. (a) A plank, called a *strake*, that is fitted with more than ordinary accuracy to the planks between which it is placed. All the measurements in regard to its width and bevelings are taken with the greatest care. (b) Evening. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

shutter (shut'er), *v. t.* [*< shutter, n.*] 1. To provide or cover with shutters.

Here is Garraway's, bolted and shuttered hard and fast! Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, xxi.

The School-house windows were all shuttered up.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 9.

2. To separate or hide by shutters. [Rare.]

A workman or a pedlar cannot shutter himself off from his less comfortable neighbors.

R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 75.

shutter-dam (shut'er-dam), *n.* In *hydraulic engine*, a form of barrage or movable dam employing large gates or shutters which are opened and closed by means of a turbine: used in slack-water navigation. See *barrage*.

shutter-eye (shut'er-ē), *n.* An eye or socket for supporting a shutter. It has a projecting flange, and is built into the wall. E. H. Knight.

shutterless (shut'er-less), *a.* [*< shutter + -less*.] Having no shutters.

As they entered the garden they saw through the shutterless window two men, one of whom was seated, while the other was peeling the floor.

Harper's Mag., LXXX. 353.

shutter-lift (shut'er-lift), *n.* A handle fixed to a shutter for convenience in opening or closing it.

shutter-lock (shut'er-lok), *n.* In *carp.*, a mortise-lock in the edge of a shutter or door.

E. H. Knight.

shutter-screw (shut'er-skrö), *n.* A screw by which a shutter is secured, passing through a socket from the interior to be protected, and engaging a nut so mortised in the inner side of the shutter as not to be exposed on the outside.

shutting (shut'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of shut<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] The act indicated by the verb *shut* in any of its senses; specifically, the act of joining or welding one piece of iron to another. Also called *shutting up* or *shutting together*.

shutting-post (shut'ing-pöst), *n.* A post against which a gate or door closes. E. H. Knight.

shuttle<sup>1</sup> (shut'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shuttle*, *shyttel*; < ME. *schyttel*, *schytel*, *schitel*, *schetyl*, *schettel*; a shuttle, a bolt of a door, < AS. \**seytels*, *seyttels* (pl. *seyttelas*), the bolt of a door (cf. Sw. dial. *skytel*, *skottel* = Dan. *skytel*, a shuttle; cf. also Dan. *skytte*, G. (weber-) *schüttel*, a shuttle, Sw. *skot-spol* = D. *schiet-spool* = G. *schies-spuhle*, a shuttle, lit. 'shoot-spool'), < *scōtan*, shoot: see *shoot*, and cf. shut<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *skittle*.] 1†. A bolt or bar, as of a door.

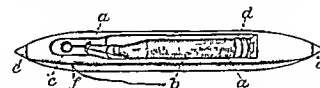
God zayth iue the boe of loue, "My zoster, my temman, thou art a gardin beset myd two *schittels*."

Ayenbite of Inwyrt (E. L. T. S.), p. 64.

*Schyttel*, or [var. of] *sperynge*. Pessulum vel pessellum.

Prompt. Parv., p. 447.

2. An instrument used by weavers for passing or shooting the thread of the weft from one side of the web to the other between the threads of the warp. The modern shuttle is a sort of wooden carriage tapering at each end, and hollowed out in the middle for the reception of the bobbin or pirn on which the weft is wound. The weft unwinds from this bobbin as the shuttle runs from one side of the web to the other. It is driven across by a smart blow from a pin called a *picker* or *driver*. There is one of these pins on each side of the loom, and the two are connected by a cord to which a handle is attached. Holding this handle in his right hand, the weaver moves the two pins together in each direction alternately by a sudden jerk. A shuttle propelled in this manner is called a *fly-shuttle*, and was invented in 1733 by John Kay, a mechanic of Colchester, England. Before this invention the weaver took the shuttle between the finger and thumb of each hand alternately and threw it across, by which process much time was lost. There are also a great variety of automatic picker-motions for driving the shuttles of looms. Compare *picker-motion*.



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*Schyttel*, webstarys instrument. Prompt. Parv., p. 447.

Their faces run like shuttles; they are weaving

Some curious colweb to catch flies.

B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

3. In sewing-machines, the sliding thread-holder which carries the lower thread between the needle and the upper thread to make a lock-stitch. See cuts under *sewing-machine*.—4. The gate which opens to allow the water to flow on a water-wheel.—5. One of the sections of a shutter-dam. E. H. Knight.—6. A small gate or stop through which metal is allowed to pass from the trough to the mold.—7†. A shuttle-cock; also, the game known as shuttlecock.

*Schytle*, chlydys game. Sagittella.

Prompt. Parv., p. 447.

Positive-motion shuttle, a device, invented by James Lyall of New York, for causing the shuttle to travel through the shed with a positive, uniform motion. The shuttle travels on a roller-carriage drawn by a cord in the shuttle-race below the warp-threads, and having also a set of upper rollers. The shuttle has also a pair of under rollers, one at each end, and travels over the lower series of warp-threads through the shed, being pushed along by the carriage while the warp-threads are passed, without straining them, between the upper rollers of the carriage and the rollers of the shuttle. Compare *positive-motion loom*, under *loom*.—Weaver's-shuttle, in *conch.*, a shuttle-shell, as *Radius volva*. See cut under *shuttle-shell*.

shuttle<sup>1</sup> (shut'l), *v.*: pret. and pp. *shuttled*, ppr. *shuttling*. [*< shuttle, n.*] I. *trans.* To move to and fro like a shuttle.

A face of extreme mobility, which he shuttles about—eyebrows, eyes, mouth and all—in a very singular manner while speaking.

Carlyle, in Froude, I. 152.

II. *intrans.* To go back and forth like a shuttle; travel to and fro.

Their corps go marching and shuttling in the interior of the country, much nearer Paris than formerly.

Carlyle, French Rev., II. vi. 1.

Those olive groves in the distance look more hoary and soft, as though a veil of light cunningly woven by the shuttling of the rays hung over them.

The Century XXXVII. 422.

shuttle<sup>2</sup> (shut'l), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *shuttle*; < ME. *schyttel*, *schyttel*, *schytyle*; with adj. formative -el, < AS. *scōtan* (pp. *scōten*), shoot: see *shoot*, *n.* Cf. *shuttle*, *shyttel*.] 1†. Head-long; rash; thoughtless; unsteady; volatile.

*Schyttel*, nat constant, . . . variable. Palsgrave, p. 323.

2. Slippery; sliding. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

shuttle-binder (shut'l-bin'der), *n.* In a loom, a device in a shuttle-box to prevent the recoil or rebound of the shuttle after it is thrown by the picker. Also called *shuttle-check*. E. H. Knight.

shuttle-board (shut'l-bōrd), *n.* A shuttle-cock. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

shuttle-box (shut'l-boks), *n.* A receptacle for holding shuttles, especially one near the loom and attached to it, intended to receive the shuttle at the end of its race or movement across the web; a pattern-box. Shuttle-boxes are combined together so as to form a set of compartments for holding the shuttles carrying threads of different colors, when such are in use in weaving.

shuttle-brained (shut'l-brānd), *a.* Scatter-brained; flighty; thoughtless; unsteady of purpose.

Metellus was so shuttle-brained that even in the mides of his tribuneship he left his office to Roma, and sailed to Pompeius in Syria.

Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 341.

shuttle-check (shut'l-chek), *n.* Same as *shuttle-binder*.



**shuttlecock** (shut'l-kok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shuttel-cock*, *shuttlecock*, *shytel-cocke* (also *shuttlecock*, which some suppose to be the orig. form); < *shuttle* + *cock*<sup>1</sup> (used vaguely, as in other compounds). Cf. *shuttle*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, 7.] 1. A piece of cork, or of similar light material, in one end of which feathers are stuck, made to be struck by a battledore in play; also, the play or game. See phrase below.

But and it were well sought,  
I trow all wyll be nought,  
Nat worth a *shyttel cocke*.  
Stelton, Why Come ye out to Court? I. 351.  
A thousand wayes lie them could entertaine,  
With all the shittles games that may be found; . . .  
With dice, with cards, with balliards farre unfit,  
With *shuttlecocks*, toiseming nianle wit.  
Spenser, Mother Hub, Tale, I. 504.

In the "Two Males of Moreelacke," a comedy printed in 1693, it is said, "To play at *shuttle-cock* methinks is the game now." *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes*, p. 401.

2. A malvaceous shrub, *Periptera punicea* of Mexico, the only species of a still dubious genus. It has crimson flowers and a many-celled radiate capsule, one or other suggesting the name.—Battledore and shuttlecock, a game played with a shuttlecock and battledores by two players or sides. The shuttlecock is knocked back and forth from one player or side to the other, until one fails to return it. **shuttlecock** (shut'l-kok), *v. t.* [*shuttlecock*, *n.*] To throw or bandy backward and forward like a shuttlecock.

"Dishonour to me! sir," exclaims the General. "Yes, if the phrase is to be *shuttlecocked* between us!" I answered hotly.  
*Thackeray, Virginians*, lxxvii.

On the other hand, that education should be *shuttlecocked* by party warriors is the worst evil that we have to endure.  
*The Academy*, April 6, 1889, p. 235.

**shuttlecock** (shut'l-körk), *n.* Same as *shuttlecock*. Also *shittcock*.

How they have shuffled up the rushes too, Davy,  
With their short flogging little *shuttlecock* heels!  
*Middleton, Chaste Maid*, III. 2.

**shuttle-crab** (shut'l-krab), *n.* A paddle-crab; a pinniped or fin-footed crab, having some of the legs fitted for swimming, as the common edible crab of the United States, *Callinectes hastatus*. When taken from the water they flap their legs energetically, suggesting the flying of shuttles. See *cut under paddle-crab*.

**shuttle-head** (shut'l-hed), *n.* A flighty, inconsiderate person.

I would wish these *shuttle-heads*, that desire to rake in the embers of rebellion, to give over blowing the coals too much, lest the sparks fly in their faces, or the ashes choke them.  
*Tom Nash his Ghost*, p. 10. (*Old Book Coll. Miscell.*)

**shuttle-headed** (shut'l-hed'ed), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *shuttleheaded*; < *shuttle*<sup>2</sup> + *head* + *-ed*.] Flighty; thoughtless; foolish. *Hallwell*.

**shuttle-motion** (shut'l-mō'shon), *n.* An automatic mechanism for controlling the different shuttles in a shuttle-box, as in figure-weaving, so that they may pass through the shed in a predetermined order.

**shuttleness** (shut'l-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. *shuttleless*, *shytleness*; < *shuttle*<sup>3</sup> + *-ness*.] Rashness; thoughtlessness; flightiness; unsteadiness. *Palsgrave*.

The vain *shuttleness* of an unconstant head.  
*Baret*, 1580. (*Hallwell*.)

**shuttle-race** (shut'l-rās), *n.* A sort of smooth shelf in a weavers' lay, along which the shuttle runs in passing the weft.

**shuttle-shaped** (shut'l-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a shuttle; fusiform.—Shuttle-shaped dart, a British moth, *Agrotis puta*.

**shuttle-shell** (shut'l-shel), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Ovulidae* and genus *Radius*, as *R. volva*, of long fusiform shape, the ends of the lips being greatly drawn out: so called from the resemblance to a weavers' shuttle.

**shuttle-train** (shut'l-trān), *n.* A train running back and forth for a short distance like a shuttle, as over a track connecting a main line with a station at a short distance from it.

**shuttle-winder** (shut'l-wīn'dēr), *n.* An attachment to a sewing-machine for reeling the thread upon shuttles. See *bobbin-winder*.

**shuttlewise** (shut'l-wīz), *adv.* Like a shuttle; with the motion of a shuttle.

Life built herself a myriad forms,  
And, flashing her electric spark, . . .  
Flew *shuttlewise* above, beneath,  
Weaving the web of life and death.  
*Athenaeum*, No. 3221, p. 87.

**shuttle-wit** (shut'l-wit), *n.* A shuttle-brained person.

Now, those poor *shuttle-wits* of Babbetown, that had been so a-singing that high and mighty gentleman's praises to the skies, they were a bit took a-back by this behavior—as one might plainly see.  
*St. Nicholas*, XVII. 554.

**shuttle-witted** (shut'l-wit'ed), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *shuttlewitted*; < ME. *shyhtyl-wyhtyd*; < *shuttle*<sup>2</sup> + *wit* + *-ed*.] Shuttle-brained; flighty; foolish. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I am afeard that Jon of Sparham is so *shyhtyl-wyhtyd* that he wyl sett hys gode to morgage to Heydon, or to sum other of ywre gode frendys.  
*Paston Letters*, I. 69.

I wondered what had called forth in a lad so *shuttle-witted* this enduring sense of duty.  
*R. L. Stevenson, Olalla*.

**shwanpan, swanpan** (shwān'pan, swān'pan), *n.* [Chinese, lit. 'reckoning-board,' < *shwan*, *swan*, reckon, + *pan*, a board.] The abacus or reckoning-board in use among the Chinese. Called in Japanese *soroban*. See *abacus*.

**shy**<sup>1</sup> (shī), *a.*; compar. *shyer*, superl. *shiest* (sometimes *shier* and *shiest*). [Early mod. E. also *shie*; Sc. *skye*, *skyeigh*; < ME. *\*shyey*, *schey*, also *skye*, *skygge* (< Sw. *schier*, earlier *sechou*, *shy*, timid, scrupulous, < AS. *seoh* = D. *schuw* = MLG. *schuwe* = OHG. *\*seioh*, MHG. *schiech* (G. *scheu*, after the verb and noun) = Sw. *skygge*, dial. *sky* = Dan. *sky*, *shy*, timid, skittish. Hence *shy*<sup>1</sup>, *v.* From OHG. comes It. *schiro* = Sp. *esquivo*, *shy*.] 1. Readily frightened away; easily startled; skittish; timid.

Loketh thet go ne be non nont ilche the horse thet is *scheoun*, and blencheth uor one scheadewe upo the heie brugge.  
*Ancren Rīwe*, p. 242.

Maggie coost her head fu' heigh,  
Look'd askint an' unco skeigh.  
*Burns, Duncan Gray*.

The antelope are getting continually *shyer* and more difficult to flag.  
*T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips*, p. 195.

2. Shrinking from familiarity or self-assertiveness; sensitively timid; retiring; bashful; coy.

A *shy* fellow was the duke; and I believe I know the cause of his withdrawing. *Shak.*, M. for M., III. 2. 138.  
She [the Venus de Medici] is represented in . . . a *shy*, retiring posture, and covers her bosom with one of her hands.  
*Addison, Guardian*, No. 100.

She had heard that Miss Darcy was exceedingly proud; but the observation of a very few minutes convinced her that she was only exceedingly *shy*.  
*Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice*, xlv.

3. Keeping away from some person or thing through timidity or caution; fearful of approaching; disposed to avoid; followed by *of*.

The merchant hopes for a prosperous voyage, yet he is *shy* of rocks and pirates. *Rev. T. Adams, Works*, III. 96.

They [negroes] were no way *shy* of us, being well acquainted with the English, by reason of our Guinea Factories and Trade.  
*Dampier, Voyages*, I. 78.

The two young men felt *shy* of the interview with their master under such unusual relations of guest and host as a girl does of her first party.  
*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, xiv.

4. Cautious; wary; careful; commonly followed by *of* or *about*.

We grant, although he had much wit,  
He was very *shy* of using it.  
*S. Butler, Hudibras*, I. i. 40.

Opium . . . is prohibited Goods, and therefore, tho many asked for it, we were *shy* of having it too openly known that we had any.  
*Dampier, Voyages*, II. i. 160.

We have no such responsible party leadership on this side the sea; we are very *shy* about conferring much authority on anybody.  
*W. Wilson, Cong. Gov.*, vi.

5. Elusive; hard to find, get at, obtain, or accomplish.

The dinner, I own, is *shy*, unless I come and dine with my friends; and then I make up for banyan days.  
*Thackeray, Philip*, xix.

As he [Coleridge] was the first to observe some of the sky's appearances and some of the *shyer* revelations of outward nature, so he was also first in noting some of the more occult phenomena of thought and emotion.  
*Lowell, Coleridge*.

6†. Morally circumspect; scrupulous.

Nif he nere scowmus & *skyg* & non scathe louied.  
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), II. 21.

7. Keen; piercing; bold; sharp. *Hallwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—8†. Sly; sharp; cunning.

Mine own modest petition, my friend's diligent labour, . . . were all pettily defeated by a *shy* practice of the old Fox.  
*G. Harvey, Four Letters*.

9. Scant. The wind is said to be *shy* when it will barely allow a vessel to sail on her course.—To fight *shy* of. See *fight*.—To look *shy* at or on, to regard with distrust or suspicion.

How will you like going to Sessions with everybody looking *shy* on you, and you with a bad conscience and an empty pocket?  
*George Eliot, Middlemarch*, vi.

=Syn. 2. Diffident, shamefaced. See *bashfulness*.  
**shy**<sup>1</sup> (shī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shied*, ppr. *shying*. [Not found in ME. (†); = MD. *schuwen*, *schouwen*, D. *schuven* = MLG. *schuven*, LG. *schuven*,

*schouen* = OHG. *sciuhēn*, *scūhen*, MHG. *schūhen*, *schūwen*, G. *schonchen*, *schouen*, get out of the way, avoid, shun, = Sw. *skygga* = Dan. *sky*; from the adj. Hence ult. (through OF. < OHG.) *eschew*.] I. *intrans.* To shrink or start back or aside, as in sudden fear: said specifically of a horse.

"Hedon't *shy*, does he?" inquired Mr. Pickwick. "*Shy*, sir?—He wouldn't *shy* if he was to meet a vaggin-load of monkeys with their tails burnt off." *Dickens, Pickwick*, v.

These women are the salt of New England. . . . No fashionable nonsense about them. What's in you, Forbes, to *shy* so at a good woman?  
*C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage*, p. 93.

II. *trans.* To avoid; shun (a person). [Prov. Eng.]

All who espied her  
Immediately *shied* her,  
And strove to get out of her way.  
*Barnum, Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 219.

**shy**<sup>1</sup> (shī), *n.*; pl. *shies* (shīz). [< *shy*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] A sudden start aside, as from fear, especially one made by a horse.

**shy**<sup>2</sup> (shī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shied*, ppr. *shying*. [Also *shio*; prob. another use of *shy*<sup>1</sup>, but evidence is lacking, the word *shy* in this sense being of prov. origin and still mainly colloq. or slang.] I. *trans.* 1. To fling; throw; jerk; toss.

Gyrations . . . similar to those which used to be familiar to one when the crown of a lower boy's hat had been kicked out and *shied* about the school-yard.  
*Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 772.

He has an abject fear of cats—they're witches, he says—and if he can *shy* a stone at one when it doesn't see him, that is delight.  
*W. Black, In Far Lochaber*, vi.

Though the world does take liberties with the good-tempered fellows, it *shies* them many a stray favour.  
*Lever, Davenport Dunn*, xx.

2. To throw off; toss or send out at random.

I cannot keep up with the world without *shying* a letter now and then. *Scott, Diary*, March 26, 1827. (*Lockhart*.)

II. *intrans.* To throw a missile; specifically, to jerk.

The Anglo-Saxon race alone is capable of propelling a missile in the method known as *shying*.  
*Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 801.

**shy**<sup>2</sup> (shī), *n.*; pl. *shies* (shīz). [< *shy*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] 1. A quick, jerking, or careless throw; a fling.

Where the cock belonged to some one disposed to make it a matter of business, twopenny was paid for three *shies* at it, the missile used being a broomstick.  
*Chambers's Book of Days*, I. 238.

2. A fling; a sneer; a gibe. [Slang.]

"There you go, Polly; you are always having a *shy* at Lady Ann and her relations," says Mr. Newcome, good-naturedly. "A *shy*! how can you use such vulgar words, Mr. Newcome?"  
*Thackeray, Newcomes*, xvi.

3. A trial; an experiment. [Slang.]

I went with my last ten florins, and had a *shy* at the roulette.  
*Thackeray, Pendennis*, lxxv.

"An honest man has a much better chance upon the turf than he has in the city." "How do you know?" asked Norma, smiling. "Because I've had a *shy* at both, my dear."  
*W. E. Norris, Miss Shafto*, viii.

**shyly** (shī'li), *adv.* [Formerly also *shily*; < *shy*<sup>1</sup> + *-ly*.] In a shy or timid manner; timidly; coyly; diffidently.

**shynet**, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English spelling of *shinck*.

**shyness** (shī'nes), *n.* [Formerly also *shiness*; < *shy*<sup>1</sup> + *-ness*.] The quality or state of being shy; especially, a shrinking from familiarity or consciousness; diffidence; lack of self-assertiveness.

*Shyness*, as the derivation of the word indicates in several languages, is closely related to fear; yet it is distinct from fear in the ordinary sense. A shy man no doubt dreads the notice of strangers, but can hardly be said to be afraid of them. *Darwin, Express of Emotions*, p. 332. =Syn. *Diffidence*, *Coyness*, etc. See *bashfulness*.

**shynful**, *a.* A Middle English form of *shendful*.

**shyster** (shī'ster), *n.* [Origin obscure. Usually associated with *shy*<sup>1</sup>, as if < *shy*<sup>1</sup>, sharp, sly, + *-ster*; but *shy* in that sense is not in use in the U. S.] One who does business trickily; a person without professional honor: used chiefly of lawyers: as, pettifoggers and *shysters*. [U. S.]

The Prison Association held its monthly meeting last night. The report was rich in incidents and developments about the skinkers, sharks, and *shysters* of the Tombs.  
*New York Express*, quoted in Bartlett's *Americanisms*, p. 591.

**si** (sē), *n.* [See *gamut*.] In solmization, the syllable used for the seventh tone of the scale, or the leading tone. In the scale of C this tone is B, which is therefore called *si* in France, Italy, etc. This syllable was not included in the syllables of Guido, because of the prevalence in his time of the hexachord theory of the scale; it is supposed to have been introduced about 1600. In the tonic sol-fa system, *ti* (tē) is used in-



Shuttle-shell (*Radius volva*), one third natural size.



stead, to avoid the confusion between the syllables of the seventh tone and of the sharp of the fifth.—*Si* centra fa. Same as *mi contra fa* (which see, under *mi*).

**Si.** The chemical symbol of *silicon*.

**siaga, n.** Same as *ahu*.

**siagnopod** (si-ag'nō-pod), *n.* [Prop. \**siagono-*pod, < Gr. *siayón*, the jaw-bone, + *ποδ* (*pod*) = *E. foot*.] A maxilla of a crustacean. In C. Spence Bate's nomenclature there are three siagnopods, of which the first and second are the first and second maxillæ and the third is the first maxilliped of ordinary language.

**siagon** (si'a-gon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *siayón*, the jaw-bone.] The mandible of a crustacean. *Westwood; Bate.*

**sialagogic, sialagogue.** See *sialogogic, sialogogue*.

**Sialia** (si-ā'li-i), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), < Gr. *sialis*, a kind of bird.] A genus of turdid oscine passerine birds, commonly referred to the family *Turdidae* and subfamily *Saxicolinæ*, in which blue is the principal color; American bluebirds. Three distinct species are common birds of the United States—*S. sialis*, *S. mexicana*, and *S. arctica*.

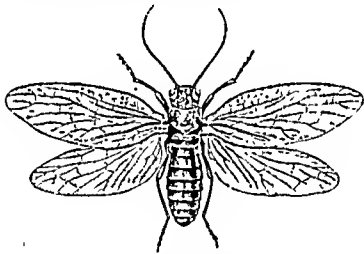
**Sialida** (si-al'i-di), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sialis* + *-ida*.] A superfamily of neuropterous insects, of the suborder *Planipennia*, represented by such families as *Sialidæ* and *Raphidiidæ*.

**Sialidæ** (si-al'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stophens, 1836), < *Sialis* + *-idæ*.] An important family of neuropterous insects, typified by the genus *Sialis*, having a large prothorax and reticulate wings, the posterior ones with a folded anal space. They are mostly large insects, whose larvæ are aquatic and carnivorous. *Corydalus cornutus*, the hellgrammite, is a conspicuous member of the family. (See *Corydalus*.) *Chauliodes* and *Raphidia* are other important genera.

**sialidan** (si-al'i-dan), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the family *Sialidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Sialidæ*.

**Sialis** (si'a-lis), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1809), < Gr. *sialis*, also *sialēdipis*, a kind of bird.] The typical genus of the *Sialidæ*. They have no ocelli, a quadrangular prothorax, and wings without a pterostigma.



*Sialis infumata*, twice natural size.

The larvæ are aquatic and predatory, living usually in swift-running streams, and leaving the water to pupate in earthen cells under ground. *S. lutaria* is a common European species, the larva of which is used for bait. *S. infumata* is a common species in the eastern United States.

**sialismus** (si-a-lis'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *sialismos*, a flow of saliva, < *sializein*, slaver, foam, < *sialon*, spittle, saliva.] Salivation; ptyalism.

**sialisterium** (si'a-lis-tē-ri-um), *n.; pl. sialisteria* (-ia). [NL., < Gr. *sialistērion*, a bridle-bit, < *sialon*, spittle, saliva.] One of the salivary glands of an insect. *Kirby.*

**sialogogic** (si'a-lō-gōj'ik), *a. and n.* [Also *sialogogic* (see *sialogogue*); < *sialogogue* + *-ic*.] I. *a.* Provoking or promoting an increased flow of saliva; tending to salivate; ptyalogogic.

II. *n.* A sialogogue.

**sialogogue** (si-al'ō-gog), *a. and n.* [Also *sialogogic*, the less common but etymologically more correct form; < Gr. *sialon*, Ionian *sieion*, spittle, saliva, + *ἀγωγός*, leading, drawing forth, < *ἀγειν*, lead.] I. *a.* Producing a flow of saliva; ptyalogogue.

II. *n.* A drug which produces a flow of saliva.

**sialoid** (si'a-lōid), *a.* [< Gr. *sialon*, spittle, saliva, + *ειδός*, form.] Pertaining to or resembling saliva.

**sialolith** (si'a-lō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *sialon*, spittle, saliva, + *λίθος*, stone.] A salivary calculus.

**sialolithiasis** (si'a-lō-li-thī'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *sialon*, spittle, saliva, + *λίθιασις*, the disease of the stone: see *lithiasis*.] The production of salivary calculi.

**sialorrhæa, sialorrhœa** (si'a-lō-rē'a), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *sialon*, spittle, saliva, + *ῥοία*, a flow, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] Excessive flow of saliva; ptyalism; salivation.

**sialoschisis** (si-a-lōs'ke-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *sialon*, spittle, saliva, + *σχίζω*, retention, < *ἔχω*, ἄνω, hold.] Suppression or retention of the salivary secretion.

**siamang** (sē'a-mang), *n.* [= F. *siamang*, < Malay *siamang*.] The gibbon *Hylobates syndactylus* or *Siamanga syndactyla*, the largest of the gibbons, with extremely long arms, and the second



*Siamang (Siamanga syndactyla)*.

and third digits united to some extent. It is a very active arboreal ape, inhabiting Sumatra and the Malay peninsula. See *gibbon*.

**Siamanga** (si-a-mang'gū), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray), < *siamang*, *q. v.*] That genus of gibbons, or subgenus of *Hylobates*, which the siamang represents.

**Siamese** (si-a-mēs' or -mēz'), *a. and n.* [= F. *Siamois*; as *Siam* (see def.) + *-ese*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the kingdom, the people, or (in a limited sense) the dominant race of Siam.—*Siamese architecture*, that form of the architecture of the far East which was developed in Siam. The most characteristic edifices are pagodas, of which the apex has a convexly conical or domical shape. On elvish buildings slender spire-like pinnacles and combinations of steep gables are characteristic. The profusion and elaborateness of ornament in relief and in color are of a barbarous richness.—*Siamese coupling*, in fire-engines, a Y-shaped coupling by which the power of two or more engines may be united on one hose. *Scribner's Mag.*, IX. 63.—The Siamese twins, two Siamese men, Chang and Eng (1811-74), who were joined to each other on the right and the left side respectively by a short tubular cartilaginous band, through which their livers and hepatic vessels communicated, and in the center of which was their common umbilicus. They were exhibited in Europe and America, and married and settled in North Carolina.

II. *n.* 1. *siang*, and *pl.* An inhabitant or a native, or inhabitants or natives, of Siam, a kingdom of Farther India, or Indo-China; specifically, a member or the members of the dominant race of the kingdom, who constitute less than half of the population.—2. The prevalent language of Siam, which in its basis is monosyllabic and inflexible, exceptionally abounding in homonyms distinguishable only by variations of tone.

**Siamese** (si-a-mēs' or -mēz'), *v. t.* [< *Siamese*, *n.*] To join in the manner of the Siamese twins; inosculate. Compare *Siamese coupling*, under *Siamese*. [Recent.]

**Siam fever.** See *fever*.

**Siam ruby.** A name sometimes erroneously applied to the dark ruby spinel found with the rubies of Siam.

**sib** (sib), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sibbe*; < ME. *sib*, *sibbe*, *sybbe*, relationship, affinity, peace, a relation, < AS. *sib*, *sibb*, *syb*, *sybb*, relationship, adoption, affinity, peace (North. pl. *sibbo*, relatives), = OS. *sibbia*, relationship, = OFries. *sibba* = MLG. *sibbe* = OHG. *sibba*, *sippa*, relationship, peace, MHG. G. *sippe*, relationship (G. *sippen*, pl., kinsmen), = Icel. *sif*, in sing. personified *Sif*, a goddess, pl. *sifjar*, relationship, affinity (cf. *sift*, affinity), = Goth. *sibja*, relationship; cf. Skt. *sabhyā*, fit for an assembly, trusty, < *sabha*, an assembly, family, tribe. Cf. *sib*, *a.*, *sibred*, and see *gossip*.] 1. Kindred;

kin; kinsmen; a body of persons related by blood in any degree.

Hure frendes sche callid hure to,

Hure sibbe & hure kynnes men

With reutful steuene sche spak to hem.

*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

What's *sib* or *sire*, to take the gentle slip,  
And in th' exchequer rot for suretyship?

*Sp. Hall*, Satires, V. i. 97.

For the division of the clan there are appropriate words in the old language. These words are *Sib* or *Kin* for the one part, and for the other part *the Wic*. . . . It is not clear whether the lower division ought to be called the *kin* or the *sib*. W. E. Hearn, *Aryan Household*, p. 288.

2. A kinsman; a relative, near or remote; hence, one closely allied to another; an intimate companion.

Queen. . . . Lord Valois, our brother, king of France,  
Because your highness hath been slack in homage,  
Hath seized Normandy into his hands. . . .  
K. Edw. . . . Tush, *Sib*, if this be all,  
Valois and I will soon be friends again.

*Marlowe*, *Edward II.*, iii. 2.

Our pilgrims very *sibs* unto those fathers of the society [the Jesuits].

*Sp. Montagu*, *Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 180. (*Latham*.)

[Obsolete or provincial in both uses.]

**sib** (sib), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sibbe*; < ME. *sib*, *sibbe*, *syb*, *sybbe*, *ysyb*, < AS. *sib*, *sibb*, *gesibb*, *gesyb*, related, kindred, = OFries. *sibbe*, *sib* = MLG. *sibbe* = OHG. *sibbi*, *sippi*, *sippe*, MHG. *sippe* = Icel. *sif*, related, having kinship or relation, = Goth. \**sibjis* (in comp. *un-sibjis*, lawless, wicked; cf. AS. *unsib*, discord, dissension); with orig. formative *-ya*, < AS. *sib*, *sibb*, etc., kinship, relation: see *sib*, *n.* *Sib*, *a.*, is thus a derivative of *sib*, *n.*, with a formative which has disappeared. In its later use it is partly, like *kindred*, *kin*, *a.*, the noun used adjectively.] Having kinship or relationship; related by consanguinity; having affinity; akin; kindred. [Now only prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

Your kynredens but nfer kynred, they been but Iltel  
*syb* to yow, and the kyn of yowre enemys been ny *syb* to hem.

*Chaucer*, *Tale of Melibeus*.

Let  
The blood of mine that's *sib* to him be suck'd

From me with leeches.

*Fletcher* (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, l. 2.

By the religion of our holy church, they are over *sibb* thegither.

*Scott*, *Antiquary*, xxxiii.

**sibt** (sib), *v. t.* [< *sib*, *n.* Cf. AS. *sibbian*, make peace.] To bring into relation; establish a relationship between; make friendly.

Lat's try this income, how he stonds,

An' elk us *sib* by slakin' hands.

*Tarraz*, *Poems*, p. 14.

As much *sibbd* as sieve and riddar that grew in the same wood together. *Ray*, *Proverbial Simile*, p. 225. (*Nares*.)

**sibary, n.** Same as *civory*.

**Sibbaldia** (si-bal'di-i), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), named after Sir Robert Sibbald, a Scottish physician (died about 1712).] A former genus of rosaceous plants, now classed as a section of *Potentilla*, from which its type, connected by intermediate species, is distinguished by polygamously dioecious flowers with usually less numerous stamens and carpels. The 5 species are procumbent arctic and alpine perennials, the chief of which, *S. (Potentilla) procumbens*, is a well-known arctic plant, native of North America from the White and Rocky Mountains and Sierras to Greenland and the Aleutian Islands, also in northern Asia and Europe, where in some of the Scotch Highlands it forms a characteristic part of the greensward. It bears small yellow flowers, and leaves of three wedge-shaped leaflets.

**sibbendy** (si-ben'di), *n.* Same as *sebundy*.

**sibbens, sivvens** (sib'enz, siv'enz), *n.* [Also *sibbins*; said to be so called from its resembling a raspberry, < Gael. *sibhag*, pl. *sibhan*, a raspberry.] A severe form of syphilis, with skin-eruptions resembling yaws, endemic in Scotland in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

**sibboleth, n.** See *slibboleth*.

**Siberian** (si-bē'ri-an), *a. and n.* [= F. *Sibérien*; < NL. *Siberia* (> F. *Sibérie*, Sw. Dan. *Siberien*), G. *Sibirien*, < Russ. *Sibir*, Siberia.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Siberia, a large Russian possession in northern Asia, extending from the Chinese empire to the Arctic ocean.—*Siberian apocot*. See *Prunus*.—*Siberian aquamarine*, the blue-green aquamarine or beryl found in Siberia. The name is often incorrectly applied to the light-blue and pale-green Siberian topaz, which very strikingly resembles aquamarine.—*Siberian bell-flower*, *Platycodon grandiflorum*, of the Campanulaceæ, a desirable hardy garden flower with blue or white blossoms.—*Siberian boll-plague*, that form of anthrax of domestic animals which is accompanied by carbuncles on various regions of the body, in the mouth, and on the tongue. These boils are most common in the anthrax fever of horses and cattle.—*Siberian buckthorn*. See *buckthorn*, 1.—*Siberian crab*, *Pyrus baccata* and (more commonly) *P. pruinifolia*. They are cultivated for their flowers, but more for their obun-



dant red and yellow fruit, which is highly ornamental and also excellent for jelly, sweet pickles, etc.—Siberian dog, a variety of the dog which has small and erect ears, has the hair of its body and tail very long, and is distinguished for its steadiness, docility, and endurance of fatigue when used for the purpose of draft. In many northern countries Siberian dogs are employed for drawing sledges over the frozen snow.—Siberian oat. See *oat*, 1 (a).—Siberian oilseed, pea-tree, pine. See the nouns.—Siberian redwood. Same as *Siberian buckthorn*.—Siberian rhododendron. See *rhododendron*, 2.—Siberian sable, topaz, etc. See the nouns.—Siberian stone-pine. See *stone-pine* (c), under *pine*.—Siberian subregion, in *zoogeog.*, a subdivision of the Palearctic region, of which Siberia is the greatest section, approximately represented by Asia north of the Himalayas.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Siberia.

**siberite** (si-bé'rit), *n.* [*F. sibirite*; as *Siberia* + *-ite*.] Rubellite (red tourmalin) from Siberia.

**sibconjugate** (sib-i-kon'jū-gāt), *a.* and *n.* [*L. sibi*, dat. sing. and pl. (gen. *sui*, acc. *se*), themselves (see *se*), and *conjugatus*, conjugate.] I. *a.* Having parts conjugate to other parts; self-conjugate.—Sibconjugate triangle, a triangle which with reference to a given conic has each side the polar of the opposite angle. The modern theory of conics rests largely upon that of the sibconjugate triangle. See figure under *self-conjugate*.

II. *n.* A value self-conjugate, or conjugate to itself. Thus, the sibconjugates of the involution (*a*, *b*; *c*, *d*) are the two values of *x* for which

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2x & x^2 \\ 1 & a+b & ab \\ 1 & c+d & cd \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

**sibilance** (sib'i-lans), *n.* [*from sibilant* + *-cc*.] The character or quality of being sibilant; also, a hissing sound.

**sibilancy** (sib'i-lan-si), *n.* [As *sibilance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *sibilance*.

Certainly Milton would not have avoided them for their sibilancy, he who wrote . . . verses that hiss like Medusa's head in wrath. *Lowell*, Among my Books, II. 280.

**sibilant** (sib'i-lant), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. sibilant* = *Sp. Pg. It. sibilante*, *L. sibilant* (t)-s, ppr. of *sibilare*, hiss: see *sibilate*.] I. *a.* Hissing; making or having a hissing sound: as, *s* and *z* are sibilant letters.

If a noun ends in a hissing or sibilant sound, . . . the added sign of the plural makes another syllable. *Whitney*, Essentials of Eng. Grammar, § 123.

**Sibilant rôle**. See *dry rôle*, under *rôle*.  
II. *n.* An alphabetic sound that is uttered with hissing, as *s* and *z*, and *sh* and *zh* (in *azure*, etc.), also *ch* (*tsh*) and *j* (*dzh*).

The identification of the sibilants is the most difficult problem connected with the transmission of the Phœnician alphabet to the Greeks.

*Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 33.

**sibilate** (sib'i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sibilated*, ppr. *sibilating*. [*L. sibilatus*, pp. of *sibilare*, *L. sibilare*, hiss, whistle, *< sibilus* (> *It. Pg. sibilare* = *Sp. sibilado*), a hissing or whistling; with formative *-ilus*, *< √ sib*, prob. imitative of a whistling sound. Cf. *OBulg. osipnati*, Russ. *sipnati*, become hoarse, Bohem. *sipeti*, hiss, Russ. *sipovka*, a pipe, *sipil*, a cockchafer, etc., and *E. sip*, sup. regarded as ult. imitative. Hence (from *L.* through *F.*) *E. siffle*, *q. v.*] To pronounce with a hissing sound, like that of the letter *s* or *z*; also, to mark with a character indicating such a pronunciation.

**sibilation** (sib-i-lā'shon), *n.* [= *F. sibilation*, *L. sibilare*, pp. *sibilatus*, hiss: see *sibilate*.] The act of sibilating or hissing; the utterance or emission of sibilant sounds; also, a hissing sound; in style, predominance or prominence of the sound of *s*.

All metals quenched in water give a sibilation or hissing sound. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 176.

If sibilation is a defect in Greek odes, where the softening effect of the vowel sounds is so potent, it is much more so in English poetry, where the consonants dominate. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 273.

**sibilatory** (sib'i-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< sibilate* + *-ory*.] Producing a hissing or sibilant effect. [*Rare*.]  
**sibilous** (sib'i-lus), *a.* [*< L. sibilus*, hissing, whistling, *< sibilus*, a hissing: see *sibilate*.] Hissing; sibilant. [*Rare*.]

The grasshopper-lark began his sibilous note in my fields last Saturday. *G. White*, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, I. 16.

**sibilus** (sib'i-lus), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. sibilus*, a hissing: see *sibilate*.] 1. A small flute or flageolet used to teach singing birds.—2. A sibilant rôle; the presence of sibilant rôles.

**sibness** (sib'nes), *n.* [*< ME. sibnesse*, *< AS. \*gesibness* (Lye), relationship, *< gesib*, related: see *sib*, *a.*] Relationship; kindred.

David, thou were bore of my kyn;  
For thi godnesse art thou myn;  
More for thi godnesse  
Then for eny sibnesse.  
*Harrowing of Hell*, p. 27. (*Halliwell*.)

**Sihoma** (si-bō'mā), *n.* [*NL.* (*C. Girard*, 1856), a made word.] A genus of American cyprinoid fishes related to *Phoxinus*, variously limited, by some restricted to *S. crassicauda*, of California. The species are sometimes called *chub* and *mullet*.

**sibred** (sib'red), *n.* [*< ME. sibredc*, *sibreden*, *sybredyn*, *< AS. sibraden*, relationship, *< sib*, relationship, + *ræden*, condition: see *-red*, and cf. *kindred*, *gossypred*.] Relationship; kindred.

For the sybredyn of me, fore-sake noghte this offyc  
That thou ne wyrm my wyll, thou wlatte waitest mence.  
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), I. 691.

For every man it schulde drede,  
And nameliche in his sibrede.  
*Gower*, Conf. Amant., vii.

**sibsib** (sib'sib), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *sicsac*, etc.] A kind of ground-squirrel which occurs in the southern provinces of Morocco. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 833.

**Sibthorpia** (sib-thōr'pī-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1737), named after John Sibthorp, an English botanist (1758-96).] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Scrophulariaceae* and tribe *Digitalae*, type of the subtribe *Sibthorpieae*. The flowers have a bell-shaped calyx, a corolla with very short tube and five to eight nearly equal spreading lobes, and four to seven stamens with sagittate anthers. The fruit is a membranous compressed loculicidal capsule, the valves bearing the partitions on their middle. There are 6 species, natives of western Europe, Africa, and mountains in Nepal and South America. They are prostrate, rough-hairy herbs, often rooting at the joints, bearing alternate or clustered roundish scalloped or cleft leaves, and red or yellowish axillary flowers. *S. Europaea*, from its round leaves, is known as *pennywort*, *penny-ries*, and *Cornish moneywort*.

**sibyl** (sib'il), *n.* [Formerly also *sibyl*; often misspelled *sybil*, *sybill*; also used as *L. sibylla*; = *D. sibille* = *G. sibylle* = *Sw. sibylla* = *Dan. sibylle* = *F. sibylle* = *Fr. sibilla* = *Sp. sibila* = *Pg. sibilla*, *sibylla* = *It. sibilla*, *< L. sibylla*, also *sibulla*, *ML. also sibilla*, *< Gr. σίβυλλα*, a sibyl, prophetess; formerly explained as 'she who tells the will of Zeus,' *< Διὸς βουλή*, the will of Zeus (*Διὸς*, gen. of *Zeus*, Zeus, Jove; *βουλή*, will), or 'the will of God,' *< θεός* (*Doric aiós*), god, + *βουλή*, will; but such explanation is untenable. The root is appar. *αἰβ*, which is perhaps = *L. sib-* in *per-sibus*, acute, wise, and related to *Gr. σοφός*, wise (see *sophist*), and *L. sapere*, be wise, perceive: see *sapient*, *sagac*.] 1. In *anc. myth.*, one of certain women reputed to possess special powers of prophecy or divination and intercession with the gods in behalf of those who resorted to them. Different writers mention from one to twelve sibyls, but the number commonly reckoned is ten, enumerated as the Persian or Babylonian, Libyan, Delphian, Cimmerian, Erythraean, Samian, Cumæan, Hellepontine or Trojan, Phrygian, and Tiburtine. Of these the most celebrated was the Cumæan sibyl (of Cumæ in Italy), who, according to the story, appeared before Tarquin the Proud and offered him nine books for sale. He refused to buy them, whereupon she burned three, and offered the remaining six at the original price. On being again refused, she destroyed three more, and offered the remaining three at the price she had asked for the nine. Tarquin, astonished at this conduct, bought the books, which were found to contain directions as to the worship of the gods and the policy of the Romans. These sibylline books, or books professing to have this origin, written in Greek hexameters, were kept with great care at Rome, and consulted from time to time by oracle-keepers under the direction of the senate. They were destroyed at the burning of the temple of Jupiter in 83 B. C. Fresh collections were made, which were finally destroyed soon after A. D. 400. The Sibylline Oracles referred to by the Christian fathers belong to early ecclesiastical literature, and are a curious mixture of Jewish and Christian material, with probably here and there a snatch from the older pagan source. In composition they seem to be of various dates, from the second century before to the third century after Christ.

*Sibylle* [F.] . . . *Sybill*, one of the tenne *Sybillen*, . . . a Prophetesse. *Cotgrave*.

Hence—2. An old woman professing to be a prophetess or fortune-teller; a soothsayer.

A sibyl, that had number'd in the world  
The sun to course two hundred compasses.  
*Shak.*, Othello, iii. 4. 70.

A sibyl old, how-bent with crooked age,  
That far events full wisely could presage.  
*Milton*, Vac. Ex., I. 69.

I know a maiden aunt of a great family who is one of these antiquated *Sibyls*, that forebodes and prophesies from one end of the year to the other.

*Addison*, Spectator, No. 7.

**sibylla** (si-bil'ā), *n.*; pl. *sibyllæ* (-ē). [*L.*] See *sibyl*. Same as *sibyl*, 1. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2. 116.

**sibyllic** (si-bil'ik), *a.* [= *Pg. sibillico*, *sibyllico*; as *sibyl* + *-ic*.] Of sibylline character; like a sibyl. [*Rare*.]

"II. H." . . . can, when she likes, be sibyllic enough to be extremely puzzling to the average mind.  
*The Nation*, XI. 390.

**sibylline** (sib'i-lin or -lin), *a.* [= *OF. sibyllin*, *sibilin*, *F. sibyllin* = *Sp. sibilino* = *Pg. sibillino*, *sibyllino* = *It. sibillino*, *< L. sibyllinus*, of a sibyl (*sibyllini libri* or *versus*, the sibylline books or verses), *< sibylla*, a sibyl: see *sibyl*.] 1. Pertaining to the sibyls or their productions; uttered, written, or composed by sibyls; like the productions of sibyls: as, *sibylline leaves*; *sibylline oracles*; *sibylline verses*.

Some wild prophecies we have, as the Haramel in the elder Edda; of a rapt, earnest, sibylline sort. *Carlyle*.

2. Prophetical; especially, obscurely or enigmatically oracular; occult; cabalistic.

The sibylline minstrel lay dying in the City of Flowers.  
*Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 149.

**Sibylline books**, **Sibylline Oracles**. See *sibyl*, 1.

**sibyllist** (sib'i-list), *n.* [*< Gr. σίβυλλιστής*, a seer, a diviner, *< σίβυλλα*, a sibyl: see *sibyl*.] A believer in sibylline prophecies; especially, one of the early Christians who gave forth or accepted the oracular utterances which were collected in so-called sibylline books.

Celsus charges the Christians with being sibyllists.  
*S. Sharpe*, Hist. Egypt from Earliest Times, xv. § 55.

To show among some of the *Sibyllists* a very close acquaintance with the Teaching of the Apostles.  
*Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 401.

**sic** (sik), *a.* A Scotch form of *such*.

**sic** (sik), *adv.* [*L. sic*, *OL. scic*, *sic*, so, thus, *< \*si*, locative form of pron. stem *sā*, that, + *-cc*, a demonstrative suffix.] So; thus: a word often inserted within brackets in quoted matter after an erroneous word or date, an astonishing statement, or the like, as an assurance that the citation is an exact reproduction of the original: as, "It was easily [sic] to see that he was angry."—*Sic* passim, so generally or throughout; the same everywhere (in the book or writing mentioned). See *passim*.

**sic** (sik), *interj.* A call to pigs or to sheep. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch*.]

**sic** (sik), *v. t.* See *sick*.

**Sicambrian** (si-kam'brī-an), *n.* [Also *Sigambrian*; *< L. Sicambri*, *Sygambrī*, *Sugambri* (*Gr. Σιγαμβροί*, *Σογυαμβροί*, *Σογκυαμβροί*), a German tribe (see *def.*).] A member of a powerful Germanic tribe in ancient times, afterward merged in the confederation of the Franks.

Captive epithets, like huge *Sicambrians*, thrust their broad shoulders between us and the thought whose pomp they decorate. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 184.

**sicamore**, *n.* An obsolete form of *sycamore*. *Peachment*.

**Sicanian** (si-kā'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Sicanus*, *Sicanian*, *< Sicanus*, *a.*, *Sicani* (*Gr. Σικανί*, *Σικανία* (*L. Sicania*), *Σικανικός*), the Sicanians (see *def.*).] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sicanians.

II. *n.* One of the primitive inhabitants of Sicily, found there on the arrival of the Sicilians, or Sicilians proper.

**sicarius** (si-kā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *sicarii* (-ī). [*L.* (*< Gr. Σικαριός*, the Jewish Sicarii), *< sicca*, a dagger.] An assassin; specifically [*cap.*], one of a class of assassins and zealots in Palestine in the later years of Nero's reign. They are referred to in Acts xxi. 38.

**sicca** (sik'ā), *a.* [*< Hind. sikka*, in some dialects *sikā*, Marathi *sikkā*, *sikā*, a coin so called, also a coining-die, a mark, seal, signet, = *Pers. sikka*, *< Ar. sikka*, a coining-die.] Newly coined: said of the rupee in India.—*Sicca* rupee, originally, a newly coined rupee, valued at a premium over those which were worn or supposed to be worn by use; later (1793), a rupee coined by order of the government of Bengal, and bearing the impress of the nineteenth year of the Great Mogul. The *sicca* rupee was abolished as a current coin in 1836. It was richer in silver than the "Company's rupee."

**siccan** (sik'an), *a.* [Formerly also *sicken*, *sickin* (= *Dan. sikken*): see *sic*, *such*.] Such; such like; such kind of: as, *siccan* a man; *siccan* times. [*Scotch*.]

Thair heidis heisit with sickin saillis.  
*Mailland*, Poems, p. 185. (*Jamieson*.)

And so, ae morning, siccan a fright as I got!  
*Scott*, Waverley, lxiv.

**siccant** (sik'ant), *a.* [*< L. siccant* (t)-s, ppr. of *siccare*, dry: see *siccate*.] Same as *siccative*.

**siccar** (sik'ar), *a.* See *sicker*.

**siccate** (sik'āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *siccated*, ppr. *siccating*. [*< L. siccatus*, pp. of *siccare*, dry, dry up, *< siccus*, dry. Cf. *sack*, *desiccate*.] To dry; especially, to dry gradually for preservation in unaltered form, as a plant or leaf.

**siccation** (si-kā'shon), *n.* [*< L. siccatio* (n)-, a drying, *< siccare*, dry: see *siccate*.] The act or process of drying; especially, gradual expulsion of moisture.



**siccative** (sik'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. siccatis*, < *LL. siccatus*, that makes dry, < *L. siccare*, dry; see *siccate*.] *I. a.* Drying; causing to become dry, or to dry up.

So did they with the juice of Cedars, which by the extreme bitterness and siccative faculty . . . forthwith subdued the cause of interior corruption.

*Sandys, Travallies*, p. 105.

It is well known that cotton-seed oil is a semi-drying oil having strong siccative properties at the temperature of 212° F.

*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII, 261.

*II. n.* In painting, any material added to an oil-paint to hasten the drying of the oil; a dryer. *Siccative* is more of a book-word, *dryer* being the term commonly used by painters.

**siccific** (sik-sif'ik), *a.* [*L. siccus*, dry, + *facerere*, make; see *-fic*.] Causing dryness.

**siccify** (sik'si-ti), *v.* [*F. siccité* = *Pr. siccitat* = *It. siccita*, < *L. siccata*(t)-s, dryness, < *sicans*, dry; see *siccate*.] Dryness; aridity; absence of moisture.

Fire doth predominate in calidity,  
And then the next degree is siccify.

*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

They speak much of the elementary quality of siccify or dryness.

*Bacon, Hist. Life and Death*.

**sice** (sis), *n.* [Also *size*, and formerly *sysc*, *syiss*, *sis*, *sise*; < *ME. sis*, *sys*, < *OF. sir*, < *L. sex*, six; see *six*.] 1. The number six at dico.

Thy *sys* Fortune hath turned into *as*.

*Chaucer, Monk's Tale*, l. 671.

But then my study was to cog the dice,  
And dexterously to throw the lucky *sice*.

*Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires*, III, 93.

2. Sixpence. *Italiwell*. [Eng. cant.] **sice**<sup>2</sup>, *syce* (sis), *n.* [Also *saice*; < *Ind. sās*, *sās*, < *Ar. sās*, *sāyis*, a horse-keeper.] In Bengal, a groom; a horse-keeper; an attendant who follows on foot a mounted horseman or a carriage.

All visits are made on horseback in Siala, as the distances are often considerable. You ride quietly along, and the *saice* follows you, walking or keeping pace with your gentle trot, as the case may be.

*F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs*, IV.

**Siceliot** (si-sel'i-ot), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Sikeliot*; < *Gr. Σικελίωτης*, a Sicilian Greek or a Sicilian, < *Σικελία*, Sicily; see *Sicilian*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the Siceliot.

These *Siceliot* cities formed a fringe round the Sicel and Sicani of the interior.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XI, 95.

*II. n.* 1. A Greek settler in Sicily.—2. A Sicilian.

**sicer**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* [ME.: see *cider*.] Strong drink.

This Sampson never *sicer* drank ne wyn.

*Chaucer, Monk's Tale*, l. 65.

**sich**<sup>1</sup> (sich), *a.* and *pron.* A variant of *sich*, formerly in good use, but now only dialectal.

He . . . rather joyd to see then seemen *sich*,  
For both to be and seeme to him was labor illel.

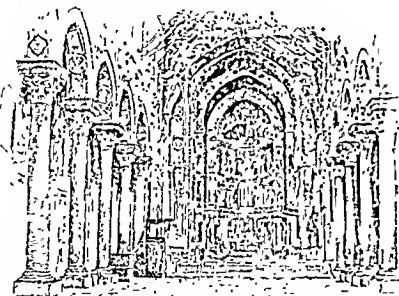
*Spenser, F. Q.*, III, vii, 29.

**sich**<sup>2</sup> (siéh), *r.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *sicht*<sup>1</sup>.

**sicht**<sup>1</sup> (siéh), *n.* A Scotch form of *sicht*<sup>1</sup>.

**sicht**<sup>2</sup> (siéh), *n.* A Scotch form of *sicht*<sup>1</sup>.

**Sicilian** (si-sil'ian), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. sicilien* = *Sp. Pg. It. Siciliano* (cf. *L. Siciliensis*), < *L. Sicilia*, Gr. *Σικελία*, Sicily, < *Σικελί*, Gr. *Σικελός*, the Sicilians, *Σικελος*, Gr. *Σικελός*, Sicilian (*a.* and *u.*, adj. usually *Σικελικός*).] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Sicily (a large island in the Mediterranean, south of Italy, now belonging to the kingdom of Italy) or its inhabitants.—*Sicilian* architecture, a special development of medieval architecture peculiar to Sicily. It is characterized by a fusion of the Norman and the later French Pointed styles of the foreign race dominant from the eleventh to the thirteenth century, with local Byzantine and Saracenic elements. See



Sicilian Architecture.  
Interior of Cathedral of Monreale, near Palermo.

eral of its monuments are of superb effect, particularly in their interior decoration, notably the Capella del Paladini in the royal palace at Palermo, and the great cathedral of Monreale, the whole interior wall-surfaces of both being covered with mosaics which are among the most magnificent in color that exist. There is also decor-

tive sculpture of great excellence.—*Sicilian* beet. See *beet*.—*Sicilian* embroidery, fancy work done with thin translucent materials, and consisting in the application of a pattern cut out of cambric, or the like, upon a background of similar material, so that the pattern shows thicker and more opaque than the ground.—*Sicilian* pottery. See *pottery*.—*Sicilian* saffron, an autumnal crocus, *C. longiflorus* (*C. odoratus*), or the product said to be obtained from it.—*Sicilian* sumae. See *sumae*.—*Sicilian* Vespers, the name given to a general massacre of the French residents of Sicily by the native inhabitants, in 1282, in revenge for the cruelties of the former as the dominant race under the French king of Sicily and Naples, Charles of Anjou. The rising began in Palermo on Easter Monday, at the stroke of the vesper-bell, the concerted signal, and resulted in the expulsion of Charles and the introduction of Spanish rule.

*II. n.* A native or a naturalized inhabitant of Sicily; specifically, a member of the indigenous Sicilian race, now a mixture of many races who in former times successively colonized parts of the island. See *Sicilian*.

**siciliano**, **siciliana** (si-sil-i-i'no, -ni; *It. pron. se-ché-li-i'no, -ni*), *n.* [*It.*, masc. and fem.: see *Sicilian*.] 1. A dance of the peasants of Sicily in rather slow movement, accompanied with singing.—2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is sextuple and moderately slow, resembling the pastorella, and frequently written in the minor mode. It was common in the last century in vocal music and as the slow movement of sonatas. Also marked *alla siciliana*.

**sicillenne** (si-sil-i-en'), *n.* [*F.*, fem. of *sicilien*, *Sicilian*.] A textile fabric of silk with a ribbed surface; a superior kind of poplin.

**sick**<sup>1</sup> (sik), *a.* [*ME. sik*, *sic*, *syk*, *syke*, *syck*, *seck*, *seck*, *seok*, < *AS. scōc*, sick, having disease or wounds (*fylle-scōc*, 'fall-sick,' having the falling sickness, epileptic, *deōfol-scōc*, 'devil-sick,' possessed by a devil, demoniac, *monath-scōc*, 'month-sick' (moon-sick), lunatic), = *OS. sioc*, *seok*, *siah*, *sicc* = *OFries. sick*, *sick*, *sek* = *MD. sick*, *D. zick* = *MLG. sēk*, *LG. siek* = *OHG. siuh*, *sioh*, *MIHG. G. siech* = *Icel. sjúk* = *Sw. sjuk* = *Dan. syg* = *Goth. sink*, sick; from a strong verb, *Goth. siakan* (pret. *sank*). be sick; perhaps related to *OHG. "srah"*, *MIHG. G. schwaech* (> *Dan. Sw. svag*), weak, feeble.] 1. Affected with or suffering from physical disorder; more or less disabled by disease or bad health; seriously indisposed; ill: as, to fall sick; to be sick of a fever; a very sick man.

And thier myself lay *sick* by the space of vj wekyas.

*Torkington, Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 57.

I have been minded many times to have been a friar, namely when I was sore sick and diseased.

*Latimer, Remains*, p. 332.

In poison there is physis; and these news,  
Having been well, that would have made me sick,  
Being sick, have in some measure made me well.

*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., l. 1. 138.

And when Jesus was come into Peter's house, he saw his wife's mother laid, and sick of a fever.

*Mat. viii. 14.*

A kindler influence reigned; and everywhere  
Low voices with the ministering hand  
Hung round the sick.

*Tennyson, Princess*, vii.

2. In a restricted sense, affected with nausea; qualmish; inclined to vomit, or actually vomiting; attended with or tending to cause vomiting: as, sick at the stomach. Formerly, and still generally in the United States, so used without conscious differentiation from sense 1. See *syn.* below.

I was pitifully sick all the Voyage, for the Weather was rough, and the Wind untoward. *Houell, Letters*, I, l. 5.

Whenever a sea was on they were all extremely sick.

*W. S. Gilbert, Dumbboat Woman's Story*.

Figuratively.—3. Seriously disordered, infirm, or unsound from any cause; perturbed; disordered; enfeebled: used of mental and emotional conditions, and technically of states of some material things, especially of mercury in relation to amalgamation: as, to be sick at heart; a sick-looking vehicle.

I charge you, . . . tell him that I am sick of love.

*Cant. v. 8.*

'Tis meet we all go forth  
To view the sick and feeble parts of France.

*Shak.*, Hen. V., II, 4. 22.

It was n tono  
Such as sick fancies in a new-made grave  
Might hear.

*Shelley, Revolt of Islam*, v. 27.

The quicksilver constantly becomo sick, dragged in strings after the millers, and lost apparently all its natural affinity for gold.

*Ure, Dict.*, II, 696.

4. In a depressed state of mind for want of something; pining; longing; languishing: with *for*: as, to be sick for old scenes or friends. Compare *homesick*.

It well may serve  
A nursery to our gentry, who are sick  
For breathing and exploit.

*Shak.*, All's Well, l. 2. 16.

5. Disgusted from satiety; having a sickening surfeit: with *of*: as, to be sick of flattery or of drudgery.

The commonwealth is sick of their own choler;  
Their over-greedy love hath surfeited.

*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., l. 3. 88.

She's sick of the young shepherd that bekissed her.  
*B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd*, l. 2.

6. As a specific euphemism, confined in childhood; parturient.—7. Tending to make oneself sick, in any sense. [Rare.]

You have some sick offense within your mind.

*Shak.*, J. C., II, l. 268.

8. Indicating, manifesting, or expressive of sickness, in any sense; indicating a disordered state; sickly: as, a sick look. [Now only colloq. or slang.]

Why, how now? do you speak in the sick tune?

*Shak.*, Much Ado, III, 4. 42.

9. Spawning, or in the milk, as an oyster; poor and watery, as oysters after spawning.—10. Naut., out of repair; unfit for service: said of ships or boats. Sometimes used in compounds, denoting the kind of repairs needed: as, iron-sick, nail-sick, paint-sick.

If you put the Lumber out to-night she'll be turned over . . . and sucked down by the swell. And the Shelley, she lays down at X, sick of paint.

*E. S. Sheppard, Counterparts*, Int.

My boat's kinder giv' out. She ain't nothin' more 'n nail-sick, though.

*Harper's Weekly*, XXXIV, 654.

**Ministers of the sick.** See *minister*.—**Oil of the sick.** See *holy oil*, under *oil*.—**The sick man.** See *man*.—To be sick of the idest, See *idle*. [*Sick* is used as the first or the second element of some compounds, the other element in the former case naming something used for or on account of the sick or a sick person, and in the latter expressing the cause or occasion of sickness: as, sick-bed, -room, -diet, etc.; love-sick; homesick.] = *Syn. Sick*, *III*, *Ailing*, *Unwell*, *Diseased*, *Morbid*, *Sickly*. *Sick* and *ill* are general words for being positively out of a healthy state, as *ailing* and *unwell* are in some sense negative and therefore weaker words for the same thing. There has been some tendency in England to confine *sick* to the distinctive sense of 'unsatisfied,' but in America the word has continued to have its original breadth of meaning, as found in the Bible and in Shakespeare. *Diseased* follows the tendency of *disease* to be specific, as in *diseased* lungs, or a *diseased* leg—that is, lungs or a leg affected by a certain disease; but the word may be used in a general way. *Morbid* is a more technical or professional term, indicating that which is not healthy or does not act in a healthy way; the word is also the one most freely used in figurative senses: as, *morbid* sensitiveness, self-consciousness, or irritability. *Sick* and *ill* apply to a state presumably temporary, however severe; *sickly* indicates a state not quite equal to sickness, but more permanent, because of an underlying lack of constitutional vigor. See *illness*, *debility*, *disease*.

My daughter has been sick, and she is now far from well.

*Houell, Undiscovered Country*, xi.

And now my sight fails, and my brain is giddy.

O no! come near me; now I am much ill.

*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., IV, 4. 111.

A voice  
Of comfort and an open hand of help . . .

To ailing wife or walling infancy  
Or old bedridden palsy.

*Tennyson, Aylmer's Field*.

The lady on my arm is tired, unwell,  
And loyally I've promised she shall say  
No harder word this evening than . . . good-night.

*Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh*, v.

Diseased nature oftentimes breaks forth  
In strange eruptions. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., III, l. 27.

Most evidently all that has been morbid in Christian views of the world has resembled the sickness of early youth rather than the decay of age.

*J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion*, p. 145.

Then moving homeward came on Annie pale,  
Nursing the sickly babe, her latest-born.

*Tennyson, Enoch Arden*.

**sick**<sup>1</sup> (sik), *r.* [*ME. syken*, *siken*, *secken*, *seken* = *D. zicken* = *OHG. sinchan*, *sinchan*, *siuchēn*, *siuhhēn*, *siuhhōn*, *MIHG. G. siechen*; from the adj.; cf. *Goth. siukan* (strong verb), fall sick; see *sick*<sup>1</sup>, *a.*] *I. intrans.* To grow sick; become sick or ill.

Our great-grandfire, Edward, sick'd and died.

*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., IV, 4. 128.

*II. trans.* To make sick; sicken.

If its piercing beams I never shall endure,  
They sick me of a fatal Calenture.

*Heywood, Apollo and Daphne* (Works, 1874, VI, 280).

**sick**<sup>2</sup> (sik), *v. t.* [A var. pron. of *seck*.] 1. To seek; elude; set upon: as, to sick a dog to attack a person or an animal: often with prolonged sibilant: as, sick or s-s-sick 'im, Bose!

"Sic 'em, Andy!" screamed Granny. "Sic 'em, Bud! Sic 'em! sic 'em!" The growls and snarls of the fighting animals [dogs and raccoons] . . . made a terrific din.

*Golden Days* (Philadelphia), Sept. 6, 1890.

Hence—2. To cause to seek or pursue; incite to make an attack; set on by the exclamation "Sick!" as, to sick a dog at a tramp; P'll sick the constable on you. [Prov., U. S.]

That thar 'Cajah Green, he sick-ed him [a dog] on all the time.

*M. N. Murfree, Great Smoky Mountains*, xl.



**sick-bay** (sik' bā), *n.* A compartment on board a man-of-war or a troop-ship for the accommodation and treatment of sick and wounded.

**sick-bed** (sik'bed), *n.* A bed to which one is confined by sickness.

Pray, Mother, be careful of yourself, and do not over-walk yourself, for that is wont to bring you upon a sick bed.  
*John Strype*, in *Ellis's Letters*, p. 177.

**sick-berth** (sik'berth), *n.* Same as *sick-bay*.

**sick-brained** (sik'hrānd), *a.* Mentally disordered.

**sick-call** (sik'kāl), *n.* 1. A military call, sounded on a drum, bugle, or trumpet, to summon sick men to attend at the hospital.—2. A summons for a clergyman to minister to a sick person.

**sicken** (sik'n), *v.* [*Sc.* *sīkna* = *Sw.* *sīkna* = *Dan.* *sīkne*, become sick; as *sīk* + *-en*. Cf. *sick*, *v.*] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To fall sick; fall into ill health; become ill: used of persons, animals, or plants: as, the fowl *sickened*; the vine *sickened*.

My Lord of Southampton and his eldest Son *sickened* at the Siege, and died at Berghen. *Hovell, Letters*, I. iv. 15.

Some who escape the Fury of the Wave  
Sicken on Earth, and sink into a Grave.  
*Prior, Ode to George Villiers*.

2. To experience a sickening sensation; feel nauseated or disgusted: as, to *sicken* at the sight of squalor.

The stars awhile withheld their gleamy light,  
And *sick'ned* to behold the fatal night.  
*W. L. Lewis*, in *Statius's Thebaid*, v.

I hate, abhor, spit, *sicken* of him.  
*Tennyson*, *Lucretius*.

3. To lose force or vitality; become weakened, impaired, or deteriorated: said of things (in technical use, especially of mercury: compare *mortification*, 1 (d)).

When love begins to *sicken* and decay,  
It useth an enforced ceremony.  
*Shak.*, *J. C.*, iv. 2. 20.

All pleasures *sicken*, and all glories sink.  
*Pope*, *Essay on Man*, iv. 46.

It [mercury] *sickens*, as the miner puts it, and "flours," forming into a sort of seum on the surface.  
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 410.

**II. trans.** 1. To make sick; bring into a disordered state or condition; affect with disease, or (more commonly) with some temporary disorder or indisposition, as nausea, vertigo, or languor: as, the bad odors *sickened* him.

Why should one Earth, one Clime, one Stream, one Breath,  
Raise this to Strength, and *sicken* that to Death?  
*Prior*, *Solomon*, i.

Through the room  
The sweetest *sickened* her  
Of muck and myrrh.  
*D. G. Rossetti*, *The Staff and Serp.*

2. To make mentally sick; cause to feel nauseating contempt or disgust. See *sickening*.

Mr. Smith endeavored to attach himself to me with such officious assiduity and impertinent freedom that he quite *sickened* me.  
*Miss Burney*, *Evelina*, xlv.

3. To make nauseatingly weary (of) or dissatisfied (with); cause a disgusted dislike in: with of: as, this *sickened* him of his bargain.—4. To bring into an unsettled or disordered state; impair; impoverish: said of things.

I do know  
Kinsmen of mine, three at the least, that have  
By this so *sickened* their estates that never  
They shall abound as formerly.  
*Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, i. 1. 82.

**sickener** (sik'n-ēr), *n.* Something that sickens, in any sense; especially, a cause of disgust, antipathy, or aversion; a reason for being sick of something. [Rare.]

It was plain this lucky shot had given them a *sickener* of their trade. *R. L. Stevenson*, *Master of Ballantrae*, ii.

**sickening** (sik'n-ing), *p. a.* Making sick; causing or tending to cause faintness, nausea, disgust, or loathing: as, *sickening* sounds; *sickening* servility.

Alp turn'd him from the *sickening* sight.  
*Byron*, *Siege of Corinth*, xvii.

Life hung on her consent; everything else was hopeless, confused, *sickening* misery.  
*George Eliot*, *Mill on the Floss*, vi. 13.

**sickeningly** (sik'n-ing-lī), *adv.* In a sickening manner; so as to sicken or disgust.

Then ensued a sickening contest, *sickeningly* described.  
*Athenæum*, No. 3254, p. 302.

**sicker** (sik'ēr), *a.* [*Sc.* also *sicar*, *sikker*, etc.; *<* ME. *siker*, *sikir*, *sikir*, *syker*, *sicur*, *<* AS. *\*sīeor*, late AS. *siker* = OS. *sīeor*, *sīeor* = OFries. *siker*, *sikur* = D. *zeker* = MLG. *seker* = OHG. *sichur*, *sihhar*, *sichure*, *sichure*, MHG. G. *sicher* = *Dau.* *sikker* = *Sw.* *sāker* = *W.* *sicr* (*<* E.), without care, secure, safe, *<* L. *securus* (later *securus*,

with recession of the accent, as the Teut. forms indicate), without care: see *secur* and *sure*, which are thus doublets of *sicker*. The introduction of a L. adj., having appar. no special eel. or legal or other technical meaning, into Teut. at so early a period (before the 7th century) is remarkable; prob. a technical use existed, or the adj. came in through the verb (OHG. *sihhorōn*, justify, clear (in a court), etc.).] Sure; certain; assured; secure; firm; safe. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

With me thei sette alle theire thyng,  
That I am *sicr* of theire comyng.  
*MS. Cantab.* ff. v. 48, f. 49. (*Halliwel*.)

Setting my staff wi' a' my skill  
To keep me *sicker*.  
*Burns*, *Death and Doctor Hornbook*.

"I doubt," said Bruce, "that I have slain the Red Comyn." "Do you leave such a matter to doubt?" said Kirkpatrick. "I will make *sicker*."

*Scott*, *Tales of a Grandfather*, 1st ser., vi.

**sicker** (sik'ēr), *adv.* [*<* ME. *\*sikere*, *seker*; *<* *sicker*, *a.*] Certainly; indeed; surely; firmly; securely; confidently; safely.

That shall help the of thy doloure,  
As *seker* as bred ys mode of flour.  
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 217.

*Sicker*, now I see thou speakest of spite.  
*Spenser*, *Shep. Cal.*, May.

The nurse she knet the knot,  
And O she knet it *sicker*.  
*Laird of Waristoun* (Child's Ballads, III. 111).

**sicker** (sik'ēr), *r. t.* [*<* ME. *sikeren*, *sekeren* (= OS. *sīeorū* = OFries. *sikria*, *sikria*, *sikura* = MLG. *sekeren* = OHG. *sihhorōn*, MHG. G. *sichern* = *Dan.* *sikre*), make safe, secure; from the adj.] To secure; assure; make certain or safe; plight; betroth.

Now be we duchesses, bothe I and ye,  
And *sikered* to the rulers of Athenes.  
*Chaucer*, *Good Women*, l. 2123.

gite I say the sothely, and *sikere* the my trowthe,  
No surgonne in Salerne sallo save the bettyre.  
*Morte Arthur* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2585.

**sickerly** (sik'ēr-lī), *adv.* [*<* ME. *sikerly*, *sykerly*, *sikerly*, *sikerliche*, *sikerlike* (= D. *sekerlyk* = MLG. *sekerlyken*, *sekerken* = OHG. *sichurliche*, MHG. *sicherliche*, G. *sicherlich* = *Sw.* *sikerlig* = *Dan.* *sikkerlig*); *<* *siker* + *-ly*. Doublet of *secur* and *surely*.] Same as *sicker*.

Heere attir y hopeful *sikerly*  
For to come to that bliss agayn.  
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

Whoso will go he Londs thorghe this Lond of Baby-lone, whers the Sowdan dwelleteh commonly, he moste gete Grace of him and Leve, to go more *sikerly* thorghe the Londe and Contrees.  
*Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 34.

**sickerness** (sik'ēr-nēs), *n.* [*<* ME. *sikernes*, *sykernes*, *sikernes*, *sykernes*, *sikernes*; *<* *sicker* + *-ness*. Doublet of *secur* and *sureness*.] The state of being sick or secure; security; safety. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

A ful grette charge hath he with-outyno faile that his worship kepith in *sickernes*.  
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 76.

Thus mene I, that were a gret folye,  
To putten that *sikernes* in jupartye.  
*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, iv. 1512.

In *sickerness*, assuredly; certainly; of a truth.  
Ho is o fooler in *sickernes*,  
That with daunger or stoutnesse  
Rebelleth there he shulde plesse.  
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1035.

**sick-fallen** (sik'fā'ln), *a.* Struck down with sickness or disease. [Rare.]

Vast confusion waits,  
As doth a raven on a *sick-fall'n* beast.  
*Shak.*, *K. John*, iv. 3. 152.

**sick-flag** (sik'flag), *n.* A yellow flag indicating the presence of disease, displayed at a quarantine station, or on board a ship in quarantine, to prevent unauthorized communication. Also called *quarantine-flag*.

**sick-headache** (sik'hed'āk), *n.* Headache accompanied by nausea; especially, migraine.

**sickish** (sik'ish), *a.* [*<* *sick* + *-ish*.] 1. In a disordered condition or state of health; out of proper condition; sickly.

Not the body only, but the mind too (which commonly follows the temper of the body), is *sickish* and indisposed.  
*Hakevill*, *Apology*, p. 206.

Whereas the soul might dwell in the body as a palace of delight, she finds it a crazy, *sickish*, rotten cottage, in danger, every gust, of dropping down.  
*Rev. T. Adams*, *Works*, I. 330.

2. Somewhat sick or nauseated; slightly qualmish; disgusted: as, a *sickish* feeling.—3. Making slightly sick; sickening; nauseating: as, a *sickish* taste or smell.

**sickishly** (sik'ish-lī), *adv.* In a sickish manner.

**sickishness** (sik'ish-nēs), *n.* The state of being sickish.

**sicklatoun**, *n.* Same as *ciclaton*.

**sickle** (sik'l), *n.* [*<* ME. *sikel*, *sykel*, *sykyl*, *sikul*, *sicle*, *<* AS. *sicol*, *sicul*, *sicel* = MD. *sickel*, D. *sikkel* = MLG. *sekele*, LG. *sekele*, *sekel* = OHG. *sihhila*, *sihila*, *sichila*, MHG. G. *sichel* = *Dan.* *segl*, a sickle, = It. *segolo*, a hatchet, *<* L. *secula*, a sickle (so called by the Campanians, the usual L. word being *falx*: see *falx*), *<* *secare*, cut: see *secant*. Cf. *saythe* (AS. *sigthe*, *sithe*) and *saw* (AS. *saga*), from the Teut. form of the same verb.] 1. A reaping-hook; a curved blade of steel (anciently also of bronze) having the edge on the inner

side of the curve, with a short handle or haft, for cutting with the right hand grain or grass which is grasped by the left. The sickle is the oldest of reaping-instruments, and still continues in use for some purposes, including in certain localities the gathering of crops. Sickles were formerly sometimes serrated, or made with sharp sloping teeth; the ordinary smooth-edged sickles are now sometimes called *grass-knives* or *grass-hooks*.

2. A sickle-shaped sharp-edged spur or gaff formerly used in cock-fighting.

Note that on Wednesday there will be a single battle fought with *Sickles*, after the East India manner. And on Thursday there will be a Battle Royal, one Cock with a *Sickle*, and 4 Cocks with fair Spurs.

Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 301.

The *Sickle*, a group of stars in the constellation Leo, having the form of a sickle.

**sick-leave** (sik'lēv), *n.* Leave of absence from duty granted on account of physical disability.

Sir Thomas Ceell was returning on *sick-leave* from his government of the Brill.  
*Molley*, *Hist. Netherlands*, I. 424.

**sicklebill** (sik'l-bil), *n.* A name of various birds whose bill is sickle-shaped or falciform; a saberbill. (a) Those of the genera *Drepanis*, *Drepanornis*, and some allied forms. (b) Those of the genus *Epimachus*. (c) The humming-birds of the genus *Eutaxeres*, in which the bill is falcate in about the quadrant of a circle. (d) The saberbills of the genus *Xiphorhynchus*. (e) The long-billed curlew of the United States, *Numenius longirostris*. See cuts under *Drepanis*, *Epimachus*, *Eutaxeres*, *saberbill*, and *curlew*.

**sickle-billed** (sik'l-bild), *a.* Having a falcate or falciform bill, as a bird; saberbilled.

**sickled** (sik'ld), *a.* [*<* *sickle* + *-ed*.] Furnished with or bearing a sickle.

When autumn's yellow lustre gilds the world,  
And tempts the *sickled* swain into the field.  
*Thomson*, *Autumn*, l. 1322.

**sickle-feather** (sik'l-fēr'ēr), *n.* One of the paired, elongated, falcate or sickle-shaped middle feathers of the tail of the domestic cock; strictly, one of the uppermost and largest pair of these feathers, which in some varieties attain remarkable dimensions. See *Japanese long-tailed fowls*, under *Japanese*.

**sickle-head** (sik'l-hed), *n.* In a reaping-machine, the pitman-head which holds the end of the outer-bar. *E. H. Knight*.

**sickleheal** (sik'l-hēl), *n.* See *Prunella* 2.

**sickleman** (sik'l-man), *n.* [*<* *sickle* + *-man*.] One who uses a sickle; a reaper.

You sunburnt *sickleman*, of August weary,  
Come hither from the furrow and be merry.  
*Shak.*, *Tempest*, iv. 1. 134.

Like a field of corn  
Under the hook of the swart *sickleman*.  
*Shelley*, *Hellas*.

**sickle-pear** (sik'l-pār'), *n.* See *seckel*.

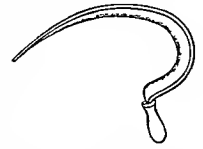
**sicklepod** (sik'l-pod), *n.* An American rock-creep, *Arabis Canadensis*, with flat drooping pods, which are scythe-shaped rather than sickle-shaped.

**sickler** (sik'lēr), *n.* [*<* *sickle* + *-er*.] A reaper; a sickleman.

Their *sicklers* reap the corn another sows.  
*Sandys*, *Paraphrase upon Job*, xxiv.

**sickle-shaped** (sik'l-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a sickle; falcate in form; falciform; drepaniform.

**sickless** (sik'les), *a.* [*<* *sick* + *-less*.] Free from sickness or ill health.



Sickle with Serrated Edge.



Give me long breath, young beds, and sickless ease.  
Marston, *Sophonisba*, iv. 1.

**sickleweed** (sik'l-wōd), *n.* Same as *sicklewort*.  
**sicklewort** (sik'l-wōrt), *n.* The self-heal, *Brucella* (*Prunella*) *vulgaris*: from the form of the flower as seen in profile. See *Prunella* 2.  
**sicklily** (sik'li-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sicklified*, ppr. *sicklifying*. [*< sickly + -fy.*] To make sickly or sickish. [Vulgar.]

All I felt was giddy; I wasn't to say hungry, only weak and sicklified.  
Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 68.

**sicklily** (sik'li-li), *adv.* In a sickly manner; so as to appear sickly or enfeebled. [Rare.]

His will swayed sicklily from side to side.  
Browning, *Sordello*, II.

**sickliness** (sik'li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sickly, in any sense; tendency to be sick or to cause sickness; sickly appearance or demeanor.

I do beseech your majesty, impute his words  
To wayward sickliness and age in him.  
Shak., *Rich. II.*, II. 1. 142.

The sickliness, healthfulness, and fruitfulness of the several years.  
Graunt.

**sick-list** (sik'list), *n.* A list of persons, especially in military or naval service, who are disabled by sickness. Sick-lists in the army are contained in the sick-report books of the companies of each regiment, and are forwarded monthly, with particulars as to each case, to the authorities. On a man-of-war the sick-list is comprised in the daily report (the *sick-report*) submitted by the senior medical officer to the commander. See also *binucleate-list*.

Grant's army, worn out by that trying campaign, and still more by the climate than by battle, counted many on the sick-list, and needed rest.  
Comte de Paris, *Civil War in America* (trans.), I. 600.

Can we carry on any summer campaign without having a large portion of our men on the sick-list?  
The Century, XXXVI. 670.

To be or go on the sick-list, to be or become invalided, or disabled from exertion of any kind by sickness.

**sick-listed** (sik'lis'ted), *a.* Entered on the sick-list; reported sick.

**sickly** (sik'li), *a.* [*< ME. sikily, sikliche, sikli, sikli* (= D. *sickeltik* = Icel. *sjúkltigr* = Sw. *sjuklig* = Dan. *sygelig*); *< sick + -ly*.] 1. Habitually ailing or indisposed; not sound or strong as regards health or natural vigor; liable to be or become sick: as, a *sickly* person, animal, or plant; a *sickly* family.

Ywis thou nedeles  
Conseylest me that *sikliche* I me feyne,  
For I am sik in earnest, douteles.  
Chaucer, *Troilus*, II. 1523.

She was sickly from her childhood until about the age of fifteen.  
Swift, *Death of Stella*.

While he lay recovering there, his wife  
Bore him another son, a sickly one.  
Tennyson, *Inoch Arden*.

2. Pertaining to or arising from a state of impaired health; characteristic of an unhealthy condition: as, a *sickly* complexion; the *sickly* look of a person, an animal, or a tree.

And he smiled a kind of sickly smile, and curled up on the floor.  
Dret Harle, *Society upon the Stanislaus*.

3†. Pertaining to sickness or the sick; suitable for a sick person.

Give me my Gowne and Cap, though, and set mee charily in my sickly chaire.  
Brome, *The Sparagus Garden*, iv. 6.

When on my sickly couch I lay,  
Impatient both of night and day, . . .  
Then Stella ran to my relief.  
Swift, *To Stella visiting him in his Sickness*.

4. Marked by the presence or prevalence of sickness: as, a *sickly* town; the season is very *sickly*.

Physic but prolongs thy sickly days.  
Shak., *Hamlet*, III. 3. 90.

Under date of May 4, 1853, by which time the weather was no doubt exceedingly hot, Capt. Stanley writes, "Weo have n Sickley Shipp."  
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 602.

5. Causing sickness, in any sense; producing malady, disease, nausea, or disgust; debilitating; nauseating; mawkish: as, a *sickly* climate; *sickly* fogs; *sickly* fare.

Prithce, let us entertain some other talk;  
This is as sickly to me as falut weather.  
Beau. and Fl., *Captain*, I. 2.

Freedom of mind was like the morning sun, as it still struggles with the sickly dews and vanishing spectres of darkness.  
Dancroft, *Hist. U. S.*, II. 458.

6. Manifesting a disordered or enfeebled condition of mind; mentally unsound or weak: as, *sickly* sentimentality.

I plead for no sickly lenity towards the fallen in guilt.  
Channing, *Perfect Life*, p. 76.

7. Faint; languid; feeble; appenring as if sick.

The moon grows sickly at the sight of day.  
Dryden.

Versification in a dead language is an exotic, a far-fetched, costly, sickly imitation of that which elsewhere may be found in healthful and spontaneous perfection.  
Macaulay, *Milton*.

=syn. 1. *Unwell*, III. etc. See *sick*.  
**sickly** (sik'li), *adv.* [*< sickly, a.*] In a sick, sickly, or feeble manner; so as to show ill health or debility.

Bring me word, boy, if thy lord look well,  
For he went sickly forth.  
Shak., *J. C.*, II. 4. 14.  
Altho' I am come safely, I am come sickly.  
Howell, *Letters*, I. II. 1.

**sickly** (sik'li), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sicklied*, ppr. *sicklying*. [*< sickly, a.*] To make sickly; give a sickly or unhealthy appearance to. [Rare.]

Thus the native hue of resolution  
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought.  
Shak., *Hamlet*, III. 1. 85.

They [meteors] hung their spectral glow upon the strangely out sails of the vessel, upon her rigging and spars, sickling [properly *sicklying*] all things to their starry color.  
H. C. Russell, *Death Ship*, xl.

**sickness** (sik'nes), *n.* [*< ME. sickness, sekenesse, sekenesse, syknesse, sekenesse, < AS. seocness, sickness, < seoc, sick: see sick and -ness.*] 1. The state of being sick or suffering from disease; a diseased condition of the system; illness; ill health.

I pray yow for that ye knowe wele that I have grete sekenesse, that he will telle yow what doth I shall deye, yef he knowe it.  
Merlin (C. E. T. S.), I. 61.

I do lament the sickness of the king.  
Shak., *Rich. III.*, II. 2. 0.

Trust not too much your now resistless charms,  
Those ago or sickness soon or late alarms.  
Pope, *To Miss Blount*, I. 60.

2. A disease; a malady; a particular kind of disorder.

He that first eam down in to the sisterno, nftlr the monyng of the watlr, was maad hool of what euero sickness he was holdun.  
Hyelr, *John v.* 4.

Of our soul's sicknesses, which are sins.  
Donne, *Letters*, xxvii.

His sicknesses . . . made it necessary for him not to stir from his chair.  
Lp. Fell, *Himmond*.

3. A derangement or disturbance of the stomach, manifesting itself in nausea, retching, and vomiting; distinctively called *sickness of the stomach*.—4. A disordered, distracted, or enfeebled state of anything.

A kind of will or testament which argues a great sickness in his judgement that makes it. . .  
Shak., *T. of A.*, v. 1. 31.

Look upon my steallness, and scorn not  
The sickness of my fortune.  
Ford, *Broken Heart*, v. 2.

**Ceylon sickness**. Same as *beriberi*.—**Comital sickness**. See *comital*.—**Country sickness**. Same as *nostalgia*.—**Creeping sickness**, a chronic form of ergotism.—**Falling sickness**. See *falling-sickness*.—**Yellow sickness of the hyacinth**. See *hyacinth*, 1.

Wakker has recently described a disease in the hyacinth known in Holland as the *yellow sickness*, the characteristic symptom of which is the presence of yellow slimy masses of bacteria in the vessels. *De Bary*, *Fungi* (trans.), p. 482.  
=syn. 1 and 2. *Ailment*, etc. See *illness* and *sick*.—2. Disorder, distemper, complaint.

**sick-report** (sik're-pōrt'), *n.* 1. A sick-list.—2. A report rendered at regular or stated intervals, as daily or monthly, by a military or naval surgeon to the proper authority, giving an account of the sick and wounded under his charge.

**sick-room** (sik'rōm), *n.* A room occupied by one who is sick.

Art . . . enables us to enjoy summer in winter, poetry among prosaic circumstances, the country in the town, woodland and river in the sick-room.  
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 222.

**sick-thoughted** (sik'thū'ted), *a.* Full of sick or sickly thoughts; love-sick. [Rare.]

Sick-thoughted Venus makes manna unto him,  
And like a bold-faced sultor 'gins to woo him.  
Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, I. 5.

**siclatount**, *n.* See *ciclatoun*.

**sicle**, *n.* [*< F. siele, < LL. sielus, a shekel*: see *shekel*.] Same as *shekel*.

The holy mother brought five sicles, and a pair of turtle-doves, to redeem the Lamb of God from the antheims.  
Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 64.

**sicle**, *n.* A Middle English form of *sickle*.

**siclike** (sik'lik), *a.* and *adv.* [A Se. form of *sichlike*.] Of the same kind, or in the same manner; similar or similarly. [Scotch.]

**sicomoret**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sycamore*.

**sicophant**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sycophant*.

**sicoriet**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *chicory*.

**sicsac**, **ziczac** (sik'sak, zik'zak), *n.* [Egyptian name, prob. imitative.] The Egyptian conser, erodile-bird, or black-headed plover, *Pluvianus egypcius* (formerly and better known as *Charadrius melanoccephalus*). It is supposed to be the classic trochilus, a distinction also attached by some to the spur-winged plover *Hoplopterus egypcius*.

Both are common Nile birds of similar habits, and enough alike to be uncritically confounded. See euts under *Pluvianus* and *spur-winged*.

**Sicilian** (si-kū'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Sicili, < Gr. Σικελος*, Sicilians, Sicilians: see *Sicilian*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Siculi, an ancient people, probably of Aryan race, of central and southern Italy, who at a very early date colonized and gave name to the island of Sicily.

II. *n.* One of the Siculi; an ancient Sicilian of the race from whom the island was named.

Compare *Sicanian*, *Siceliot*.

**Siculo-Arabian** (sik'ū-lō-ā-rā'bi-an), *a.* Modified Arabian or Arabic as found in Sicily: noting some Sicilian art.

**Siculo-Moresque** (sik'ū-lō-mō-resk'), *a.* Modified Moresque or Moorish as found in Sicily: noting some Sicilian art.

**Siculo-Punic** (sik'ū-lō-pū'nik), *a.* At once Sicilian and Carthaginian or Punic: especially noting art so characterized, as, for instance, the coins of Carthage executed by Sicilian-Greek artists and presenting Sicilian types.

We have still to mention the main characteristics of the true *Siculo-Punic* coins—that is, those actually struck by the Carthaginians in Sicily. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 639.

**Sicyoidæ** (sis-i-ōi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), *< Sicyos + -oidæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants of the order *Cucurbitaceæ* and series *Cremospermeæ*. It is characterized by flowers with from three to five commonly united stamens, and a one-celled ovary with a solitary pendulous ovule, and includes 6 genera, natives of warmer parts of America, or more widely distributed in the type *Sicyos* (see also *Sicyium*). The others, except *Sicyosperma*, a prostrate Texan annual, are high climbing perennials or shrubby vines of Mexico and further south, bearing heart-shaped leaves and fleshy fruit.

**Sicyonian** (sis-i-ō'i-ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Sicyonius* (Gr. Σικωνιος), *< Sicyon*, *< Gr. Σικων*, Sicyon (see def.).] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Sicyon, an ancient city of northern Peloponnesus in Greece, or its territory Sicyonia, celebrated as an early and fruitful center of art-development. Also written *Sikyonia*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Sicyon or Sicyonia.

**Sicyos** (sis'i-os), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), *< Gr. σικυος*, a cucumber or gourd.] A genus of plants of the order *Cucurbitaceæ*, the gourd family, and type of the tribe *Sicyoidæ*. It is characterized by moncelous flowers, with broadly bell-shaped or flattened five-toothed calyx, and five-parted wheel-shaped corolla, the stamens in the male flowers united into a short column bearing from two to five sessile curved or flexuous anthers. The ovary in the female flowers is bristly or prickly, and is crowned with a short style divided into three stigmas, producing a small flattened coriaceous or woody fruit with acute or long-beaked apex, commonly set with many sharp needles, and filled by a single large seed. There are about 31 species, natives of warm parts of America, one, *S. angulatus*, extending to Kansas and Canada, found also in Australia and New Zealand. They are smooth or rough-hairy climbers, sometimes prostrate herbs, and bear thin, angled leaves, three-veined tendrils, and small flowers, the fertile commonly clustered at the base of a staminate raceme. For *S. angulatus*, see *one-seeded* or *star cucumber*, under *cucumber*.

**Sida** (sī'dā), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), *< Gr. σιδά*, the pomegranate, a water-lily, also, in Theophrastus, a plant of the genus *Althæa* or other malvaceous plant.] 1. A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Malvaceæ* and tribe *Malvææ*, type of the subtribe *Sidææ*. It is characterized by solitary pendulous ovules and an ovary of a single ring of five or more carpels, which finally fall away from the axis and are each without appendages and indehiscent, or are sometimes at the summit two-valved, bristly-tipped or beaked. There are about 60 species, natives of warm climates, mostly American, with about 23 in Australia and 8 in Africa and Asia. They are either herbs or shrubs, generally downy or woolly, and bearing flowers sometimes large and variegated, but in most species small and white or yellow. Five or six American species are now naturalized as weeds in almost all warm countries, among which *S. spinosa*, a low yellow-flowered annual, extends north to New York and Iowa. Several species are known as *Indian mallow*: *S. Napaea*, a tall white-flowered plant with maple-like leaves, occasional in the eastern United States, is sometimes cultivated under the name *Virginian mallow*; *S. rhombifolia* (from its Icel. use named *Canary Island tea-plant*), a species widely diffused in the tropics, with its variety *retusa*, yields a fiber considered suitable for cordage- and paper-making, which, from receiving attention in Australia, has been called *Queensland hemp*.

2. In *zool.*, the typical genus of *Sididae*.

**siddow** (sid'ō), *a.* [Origin obscure; appar. based on *seeche* (pp. *solden*), but the form of the termination *-ow* remains to be explained.] Soft; pulpy. [Old and prov. Eng.]

They'll wriggle in and in,  
And eat like salt sea in his siddow ribs.  
Marston, *Antonio and Melinda*, II. iv. 2.

In Gloucestershire, peans which become pulpy soft by beiling are then said to be *siddow*.

Hallwell, *Note to Marston*.

**side** (sid), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. side, sydē*, rarely *sithe*, *< AS. side = OS. sida = OFries. side =*



MD. *sjide*, D. *zijde* = MLG. *side*, LG. *side*, *siede* = OHG. *sita*, *sitta*, MHG. *sile*, G. *seite* = Icel. *siða* = Sw. *sida* = Dan. *side* (not recorded in Goth.), *side*; perhaps orig. that which hangs down or is extended, < AS. *sid*, long, wide, spacious, = Icel. *siðr*, long, hanging down: see *side*<sup>2</sup>. Cf. *beside*, *besides*.] I. n. 1. One of the two terminal surfaces, margins, or lines of an object or a space situated laterally to its front or rear aspect; a part lying on the right or the left hand of an observer, with reference to a definite point of view: as, the *sides* of a building (in contradistinction to its front and rear or back, or to its ends); the *sides* of a map or of a bed (distinguished from the top and bottom, or from the head and foot, respectively).

Men fynden there also the Appelle Tree of Adam, that has a hyte at on of the *sydes*. *Manderlye*, Travels, p. 49.

A sylvan scene with various greens was drawn, Shades on the *sides*, and in the midst a lawn. *Dryden*, *Pal. and Arc.*, ii. 620.

2. Specifically, with reference to an animal body: (a) Either half of the body, right or left, which lies on either hand of the vertical median longitudinal plane; the entirety of any lateral part or region: as, the right *side*; the left *side*. (b) The whole or a part of the body in front of or behind a vertical transverse plane: as, the front *side*; the hinder *side*; the dorsal *side*. (c) A part of the body lying laterally with reference to any given or assumed axis, and opposed to another similar or corresponding part: as, the front or back *side* of the arm. (d) A surface or extent of any body, or part of any body, that is external or internal, considered with reference to its opposite: as, the inner or outer *side*. See *inside*, *outside*. (e) Especially, that part of the trunk of an animal which lies or extends between the shoulder and the hip, and particularly the surface of such part; the lateral region or superficies of the chest and belly.

Seche three strokes he me gafe,  
Yet they cleffe by my *seydys*.  
*Robin Hood and the Potter* (Child's Ballads, V. 19).  
Finch them, arms, legs, backs, shoulders, *sides*, and shins.  
*Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, v. 5. 58.

Nor let your *Sides* too strong Concussions shake [with laughter].  
Lest you the Softness of the Sex forsake.

*Congress*, tr. of Ovid's *Art of Love*, iii.

(f) One of the two most extensive surfaces of anything, being neither top or bottom, nor end, nor edge or border. [Since every organism, like any other solid, has three dimensions, to the extent of which in opposite directions *side* may be applied, it follows that there are three pairs of sides, the word having thus three definitions: a fourth sense is that which relates to the exterior and the (often hollow) interior; a fifth is a definite restriction of right and left *sides*; and a sixth is a loose derived application of the word, without reference to any definite axes or planes.]

3. One of the continuous surfaces of an object limited by terminal lines; one of two or more bounding or investing surfaces; a superficial limit or confine, either external or internal: as, the six *sides* of a cube. (but in geometry the word is not thus used for *face*, but as synonymous with *edge*); the *side* of a hill or mountain (*hillside*, *mountain-side*); the upper and under *sides* of a plank; the right and wrong *sides* of a fabric or garment (see phrase below); the *sides* of a cavern or a tunnel. The word *side* may be used either of all the bounding surfaces of an object, as with certain prisms, crystals, and geometrical figures, or as exclusive of parts that may be called *top*, *bottom*, *edge*, or *end*, as with a cubical box, a plank, etc.

Men seith that dune-is [hill's] *sithen* on  
Was mad temple salamon.  
*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), i. 1295.  
The tables were written on both their *sides*: on the one *side* and on the other were they written. *Ex.* xxxii. 15.

I saw them under a green mantling vine,  
That crawls along the *side* of yon small hill.  
*Milton*, *Comus*, l. 295.

4. One of the extended marginal parts or courses of a surface or a plane figure; one of any number of distinct terminal confines or lateral divisions of a surface contiguous to or continuous with another surface: as, the opposite *sides* of a road or a river; the east and west *sides* of the ocean; all *sides* of a field. The outer parts of an oh-long or an irregular surface may all be called *sides*, or distinguished as the long and short *sides*, or as *sides* and *ends*, according to occasion. *Side* in this sense is more comprehensive than *margin*, *edge*, *border*, or *verge* (commonly used in defining it), since it may be used so as to include a larger extent of contiguous surface than any of these words. Thus, the *sides* of a room may be all the parts of its floor-space not comprised in a central part reserved or differentiated in some special way. The *sides* of a table are those marginal parts upon which food is served. The east and west *sides* of a continent may constitute jointly the whole of it, or may consist of larger or smaller mar-

ginal strips or divisions, according as they are considered as separated by a mesial line or by some intervening region. The amount of latitude with which the word may be used in particular cases does not admit of definitive discrimination; but there is usually no difficulty in determining the intention of a writer or speaker in his employment of it.

A great market-place  
Upon two other *sides* fills all the space.  
*William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 4.

5. Position or place with reference to an intermediate line or area; a space or stretch divided from another by the limit or course of something: preceded by *on* and followed by *of*, either expressed or (sometimes) understood: as, a region *on both sides* of a river; we shall not meet again *this side* the grave.

For we will not inherit with them *on yonder side* Jordan, or forward; because our inheritance is fallen to us *on this side* Jordan eastward. *Num.* xxxii. 19.

There are a great many beautiful palaces standing along the sea-shore *on both sides* of Genoa.  
*Addison*, *Remarks on Italy* (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 362).

They had by this time passed their prime, and got on the wrong *side* of thirty.  
*Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 282.

6. A part of space or a range of thought extending away from a central point; any part of a surrounding region or outlook; lateral view or direction; point of compass: as, there are obstacles *on every side*; to view a proposition from all *sides*.

The crimson blood  
Circles her body in *on every side*.  
*Shak.*, *Lucrece*, l. 1739.

Fair children, borne of black-faced ayahs, or escorted by their hearers, prattled on all *sides*.  
*W. H. Russell*, *Diary in India*, I. 213.

7. An aspect or part of anything viewed as distinct from or contrasted with another or others; a separate phase; an opposed surface or view (as seen in the compounds *inside* and *outside*): as, the *side* of the moon seen from the earth; a character of many *sides*; to study all *sides* of a question; that *side* of the subject has been fully heard.

So turns she every man the wrong *side* out.  
*Shak.*, *Much Ado*, iii. 1. 68.

You shall find them wise on the one *side*, and fools on the other. *Burton*, *Annals of Mel.*, To the Reader, p. 73.

My friend Sir Roger heard them both, upon a round trot, and, after having paused for some time, told them, with the air of a man who would not give his judgment rashly, that much might be said on both *sides*.

*Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 122.

As might be expected from his emotional nature, his pathetic *side* is especially strong.

*A. Dobson*, *Selections from Steele*, Int., p. xlv.

8. Part or position with reference to any line of division or separation; particular standing on a subject; point of view: as, to take the winning *side* in politics, or one's *side* of a dispute; there are faults on both *sides*.

The bi-gaa that batayle on bothe *sides* harde,  
Feiler saw neuer frek from Adam to this time.  
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), i. 3614.

The Lord is on my *side*: I will not fear. *Ps.* cxviii. 6.

We stood with pleasure to behold the surprise and tenderness and solemnity of this interview, which was exceedingly affectionate on both *sides*. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, I. 80.

The Baharagash, on his *side*, made the return with a very fine horse and mule. *Bruce*, *Source of the Nile*, II. 145.

In 1289 he [Dante] was present at the battle of Campaldino, fighting on the *side* of the Guelphs, who there utterly routed the Ghibellines.

*Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 9.

9. A party or body separated from another in opinion, interest, or action; an opposing section or division; a set of antagonists: as, to choose *sides* for a game or contest of any kind; different *sides* in religion or politics.

Piety left the field,  
Grieved for that *side*, that in so bad a cause  
They knew not what a crime their valour was.  
*B. Jonson*, *Catiline*, v. 6.

More, more, some fifty on a *side*, that each  
May breathe himself. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, v.

10. A divisional line of descent; course of descent through a single ancestor: chiefly with reference to parentage: as, relatives on the paternal or the maternal *side*; to be well born on the mother's *side*.

Brother by the mother's *side*, give me your hand.  
*Shak.*, *K. John*, i. 1. 163.

I fancy her sweetness only due  
To the sweeter blood by the other *side*.  
*Tennyson*, *Maud*, xiii. 3.

11. Respect; regard.  
Or ells we er noghte disposed by clenness of lyffynge in other *sydis* for to ressayue his grace.

*Hampole*, *Prose Treatises* (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

12. In technical uses: (a) One of the halves of a slaughtered animal, divided through the spine: as, a *side* of beef or mutton. (b) Specifically, the thin part of the side of a hog's carcass; the flank of a hog: as, to live on *side* or *side*-meat. [Colloq., western U. S.]

*Side*-meat, in the South and West, is the thin flank of a porker, salted and smoked after the fashion of hams, and in those parts of the Southwest it was . . . the staple article of food. *St. Nicholas*, XVIII. 39.

(c) One half of a tanned hide or skin divided on a medial longitudinal line through the neck and hutt. Compare diagram of tanned skin under *leather*. (d) *pl.* The white fur from the sides of the skin of a rabbit. *Ure*. (e) Of cloth, the right or dressed *side*. *E. H. Knight*. (f) In *billiards*, a bias or spinning motion given to a ball by striking it sideways: in American billiards called *English*.—13. In *her.*, a hearing consisting of a part of the field cut off palewise, either on the dexter or sinister part: it should not exceed one sixth of the field, and is usually smaller than that.—14. One surface of one fold of a paper; a page.

A dien I here is company; I think I may be excused leaving off at the sixth *side*. *Walpole*, *To Mann*, 1744, July 22.

15. In *geom.*, a line bounding a superficial figure, whether the latter be considered by itself or he the face of a solid. Sense 3, above, common in ordinary language, is strictly excluded from mathematics, for the sake of definiteness.—16. In *arith.* and *alg.*, the root or base of a power.—17. In *alg.*, position in an equation either preceding or following the sign of equality.—18. A pretentious or supercilious manner; swagger. [Recent slang.]

You may know the White Hussars by their "*side*," which is greater than that of all the Cavalry Regiments on the roster. *R. Kipling*, *Rout of the White Hussars*.

The putting on of *side*, by the way, is a peculiarly modern form of swagger: it is the assumption of certain qualities and powers which are considered as deserving of respect. *W. Dean*, *Fifty Years Ago*, p. 112.

Blind *side*. See *blind*.—Born on the wrong *side* of the blanket. See *blanket*.—Cantor's *side*. See *cantor*.—County-*side*, the side or part of the county concerned; the people of a particular part of a county. [Eng.]

A mighty growth! The county *side*  
Lamented when the Giant died,  
For England loves her trees.

*F. Locker*, *The Old Oak-Tree of Hatfield Broadbalk*.

Debit, decant, distaff, exterior *side*. See the qualifying words.—Epistle *side* of the altar, equity *side* of the court, gospel *side* of the altar. See *epistle*, *equity*, *gospel*.—Hanging *side*. Same as *hanging wall* (which see, under *wall*).—Heavy *side*. See *heavy*.—Instance *side* of the court. See *instance*.—Interior *side*, in *fort.*, the line drawn from the center of one bastion to that of the next, or the line of the curtain produced to the two oblique radii in front.—Jack on both *sides*. See *jack*.—New *Side*, a name given to a party in the Presbyterian Church of the United States, which opposed the Old *Side*, and attached great importance to practical piety. The breach between the factions was healed in 1758.—North *side* of an altar. See *north*.—Of all *sides*, with one consent; all together.

And so of all *sides* they went to recommend themselves to the elder brother of Death. *Sir P. Sidney*, *Arcadia*, I.

Old *Side*, a name given to a party in the Presbyterian Church of the United States, in the middle of the eighteenth century, which insisted strongly on scholarship in the ministry. Compare *New Side*.—On the shady *side*. See *shady*.—On this *side*, on the side leading hitherward from a locality; on the hither *side*: in Middle English sometimes written as a single word (*athesside*, *a-thys-side*): as, *athesside* Rome (that is, anywhere).

Full goodly leuid hys lif here entire;  
And as that man non here more worthy  
Was not a *thys-side* the Romayns truly.

*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), i. 2499.

Right or wrong *side*, the side of anything designed to be turned outward or inward respectively; especially, the side of cloth, carpeting, leather, or the like designed to be exposed to view or the contrary, on account of some difference in surface. Some materials are said to have no right or wrong *side*, from having both surfaces alike, or both equally fitted for exposure.—Shiny on your own *side*. See *shiny*.—Side bearings. See *bearing*.—Side by side, placed with sides near together; parallel in position or condition; in juxtaposition.

Ther-of toke the kynge Leodogan goode hede, that by hem sette *side by syde* at the heede of the table.  
*Mertin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 226.

Two sons of Priam in one chariot ride,  
Glitt'ring in arms, and combat *side by side*.  
*Pope*, *Iliad*, v. 205.

*Side by side* with the intellectual Brahman caste, and the chivalrous Rajput, are found the wild Bhil and the naked Gond. *J. Fergusson*, *Hist. Indian Arch.*, p. 3.

*Side of bacon*, that part of a hog which lies outside of the ribs and is cured as bacon.—Side of work, in coal-mining. See *man-of-war*, 2.—Silver *side*. See *silver*.—Spear *side* of the house, spindle *side* of the house. See *spear*, *spindle*.—The seamy *side*. See *seamy*.—To choose *sides*, to select parties for competition in exercises of any kind.—To one *side*, in a lateral situation; hence, out of reach; out of sight or out of consideration.

It must of course be understood that I place his private character entirely to one *side*. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 64.

To pull down a *side*. See *pull*.—To set up a *side*. See *set*.—To take a *side*, to embrace the opinions or attach one's self to the interest of a party in opposition to another.



## II. a. 1. Being at or on one side; lateral.

Take of the blood, and strike it on the two *side* posts [better, *side*-posts]. Ex. xii. 7.

Leave on either *side* ground enough for diversity of *side* alleys. Bacon, Gardens (ed. 1887).

2. Being from or toward one side; oblique; indirect; collateral: as, a *side* view; a *side* blow; a *side* issue.

They presume that . . . law hath no *side* respect to their persons. Hooker.

One mighty squadron, with a *side* wind sped. Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 236.

It is from *side* glimpses of things which are not at the moment occupying our attention that fresh subjects of enquiry arise in scientific investigation.

Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 116.

A *side* hand†. See *hand*.—Low *side* window. Same as *lateral* window.—*Side* altar. Same as *by-altar*, 1.—*Side* board. See *sideboard*, 1.—*Side* bone. See *side-bone*, 1, 4.—*Side* filler. See *filler*.—*Side* glance. A glance to one side; a sidelong glance.—*Side* issue, a subordinate issue or concern; a subject or consideration aside from the main issue or from the general course of thought or action.

Any consideration of this aspect of the matter by interested persons is likely to be complicated by *side*-issues. N. Y. Med. Jour., XL. 17.

His successes have been *side*-issues of little significance. The Academy, Jan. 18, 1890, p. 41.

*Side* jointer. See *jointer*.—*Side* judge. See *judge*.—*Side* lay, in printing, the margin allowed or prescribed on the broader end of a sheet to be printed.—*Side* partner, an equal coadjutor of another in duty or employment; one who acts alongside of or alternately with another in the same function, especially in the police. [U. S.]

The arrest was made by the witness's *side* partner [a policeman], it being his night off.

New York Evening Post, May 23, 1890.

*Side* post, roller, snipe, tackle. See the nouns.—*Side* timber, *side* waver. Same as *pullin*.—*Side* view, an oblique view; a *side* look.

*side*¹ (sid), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sided*, ppr. *siding*. [*< side*¹, *n.*] 1. *intrans.* 1. To take part with, or the part of, another or others; place one's self on the same side in action or opinion, as against opposition or any adverse force; concur actively: commonly followed by *with*.

The nobility are vex'd, whom we see have *sided* in his behalf. Shak., Cor., iv. 2. 2.

May fortune's lily hand Open at your command.

With all the larkie birds to *side* With the bridegroom and the bride.

Herrick, An Epithalamie.

The town, without *siding* with any [party], views the combat in suspense. Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, cxiii.

2. To take or choose sides; divide on one side and the other; separate in opposition. [Rare.]

Here hath been a faction and *siding* amongst us now more than 2 years.

Quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 199.

All *side* in parties and begin th' attack.

Pope, R. of the L., v. 39.

3. In ship- and boat-building, to have a breadth of the amount stated, as a piece of timber: as, it *sides* 14 inches.—To *side* away, to make a clearance by setting things aside; put encumbrances out of the way, as in arranging a room. [Prov. Eng.]

Whenever things are mislaid, I know it has been Miss Hilton's evening for *siding* away! Mrs. Gaskell, Ruth, ii.

II. *trans.* 1†. To be, stand, or move by the side of; have or take position beside; come alongside of.

Your fancy hath been good, but not your judgment, In choice of such to *side* you.

Fletcher, Double Marriage, i. 1.

Every one of these horse had two Moores, attir'd like Indian slaves, that for state *sided* them.

Chapman, Masque of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

He *sided* there a lusty lovely lasse.

Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, xix. 77.

2†. To be on the same side with, physically or morally; be at or on the side of; hence, to countenance or support.

But his blinde eie, that *sided* Paridell, All his demeanure from his sight did hide.

Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 27.

My honour'd lord, fortune has made me happy To meet with such a man of men to *side* me.

Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, ii. 3.

3†. To stand on the same level with; be equal to in position or rank; keep abreast of; match; rival.

Whom he, upon our low and suffering necks, Hath raised from excrement to *side* the gods.

B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 5.

I am confident Thou wilt proportion all thy thoughts to *side* Thy equals, if not equal thy superiors.

Ford, Perkin Warbeck, i. 2.

4†. To place or range on a side; determine the side or party of.

Kings had need beware how they *side* themselves, and make themselves as of a faction or party.

Bacon, Faction (ed. 1887).

If there be factions, it is good to *side* a man's self whilst he is in the rising, and to balance himself when he is placed.

Bacon, Great Place (ed. 1887).

5. To flatten off a side or sides of (timber) by hewing it with a side-ax or broadax, or by sawing.

Frames: Cedar roots, natural crooks of oak, or pieces of oak bent after steaming, moulded 2 inches at the keel, sided 1½ inches, and tapering to 1½ by 1½ inches at the gunwale. Tribune Book of Sports, p. 220.

6. To cut into sides; cut apart and trim the sides of, as a slaughtered animal; also, to carve for the table: as, to *side* a hog.

Syde that haddocke. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

7. To push aside.

The terrace is, indeed, left, which we used to call the parade; but the traces are passed away of the footsteps which made its pavement awful! . . . The old benches had it almost sacred to themselves. . . . They might not be *sided* or jostled. Their air and dress asserted the parade. You left wide spaces betwixt you when you passed them. Lamb, Old Benches of the Inner Temple.

8. To place at one side; set aside. [Colloq.]

Mrs. Wilson was *siding* the dinner things.

Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, x.

*side*² (sid), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *syde*; < ME. *side*, *syde*, *syd*, < AS. *sid*, wide, spacious, = MLG. *sīt*, LG. *sied*, low, = Icel. *síthr* = Sw. Dan. *sīd*, long, hanging down; cf. *side*¹, *n.*] 1. Wide; large; long; far-reaching. [Now only North. Eng. and Scotch.]

All Aufrike & Europe are vnder there power, Sittyn to hom subiecte, & mony *syde* londes.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 2265.

[A gown] set with pearls, down sleeves, *side* sleeves, and skirts, round underborne with a bluish tinsel.

Shak., Much Ado, iii. 4. 21.

I will not wear the short clothes,

But I will wear the *side*.

Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, iii. 273).

It's gude to be *syde*, but no to be trailling. Jamieson.

2. Far; distant. [Now only Scotch.]

*side*²† (sid), *adv.* [*< ME. side*, *syde*, < AS. *side* (= MLG. *side*), widely, < *sid*, wide: see *side*², *a.*] Widely; wide; far.

He sende his sonde oucrall Burgoyens londe, And wide and *side* he somnede ferde.

Layamon, i. 4953.

And as a litheren purs lolled his chokes, Wel *sydder* than his chyn the chudled for elde.

Piers Plowman (B), v. 103.

*side*-arms (sid'ärmz), *n. pl.* Weapons carried by the side or at the belt, in contradistinction to musket, lance, etc.: especially applied to the swords of officers, which they are sometimes allowed to retain in the case of a capitulation, when other arms are surrendered to the victor.

The gunners in this battery were not allowed *side*-arms.

The Century, XXXVI. 103.

*side*-ax (sid'aks), *n.* An ax so made as to guard the hand which holds it from the danger of striking the wood which is to be hewed, as by having the bevel of the head all one side, or by having a bend in the handle, or in both ways: the broadax is usually of this character.

*side*-bar (sid'bär), *n.* 1. In carriages: (a) A longitudinal side-piece, especially in a military traveling forge or a battery-wagon. (b) One of two elastic wooden bars placed one on each side of the body of some forms of light wagon or buggy to connect it with the gearing and to serve both as a support and as a spring. The device gives the vehicle a motion sidewise in place of the pitching motion of a buggy with ordinary springs. It is of American origin, and gives name to a system of carriage-suspension known as the *side-bar suspension*.

Light vehicles of the *side-bar* description. Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 91.

2. In *saddlery*, one of two plates which unite the pommel and cantle of a saddle. E. H. Knight.—3. In the Scottish Court of Session, the name given to the bar in the outer parliament-house, at which the lords ordinary formerly called their hand-rolls. Imp. Diet.—*Side*-bar rule, in Eng. law, a common order of court of so formal a nature (such as to require a defendant to plead, or the sheriff to return a writ) as to be allowed to be entered in the records by the clerk or master, on request of the attorney, etc., without formal application at bar in open court.

*side*-beam (sid'bēm), *n.* In marine engin., either of the working-beams of a *side*-beam engine.

*Side*-beam marine engine, a steam-engine having working-beams low down on both sides of the cylinder, and connecting-rods extending upward to the crank-shaft above.

*sideboard* (sid'börd), *n.* [*< ME. syde borde*, *syde burde*, *sidbord*; < *side*¹ + *board*.] 1. A side-table, as an additional dining-table; later, a more elaborate form of side-table, having the cupboard for plate combined with it. The modern sideboard usually contains one or more small closets,

several drawers, and a number of shelves, in addition to the broad top, which is usually of a convenient height from the floor for receiving articles in immediate use in the service of the table. Sideboards are often fixed permanently, and form an important part of the decoration of the dining-room.

These were digt on the des, & derworthly serued, & sithen mony siker segge at the *sidbordz*.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), i. 115.

Pacience and I were put to be macches, And seten by owre selue at a *syde-borde*.

Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 36.

No *side*-boards then with gilded Plate were dress'd. Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

He who has a splendid *sideboard* should have an iron chest with a double lock upon it, and should hold in reserve a greater part than he displays.

Landon, Imag. Convers., Southey and Porson, i.

2. A board forming a side, or part of a side, of something. Specifically—(a) One of the additional boards sometimes placed on the side of a wagon to enlarge its capacity.

The *sideboards* were put up, and these were so adjusted that when they were on the wagon the inclosing sides were rendered level at the top and capable of holding nearly double the load contained without the boards.

E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xxxiii.

(b) A vertical board forming the side of a carpenter's bench next to the workman, containing holes for the insertion of pins to hold one end of a piece of work while the other end is held by the bench-screw or clamp. (c) Same as *lee-board*.

3. *pl.* (a) Standing shirt-collars. (b) Side-whiskers. [Slang in both uses.]—*Pedestal* sideboard, a sideboard of which the upper horizontal part, forming the slab or table, rests upon apparently solid up-rights, usually cupboards, instead of light and thin legs. Compare *pedestal table*, under *table*.

*side*-bone (sid'bōn), *n.* 1. The hip-bone.—2. An abnormal ossification of the lateral elastic cartilage in a horse's foot. Side-bones occur chiefly in the fore feet of draft-horses, and are an occasional cause of lameness.—3. The disease or disordered condition in horses which causes the lateral cartilages above the heels to ossify. See the quotation under *ring-bone*.—4. In *carving*, either half, right or left, of the pelvis of a fowl, without the sacrum; the hip-bone or haunch-bone, consisting of the coalesced ilium, ischium, and pubis, easily separated from the backbone. The so-called "second joint" of carvers is articulated at the hip-joint with the side-bone. The meat on the outside of the side-bone includes the piece called the *oyster*, and the concavity of the bone holds a dark mass of flesh (the kidney). See cuts under *sacrum*.

*side*-box (sid'boks), *n.* A box or inclosed compartment on the side of the stage in a theater.

Why round our coaches crowd the white-gloved beaux?

Why bows the *side*-box from its inmost rows?

Pope, R. of the L., v. 14.

*side*-boy (sid'boi), *n.* One of a number of boys on board a man-of-war appointed to attend at the gangway and hand the man-ropes to an officer entering or leaving the ship.

*side*-chain (sid'chän), *n.* In locomotive engines, one of the chains fixed to the sides of the tender and engine for safety, should the central drag-bar give way.

*side*-chapel (sid'chap'el), *n.* A chapel in an aisle or at the side of a church.

In this cathedral of Dante's there are *side*-chapels, as is fit, with altars to all Christian virtues and perfections.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 101.

*side*-coats† (sid'kōts), *n. pl.* [*< side*² + *coat*².] The long trailing clothes worn by very young infants.

How he played at blow-point with Jupiter, when he was in his *side*-coats.

A. Brewer, Lingua, iii. 2.

*side*-comb (sid'kōm), *n.* A comb used in a woman's head-dress to retain a curl or lock on the side of the head: before 1850 such combs, generally of thin tortoise-shell, were in common use, and have again come into fashion.

An inch-wide stripe of black hair was combed each way over her forehead, and rolled up on her temples in what, years and years ago, used to be called most appropriately "flat curls"—these fastened with long horn *side*-combs.

Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, vii.

*side*-cousin (sid'kuz'n), *n.* One distantly or indirectly related to another; a remote or putative cousin.

Here's little Dickon, and little Robin, and little Jenny—though she's but a *side*-cousin—and all on our knees.

Tennyson, Queen Mary, ii. 3.

*side*-cover (sid'kuv'ēr), *n.* In entom., same as *epipleura*, 3.

*side*-cutting (sid'kut'ing), *n.* In civil engin.: (a) An excavation made along the side of a canal or railroad in order to obtain material to form an embankment. (b) The formation of a road or canal along the side of a slope, where, the center of the work being nearly on the surface, the ground requires to be cut only on the



upper side to form one half of the work, while the material thrown down forms the other half. **sided** (sī'ded), *a.* [*< side<sup>1</sup> + -ed<sup>2</sup>.*] 1. Having a side or sides; characterized by a side or sides of a specified kind; almost always in composition: as, one-sided; many-sided; chestnut-sided (that is, marked with chestnut color on the sides).—2. Flattened on one or more sides, as by hewing or sawing: said of timber.

**side-dish** (sid'dish), *n.* A dish considered as subordinate, and not the principal one of the service or course; hence, any dish made somewhat elaborate with flavorings and sauce, as distinguished from a joint, pair of fowls, or other substantial dish.

Affecting aristocratic airs, and giving late dinners with enigmatical *side-dishes* and poisonous port.

George Eliot, Amos Barton, I.

"Don't dish up the *side-dishes*," called out Muford to his cook, in the hearing of his other guests. "Mr. Lyon ain't a coming." They dined quite sufficiently without the *side-dishes*, and were perfectly cheerful.

Thackeray, Philip, xvi.

**side-drum** (sid'drum), *n.* A small double-headed drum used in military bands for marking the rhythm of marching and for giving signals. It is suspended at the player's side by a strap hung over his shoulder, and is sounded by strokes from two small wooden sticks. It is played only on one head, and the other or lower head has rattling or reverberating catgut or rawhide strings called *snare* stretched across upon it; hence the name *snare-drum*. The tone is noisy and penetrating, almost devoid of genuine musical quality. Side-drums are, however, sometimes used in loud orchestral music, either for sharp accents or to suggest military scenes.

**side-file** (sid'fil), *n.* A file used to trim up the outer edges of the cutting-teeth of saws after setting. *E. H. Knight.*

**side-fin** (sid'fin), *n.* The pectoral fin or flipper of a seal, or of a whale or other cetacean.

**side-flap** (sid'flap), *n.* In a saddle, a leather flap which hangs between the stirrup-strap and the skirting. *E. H. Knight.*

**side-fly** (sid'fi), *n.* A parasitic dipterous insect whose larva is a rough whitish maggot in the rectum of the horse; a bot-fly, apparently *Gastrophilus equi*.

I have also seen a rough whitish maggot, above two inches within the luteolum rectum of horses. . . . I never could bring them to perfection, but suspect the *side fly* proceeds from it.

Derham, Physico-Theology, viii. 6, note.

**side-guide** (sid'gid), *n.* See *guide*.

**side-hatchet** (sid'hach'et), *n.* A hatchet of which only one side of the blade is chamfered.

**side-head** (sid'hed), *n.* 1. An auxiliary slide-rest on a planing-machine.—2. In printing, a heading or a subhead run in at the beginning of a paragraph, instead of being made a separate line. See *head*, 13.

**side-hill** (sid'hil), *n.* A hillside; an acclivity; especially, any rise or slope of ground not too steep for cultivation or other use: as, a house built on a *side-hill*; a *side-hill* farm. The word is nearly equivalent to the Scotch *brae*. [U.S.]—*Side-hill* cut, in *engin.*, a railroad cut which is partly in excavation and partly in embankment.—*Side-hill* plow. See *plow*.

**side-hook** (sid'huk), *n.* In *carp.*, a piece of wood having projections at the ends, used for holding a board fast while being operated on by the saw or plane. *E. H. Knight.*

**side-hunt** (sid'hunt), *n.* A competitive hunt, in which the participants are divided into sides. The game killed is scored according to a fixed scale of credits for each kind, and that side wins which scores the highest total of credit-marks. [U.S.]

**side-keelson** (sid'kel'son), *n.* In *ship-build-ing*, same as *sister keelson* (which see, under *keelson*).

**sideless** (sid'les), *a.* [*< side<sup>1</sup> + -less.*] Destitute of sides or side-parts; completely open at the side or sides. A sideless and sleeveless kirtle, cote-hardie, or over-tunic was worn in many forms by both men and women for nearly two hundred years from the early part of the fourteenth century. It left the sides, sleeves, and sometimes part of the front of the under-tunic exposed, and either extended to the feet in a full or a partial skirt, or terminated at the knees or the waist.

It appears also to have been a never-failing usage in connection with this fashion of a *sideless* kirtle to display the girdle of the under-tunic, which rested loosely on the hips, as it passed under the *sideless* garment both before and behind.

Encyc. Brit., VI. 407.

**side-light** (sid'lit), *n.* 1. Light coming from the side or in a sidewise manner: as, to take a photograph by *side-light*. Hence—2. An oblique or incidental illustration or exposition.

It [a book] throws a valuable *side-light* upon the character and methods of the Emperor.

The Nation, XLVII. 458.

3. A light or window characterized by its position beside some other feature, as, especially, one of the tall narrow windows frequently introduced on each side of the entrance-door of a house.

The dusty *side-lights* of the portal.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, iv.

4. A window in the wall of a building, in contradistinction to a skylight.—5. A plate of glass in a frame fitted to an air-port in a ship's side, to admit light.—6. A lantern placed at the gangway of a man-of-war at night.—7. One of the red or green lights carried on the side of a vessel under way at night.

**side-line** (sid'lin), *n.* 1. A line pertaining or attached to the side of something; specifically, in the plural, lines by which the fore and hind feet on the same side of a horse or other animal are tied to prevent straying or escape. *Farroe; Sportsman's Gazetteer.*—2. A line or course of business aside from or additional to one's regular occupation. [Trade cant.]

Wanted—Salesman to carry as a *side-line* a new line of advertisement specialty.

New York Tribune (adv.), March 9, 1890.

**side-line** (sid'lin), *r. t.* To hobble, as a horse. [Western U. S.]

**sideliner** (sid'li'nér), *n.* A sidewinder, side-wiper, or massasauga.

**sideling** (sid'ling), *adv.* [*< ME. sideling, sid-ling, sydlyng, sidelings, sydlyngs* (= D. *zijdelings* = MLG. *sidelinge* = MHG. *sidelingen*, G. *seitlings*), *< side<sup>1</sup> + -ling<sup>2</sup>.* Cf. *sidelong*, *back-ling*, *headlong*.] Sidewise; sidelong; aslant; laterally; obliquely.

Prothenor, a pert knight, preset hym ner,

Set hym a sad dynt sydlyng by-lynd;

Vnhoisit hym heturly, er he hede toke.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 7326.

A fellow nailed up maps in a gentleman's closet, some *sideling*, and others upside down, the better to adjust them to the panells.

Scitfi.

But go *sideling* or go straight, Uneas had seen the movement, and their trail led us on to the broken bush.

J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xii.

**sideling** (sid'ling), *a.* and *n.* [*< sideling, adv.*] 1. *a.* Inclined; sloping; having an oblique position or motion; sidelong: as, *sideling* ground; a *sideling* approach.

Some on the stony star-fish ride, . . .

Some on the *sideling* soldier-erab.

J. H. Drake, Culprit Fay, xlii.

II. *n.* The slope of a hill; a line of country whose cross-section is inclined or sloping. [Prov. Eng.]

**side-lock** (sid'lok), *n.* A separate lock of hair at the side of the head, formerly sometimes worn as a distinguishing mark.

The wavy *side-lock* and back hair recall the archaic Greek sculptures and vase-paintings. *Nature*, XXXIX. 123.

Because he had not reached the throne at the time of his death, the monuments represent him as a prince and nothing more, still wearing the *side-lock* of juvenility.

The Century, XXXVIII. 710.

**sidelong** (sid'lóng), *adv.* [A later form of *sideling*, simulating *long<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. Laterally; obliquely; sidewise; in the direction of the side.

His frantic chase

*Sidelong* he turns, and now 'tis bent

Right up the rock's tall battlement.

Scott, Rokeby, ii. 14.

2. On the side; with the side horizontal. [Rare.]

If it prove too wet, lay your pots *sidelong*.

Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, July.

*Sidelong* as they sat recline

On the soft downy bank damask'd with flowers.

Milton, P. L., iv. 333.

**sidelong** (sid'lóng), *a.* [*< sidelong, adv.*] Tending or inclining to one side; sloping; having a lateral course or direction; hence, indirect; one-sided; oblique; devious.

The reason of the planets' motions in curve lines is the attraction of the sun, and an oblique or *sidelong* impulse.

Locke.

He lind n dark and *sidelong* walk.

Wordsworth, Peter Bell.

Here was ambition undebased by rivalry, and incapable of the *sidelong* look. Lovell, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

Place the silo on *sidelong* ground.

H. Robinson, Sewage Question, p. 223.

**sidelong** (sid'lóng), *v. t.* [*< sidelong, adv.*] To fetter, as a preventive from straying or breaking pasture, by chaining a fore and a hind foot of the same side together. *Halliwel*. Compare *side-line*. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

**side-mark** (sid'märk), *n.* The mark or gage on a printing-press for the narrower side of a sheet, against which the feeder or lay-on puts the sheet to be printed.

**side-meat** (sid'mēt), *n.* See *side<sup>1</sup>*, 11 (b).

**sideness** (sid'nes), *n.* [*< side<sup>2</sup> + -ness.*] Length. *Palsgrave.*

**side-note** (sid'nöt), *n.* A note at the side of a printed or written page; a marginal note, as distinguished from a foot-note.

Dr. Calvert kindly procured us permission to inspect the MS., whereupon the full significance of these *side-notes* at once appeared. *The Academy*, Jan. 4, 1890, p. 11.

**side-piece** (sid'pēs), *n.* 1. A piece forming a side or part of a side, or fixed by the side, of something.—2. In *entom.*, a pleurite.

**side-piercing** (sid'pēr'siug), *a.* Capable of piercing the side; hence, affecting severely; heart-rending.

O thou *side-piercing* sight!

Shak., Lear, iv. 6. 85.

**side-pipe** (sid'pip), *n.* In the steam-engine, a steam- or exhaust-pipe extending between the opposite steam-chests of a cylinder.

**side-plane** (sid'plān), *n.* A plane whose bit is presented on the side, used to trim the edges of objects which are held upon a shooting-board while the plane moves in a race. *E. H. Knight.* **side-plate** (sid'plāt), *n.* 1. The longitudinal stick surmounting the posts of a car-body. *Car-Builders' Dict.*—2. In *saddlery*, a broad leather trace-strap, which reaches back a little beyond the point at which it is connected to the breeching. *E. H. Knight.*

**side-pond** (sid'pond), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a reservoir placed at one side of a canal-lock, at a higher level than the bottom, for storing a part of the water when the lock is operated. Such ponds are usually in pairs, and when used together economize a great part of the water needed to pass a boat through the lock.

**side-post** (sid'pöst), *n.* See *post<sup>1</sup>*.

**sider<sup>1</sup>** (sī'dér), *n.* [*< side<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. One who sides with or takes the side of another, a party, or the like; a partizan. [Rare.]

Such converts . . . are sure to be beset with diverse sorts of adversaries, as the papists and their *siders*.

Sheldon, Miracles (1616), Pref. (Latham.)

2. One living in some special quarter or on some special side, as of a city: as, a *west-sider*.—*Sydney sider*, a convict. [Slang, Australia.]

A *Sydney sider*, sir, very saucy, insists upon seeing you.

H. Kingsley, Hillyars and Burtons, xv.

**sider<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* An obsolete but more correct spelling of *sider*.

**side-rail** (sid'rāl), *n.* 1. A short piece of rail placed beside a switch as a guide for the wheels in passing the switch.—2. A hand-rail on the outside of the boiler of a locomotive.

**sideral** (sid'e-rāl), *a.* [*< OF. sideral, syderal, F. sideral, < L. sideralis*, pertaining to a star or the stars, *< sidus* (*sider-*), a constellation, a star.] 1. Relating to the constellations; sideral. [Rare.]

This would not distinguish his own hypothesis of the *sideral* movements from the self-styled romances of Descartes.

Sir W. Hamilton.

2. Supposed to be produced by the influence of certain constellations; baleful. [Rare.]

These changes in the heavens, though slow, produced like change on sea and land: *sideral* blast, Vapor, and mist, and exhalation hot, Corrupt and pestilent.

Milton, P. L., x. 693.

The vernal nippings and cold *sideral* blasts.

J. Phillips, Cider, i.

**siderated** (sid'e-rā-ted), *a.* [*< L. sideratus*, pp. of *siderari*, be planet-struck or sunstruck, in ML. be palsied (*< sidus* (*sider-*), a heavenly body), + *-ed<sup>2</sup>*.] Blasted, as if by an evil star; planet-struck.

So parts cauterized, gangrenated, *siderated*, and mortified become black. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 12.

**sideration** (sid'e-rā'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *syderation*; *< OF. syderation, syderation*, the blasting of trees by heat or drought, the blasting of a part of the body, *< L. sideratio(n-)*, a blight or blast produced by the stars or the sun, also a group or configuration of stars, *< siderari*, pp. *sideratus*, be planet-struck or sunstruck: see *siderated*.] The state of being siderated; a blasting, palsy, atrophy, or the like. Compare *cataplexy*.

The contagious vapour of the very eggs themselves producing a mortification or *syderation* in the parts of plants on which they are laid. *Ray*, Works of Creation, p. 304.

**siderazote** (sid'er-ā-zōt'), *n.* [*< Gr. σίδηρος*, iron, + *azote*, q. v.] In *mineral.*, a nitride of iron occurring as a thin coating over lava at Mount Etna: observed by O. Silvestri, and sometimes called *silvestrite*.

**sideral** (sī-dē'rē-āl), *a.* [Formerly also *siderial*; *< L. siderens* (*> It. Sp. Pg. siderico*), *< sidus* (*sider-*), a constellation, a star. Cf. *sideral<sup>1</sup>*.]



Pertaining or relating to the constellations or fixed stars; consisting of or constituted by fixed stars: as, the *sidereal* regions; *sidereal* calculations; a *sidereal* group or system. *Sidereal* distinctively refers rather to stars in the aggregate or as arranged in constellations or groups than to a star considered singly. It is, therefore, not a precise synonym of *stellar* or *astral*, and still less, of course, of *starry*; although in many phrases it is interchangeable with *stellar*. Thus, the "*sidereal* spaces" are the "*stellar* spaces," and "*sidereal* gold" is "*starry* spangles."

The sun, which is the organ and prompty of all terrestrial and *sidereal* light. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, l. 10.

And o'er the deserts of the sky unfold  
Their burning spangles of *sidereal* gold.

*W. Broome*, Paraph. of Ecclesi. xliii.  
The conjunction of the planets Jupiter and Saturn is one of the rarest of *sidereal* events.

*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 109.

**Sidereal clock or chronometer**, a clock or chronometer that keeps *sidereal* time.—**Sidereal day**, hour, month. See the nouns.—**Sidereal magnetism**, according to the believers in animal magnetism, the influence of the stars upon patients. *Imp. Dict.*—**Sidereal system**, the system of stars. The solar system is considered a member of the *sidereal* system, in the same sense as the earth with its moon, and Saturn with its satellites, are considered members of the solar system.—**Sidereal time**, time as measured by the apparent diurnal motion of the stars. The *sidereal* day, the fundamental period of *sidereal* time, is taken to begin and end with the passage over the meridian of the vernal equinox, the first point of Aries, or the origin of right ascension (three names for the same thing). There is just one more *sidereal* than mean solar day in a *sidereal* year. The *sidereal* day is 3m. 55.91s. shorter than a mean solar day. The *sidereal* time of mean noon is 0 hours on March 22d (21st, leap-years), 6 hours on June 21st, 12 hours on September 20th (21st, years preceding leap-years), and 18 hours on December 21st (20th, leap-years). These dates are for the meridian of Washington. For Greenwich it is 0 hours on March 22d in all years, and 6 hours on June 22d in years preceding leap-years. *Sidereal* time is the only uniform standard of time-measurement; and this cannot be absolutely uniform, since the friction of the tides must tend to retard the motion of the earth.—**Sidereal year**, the time in which the earth makes one complete revolution round the sun. The ratio of the *sidereal* year to the tropical year is that of unity to unity minus the quotient of the yearly precession by 360°—that is, it is longer than the tropical year by 20m. 23.3s.; its length is thus 365 days 6 hours 9 minutes 9.5 seconds.

**side-reflector** (sid'rif-ek'tor), *n.* In *microscopy*, a small concave mirror used to illuminate the object by directing the light upon it from the side.

**sidereous** (sī-dē'rē-us), *a.* [*L. sidereus*, pertaining to a constellation, or to a star or stars: see *sidereal*.] *Sidereus*.

The genial or the *sidereous* sun. *Sir T. Browne*.

**side-rib** (sid'rib), *n.* In a carbine, a rod at the side, to which the sling is fastened. *E. H. Knight*.

**siderism**<sup>1</sup> (sid'g-riz-m), *n.* [*< sidus* (*sider-*), a constellation, a star, + *-ism*.] The doctrine that the stars influence the destinies of men and produce other terrestrial effects.

**siderism**<sup>2</sup> (sid'g-riz-m), *n.* Same as *siderismus*. **siderismus** (sid'g-ris-mus), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. σιδῆρος*, iron.] A name given by the believers in animal magnetism to the effects produced by bringing metals and other inorganic bodies into a magnetic connection with the human body. *Imp. Dict.*

**siderite** (sid'g-rīt), *n.* [Formerly also *syderite*; *< OF. siderite*, *< L. sideritis*, the lodestone, also a precious stone so called, also vervain, *< Gr. σιδῆρης*, of iron (*σιδῆρης* *λῖθος*, the lodestone, *< σιδῆρος*, iron.) 1. The lodestone. The Latin word was also used by Pliny to designate a mineral which he classed with the diamond, but which cannot be identified from his description. It may possibly have been blende. See *siderolite*.

Not flint, I trow, I am a lyer;  
But *syderite* that feeds noe fier.

*Puttenham*, *Partenides*, vii.

2. Native iron protocarbonate, a mineral of a yellowish or brownish color, crystallizing in the rhombohedral system with perfect rhombohedral cleavage. It is isomorphous with calcite (calcium carbonate) and the other rhombohedral carbonates of magnesium, zinc, and manganese. It also occurs in granular, compact forms; in spheroidal concretionary forms with fibrous structure (sphaeroiderite); and in earthy or stony forms, impure from the presence of sand or clay, and then called *clay ironstone*. It is one of the important ores of iron. Also called *chalybite*, *spathic* or *sparry iron*, *funckerite*, *funkerite*. The term *siderite* is used only as meaning *chalybite*, *spathic iron*, or carbonate of iron by scientific men at the present time.

**Sideritis** (sid'g-rīt'is), *n.* [*NL.* (*Tournefort*, 1700), *< L. sideritis*, vervain, *< Gr. σιδῆρης*, an uncertain herb, fem. of *σιδῆρης*, of iron: see *siderite*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Labiata*, tribe *Stachydeæ*, and subtribe *Marrubieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a five-toothed tubular calyx within which the corolla tube, stamens, and style are all included, a corolla with the upper lip flattish and the lower with a larger middle lobe,

and four didynamous stamens, the anthers of the forward or longer pair usually only half-formed, those of the other pair of two diverging cells. There are about 45 species, natives of the Mediterranean region, abundant in western Asia and extending west to the Canaries. They are herbs or shrubs, usually densely woolly or velvety, with entire or toothed leaves, and small and generally yellowish flowers in axillary whorls or crowded into a dense spike. The species are known as *ironwort*; *S. Canariensis* and *S. Syriaca* (*S. Cretica*), the latter known as *sage-leaved ironwort*, are sometimes cultivated in gardens, and are remarkable for their woolly leaves.

**sideroconite** (sid'g-rōk'ō-nīt), *n.* [*< Gr. σιδῆρος*, iron, + *κόνη*, dust, + *-ite*.] In *mineral*, a variety of calcite colored yellow or yellowish-brown by hydrated iron oxide.

**side-rod** (sid'rod), *n.* In *marine engine*: (a) Either of the rods of a side-beam engine which connect the cross-head on the piston-rod with the working-beam. (b) Either of the rods of a side-beam engine which connect the working-beams with the cross-head of the air-pump.

**siderograph** (sid'g-rō-grāf), *n.* [*< siderograph-y*.] An engraving produced by *siderography*.

**siderographic** (sid'g-rō-grāf'ik), *a.* [*< siderograph-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to *siderography*; produced from engraved plates of steel: as, *siderographic art*; *siderographic impressions*.

**siderographical** (sid'g-rō-grāf'ik-al), *a.* [*< siderographic* + *-al*.] Same as *siderographic*.

**siderographist** (sid'g-rō-grāf'ist), *n.* [*< siderograph-y* + *-ist*.] One who engraves steel plates, or performs work by means of such plates.

**siderography** (sid'g-rō-grāf'ī), *n.* [*< Gr. σιδῆρος*, iron, + *γραφία*, *< γράφω*, write.] The art or practice of engraving on steel: particularly applied to the transfer process of Perkins. In this process the design is first engraved on a steel block, which is afterward hardened, and the engraving transferred to a steel roller under heavy pressure, the roller being afterward hardened and used as a die to impress the engraving upon the printing-plate.

**siderolite** (sid'g-rō-līt), *n.* [*< Gr. σιδῆρος*, iron, + *λίθος*, stone.] 1. A name first given by N. S. Maskelyne (in the form *ætro-siderolite*) to those meteorites which G. Rose had previously called *pallasites*. For meteorites consisting chiefly of metallic (nickeliferous) iron the name *siderite* was proposed by C. U. Shepard, and that of *holosiderite* by Leu-brée; but the former is not admissible, because this name was long ago preoccupied by a well-known and widely distributed mineral species, and the latter cannot be accepted, because the majority of the specimens so designated are not wholly of iron. The name *siderolite* has therefore been transferred by M. E. Wadsworth to those meteorites which are composed chiefly of iron—in most cases, however, enclosing more or less irregular and nodular masses of pyrrhotite, schreibersite, graphite, etc. The same author includes in *siderolite* masses of iron of similar character although of terrestrial origin, as those of Oriskany in Greenland. See *meteorite*, under which the meaning of *pallasite* is given.

2. In *zool.*, same as *siderolith*.

**siderolith** (sid'g-rō-līth), *n.* [*< Gr. σιδῆρος*, iron, + *λίθος*, stone.] A fossil nummulate of star-like or radiate figure.

**sideromagnetic** (sid'g-rō-mag-net'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. σιδῆρος*, iron, + *μαγνῆτις* (*-ης*), magnet, + *-ic*.] Ferromagnetic; paramagnetic.

Some authorities use the term "*ferro-magnetic*." "*Sidero-magnetic*" would be less objectionable than this hybrid word. *S. P. Thompson*, *Elect. and Mag.*, p. 300, note.

**sideromancy** (sid'g-rō-man-sī), *n.* [*< Gr. σιδῆρος*, iron, + *μαντεία*, divination.] A species of divination performed by burning straws, etc., upon red-hot iron, and observing their bendings, figures, sparkling, and burning.

**sideronatrium** (sid'g-rō-nā'trīt), *n.* [*< Gr. σιδῆρος*, iron, + *NL. natrium* + *-ite*.] In *mineral*, a hydrated sulphate of iron and sodium occurring in crystalline masses of a dark-yellow color: it is found in Peru.

**siderophyllite** (sid'g-rō-fīl'it), *n.* [*< Gr. σιδῆρος*, iron, + *φυλίτης*, of or belonging to leaves: see *phyllite*.] In *mineral*, a kind of mica, allied to biotite, but characterized by the presence of a large amount of iron protoxide and the almost complete absence of magnesia: it is found near Pike's Peak in Colorado.

**sideroscope** (sid'g-rō-skōp), *n.* [*< Gr. σιδῆρος*, iron, + *σκοπεῖν*, look at, examine.] An instrument for detecting small quantities of iron in any substance by means of a delicate combination of magnetic needles.

**siderosis** (sid'g-rō-sīs), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. σιδῆρος*, ironwork, *< σιδῆρος*, overlay with iron, *< σιδῆρος*, iron.] Pneumonoconiosis in which the particles are metallic, especially iron.

**siderostat** (sid'g-rō-stat), *n.* [*< L. sidus* (*sider-*), a constellation, a heavenly body, + *Gr. στατός*, standing: see *static*.] A heliostat regulated to *sidereal* time. See cut under *heliostat*.

**siderostatic** (sid'g-rō-stat'ik), *a.* [*< siderostat* + *-ic*.] Connected with a siderostat: applied to a telescope which is fixed in a permanent position, usually horizontal, and receives the rays from the object by reflection from the mirror of a siderostat.

**siderotechny** (sid'g-rō-tek-nī), *n.* [*< Gr. σιδῆρος*, iron, + *τεχνή*, art.] The metallurgy of iron.

**side-round** (sid'round), *n.* In *joinery*, a plane for cutting half-round moldings. Such planes are made in pairs, a right and a left. *E. H. Knight*.

**Sideroxylea** (sid'g-rōk-sil'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (*Radlkofer*, 1887), *< Sideroxylon* + *-æ*.] A tribe of gamopetalous trees and shrubs of the order *Sapotaceæ*, including six tropical genera, and one genus (*Argania*) native of Morocco. See *Achras*, *Sideroxylon* (the type), and *argan-tree*.

**Sideroxylon** (sid'g-rōk'si-lon), *n.* [*NL.* (*Dillenius*, 1732), lit. 'ironwood,' so called from its strength, *< Gr. σιδῆρος*, iron, + *ξύλον*, wood.] A genus of gamopetalous trees or shrubs of the order *Sapotaceæ*, and type of the tribe *Sideroxyleæ*. It is characterized by regular and symmetrical flowers with both calyx and corolla usually divided into five similar imbricated broad and obtuse lobes, and commonly enclosing five stamens, five staminodes, and a five-celled ovary which ripens into a roundish berry containing from one to five hard and shining seeds, with fleshy albumen and broad leaf-like cotyledons. There are 60 or 70 species, widely scattered through the tropics, a few occurring beyond them, in South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, and one in Madeira. They are trees or shrubs, either smooth or hairy, bearing thin and veiny but rigid leaves, destitute of stipules. The somewhat bell-shaped and usually small flowers are borne in sessile or pedicelled axillary clusters, which are commonly white or whitish. The species are known in general as ironwood, especially *S. Capense* of Cape Colony. One yellow-flowered species extends into Florida, for which see *mastic-tree*. For *S. australis*, the wyeandle of the native Australians, see *wild plum* (e), under *plum*. *S. rugosum* is known in Jamaica as *beef-apple* and *bull-apple tree*, and bears large yellowish berries with a rigid rind. *S. dulcificum*, of the coast of western Africa, is there called *miraculous-berry* by English residents, from the duration of its sweet flavor upon the palate.

**siderurgical** (sid'g-rēr'jī-kal), *a.* [*< siderurg-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to *siderurgy*. *Ure*, *Dict.*, IV. 470.

**siderurgy** (sid'g-rēr'jī), *n.* [*< Gr. σιδῆρουργία*, iron-working, *< σιδῆρουργός*, an iron-worker, *< σιδῆρος*, iron, + *ἐργον*, work.] The manufacture of iron in any state; iron- and steel-working.

**side-saddle** (sid'sad'ḡl), *n.* A saddle the occupant of which sits with both feet on the same side of the horse: used chiefly by women. During the middle ages and until a late epoch such saddles were of the nature of a chair, having one or two broad stirrups for the feet, and the pommel carried along the opposite side of the saddle so as to constitute a kind of parapet; the modern side-saddle has a horn over which the right knee is put, the left foot resting in a stirrup. See cut under *saddle*.

The horse came, in due time, but *n* side *saddle* is an article unknown in the arctic regions, and the lady was obliged to trust herself to a man's saddle.

*B. Taylor*, *Northern Travel*, p. 289.

**sidesaddle-flower** (sid'sad'-l-flou'ēr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Sarracenia*, especially *S. purpurea*: from a fancied resemblance of the flower to a side-saddle. (See *Sarracenia* and *pitcher-plant*.) *Darlingtonia Californica* has been called *Californian sidesaddle-flower*.

**side-screw** (sid'skrō), *n.* 1. In firearms, one of the screws by which the lock-plate is fastened to the stock. These screws pass through the stock, and are held by side-screw washers or a side-screw plate. *E. H. Knight*. See cuts under *gun* and *gun-lock*. 2. A screw on the front edge of a joiners' bench, for holding the work securely.

**side-scription** (sid'skrīp'shōn), *n.* In *Scots law*, the mode of subscribing deeds in use before the introduction of the present system of writing them bookwise. The successive sheets were pasted together, and the party subscribing, in order to authenticate them, signed his name on the side at each junction, half on the one sheet and half on the other.

**side-seat** (sid'sēt), *n.* In a vehicle of any kind, a seat with the back against the side of the vehicle, as usually in a horse-car or omnibus.

**side-show** (sid'shō), *n.* A minor show or exhibition alongside of or near a principal one; hence, an incidental diversion or attraction; a by-play.

Presently the gilded dome of the State House, which marked our starting-point, came into view for the second time, and I knew that this *side-show* was over.

*The Atlantic*, LXV. 263.

It was a six weeks' fête, . . . with rifle galleries, swings, and all sorts of *side-shows*.

*The Century*, XL 170.

**side-slip** (sid'slīp), *n.* 1. A slip or twig taken from the side; an oblique offshoot; hence, an unacknowledged or illegitimate child.

The old man . . . left it to this *side-slip* of a son that he kept in the dark.

*George Eliot*, *Middlemarch*, xl.



2. A division at the side of the stage of a theater, where the scenery is slipped off and on.  
**sidesman** (sidz'man), *n.*; *pl.* *sidesmen* (-men). [*< side's*, poss. of *side's*, + *man*.] 1. A person who takes sides or belongs to a side; a party-man or partizan. [Obsolete or rare.]

How little leisure would they [divines] find to be the most practical *sidesmen* of every popular tumult and sedition!  
*Milton*, *Tenure of Kings and Magistrates*.

2. In the *Ch. of Eng.*, an assistant to a churchwarden: a deputy churchwarden. Sidesmen are appointed in large parishes only. The office of sidesman was a continuation of that of the early synodman, also called *questman*, a layman whose duty it was to report on the moral condition of the parish and make presentments of ecclesiastical offenders to the bishop.

3. In some parts of Great Britain, an assistant or assessor to a public civil officer.

The *Sidesmen* [of Beaumaris] are assistants merely to the town stewards, and similarly appointed.  
*Municip. Corp. Report*, 1835, p. 2585.

**side-snipe** (sid'snipe), *n.* In joinery, a molding side-plane.

**side-space** (sid'spās), *n.* On a railway, the space left outside of a line of rails.

**side-splitting** (sid'split'ing), *a.* Affecting the sides convulsively or with a rending sensation; producing the condition in which a person is said to "hold his sides": as, *side-splitting* laughter: a *side-splitting* farce. [Colloq.]

**side-step** (sid'step), *v.* 1. A stepping to one side or sidewise.—2. Something to step on in going up or down the side or at the side of anything. The side-steps of a wooden ship are pieces of wood bolted to the side, instead of which in iron ships an iron ladder is used. A side-step of a street-car is usually a plate of wrought-iron fixed below the level of the platform.

**sidestick** (sid'stik), *n.* In printing, a strip of wood or metal laid at the side of a form in a chase, or of type in a galley, having a taper corresponding to that of the quoins driven between it and the chase or galley in locking up.  
**side-stitch** (sid'stich), *n.* A stitch in the side. See *stitch*, *n.* [Rare.]

For this, be sure, to-night thou shalt have cramps,  
*Side-stitches* that shall pen thy breast up.  
*Shak.*, *Tempest*, I. 2. 326.

**side-strap** (sid'strap), *n.* In saddlery, a strap which passes forward from the breeching-rings to the tug at the back-band. *L. H. Knight*.

**side-stroke** (sid'strök), *n.* 1. A stroke having or giving a side direction, as one made with a pen upon paper, with a skate upon ice, with a bat in striking a ball to one side, or the like.—2. A stroke given from or upon the side of the object struck. Compare *English*, *n.*, 5.

The *side-stroke* [in billiards] is made by striking the object-ball on the side with the point of the cue.  
*Encyc. Brit.*, III. 670.

**side-table** (sid'tä'bl), *n.* [*< ME. syd-table*; *< side* + *table*.] A table made to stand near the wall of an apartment, especially in a dining-room; a table smaller than the dining-table, used in many ways in the service of the household.

Patience and Ieh weren yput to he mettes,  
 And seten by ous selue at a *syd-table*.  
*Piers Plowman* (C), xvi. 42.

I was then so young as to be placed at the *side-table* in that large dining-room.  
*Lady Holland*, *Sydney Smith*, v.

**side-taking** (sid'tü'king), *n.* [*< side* + *taking*, verbal *n.* of *take*, *v.*] A taking of sides; engagement with a party.

What furious *side-takings*, what plots, what bloodsheds!  
*Dr. Hall*, *Remains*, p. 72.

**side-tool** (sid'töl), *n.* In *mech.*, any tool with a cutting edge at the end and side. Such tools are made in pairs, and are called respectively *right-side* and *left-side* tools.

**side-track** (sid'trak), *n.* A short line of rails branching off by a switch from the main line of a railroad, and either returning to it or not at the further end, for use in turning out, shifting rolling-stock, etc.; a siding. [U. S.]

**side-track** (sid'trak), *v.* [*< side-track*, *n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To put upon a side-track; shift from the main line of a railroad to a subsidiary one; shunt.

When the cars return empty, they are *side-tracked* at the packing house.  
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 115.

2. Figuratively, to divert to one side; turn aside from the proper or the practicable course.

*II. intrans.* To pass to a side-track; come to rest on a siding.

One train had *side-tracked* to await the train from the opposite direction.  
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 650.

[U. S. in all uses.]

**side-transit** (sid'trän'sit), *n.* A transit-instrument having the eyepiece in the axis, with a reflecting prism interposed between the eyepiece and the objective. See *transit-instrument*.

**side-tree** (sid'trē), *n.* One of the principal or lower main pieces of a made mast. *Totten*.

**side-view** (sid'vū), *n.* 1. A view of anything as seen from the side.—2. Specifically, in *bot.*, of diatoms, that aspect in which the surface of the valve is turned toward the observer: same as *valve-view*.

**sidewalk** (sid'wāk), *n.* A footwalk by the side of a street or road; specifically, a paved or otherwise prepared way for pedestrians in a town, usually separated from the roadway by a curb and gutter. Also (in Great Britain nearly always) called *parade*.

He loved few things better than to look out of the arched window, and see a little girl driving her hoop along the *sidewalk*, or school-boys at a game of ball.  
*Hawthorne*, *Seven Gables*, xi.

**side-walker** (sid'wāk'kēr), *n.* A latigrado spider; a spider which walks or moves sidewise or otherwise with apparently equal ease, as *Salticus scenicus*. See *Latigrado*.

**sideward, sideways** (sid'wārd, -wārdz), *adv.* [= *G. seitwärts*; as *side* + *-ward*, *-wards*.] In or from a lateral direction; toward the side; sidewise.

When it is requisite only to make a horse go *sideward*, it will be enough to keep the reins equal in his [the rider's] hand, and with the flat of his leg and foot together, and a touch upon the shoulder of the horse with the stirrup, to make him go *sideward* either way without either advancing forward or returning backward.  
*Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, *Life* (ed. Howells), p. 55.

Freizied blasts came to buffet the steamer forward, *sideward*.  
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 740.

**sideway** (sid'wā), *n.* and *a.* *I. n.* Lateral space for passage or movement, as by the side of a carriageway; a sidewalk. [Rare.]

Every inch of roadway, except the path kept open by the police for the Premier's carriage, and every inch of *sideway*, . . . was covered by people.  
*Philadelphia Times*, April 9, 1880.

*II. a.* Pertaining to lateral movement; moving to or along the side. [Rare.]

This joint leaves the pipe quite free endwise, and also allows all necessary *sideway* freedom.  
*The Engineer*, LXVIII. 253.

**sideways, sideway** (sid'wāz, -wā), *adv.* Same as *sidewise*.

Unt the fair blossom hangs the head  
*Sideways*, as on n dylng bed.  
*Milton*, *Ep. M. of Wm.*

The faint gleam . . . showed the blanched paleness of her cheek, turned *sideway* towards a corner.  
*Hawthorne*, *Seven Gables*, vi.

**side-wheel** (sid'lwöl), *n.* and *a.* *I. n.* A wheel placed at the side, as of a machine or a vehicle; specifically, one of a pair of paddle-wheels at the sides of a steam-vessel, as distinguished from the single stern-wheel used on some steamboats. Side-wheels have been superseded on ocean steamships and on many smaller steam-vessels by the screw propeller. See cuts under *paddle-wheel*.

*II. a.* Having side-wheels: as, a *side-wheel* steamer.

A wagon is a *side-wheel* craft [in whalers' idiom].  
*The Century*, XI. 609.

**side-wheeler** (sid'lwöl'ēr), *n.* A side-wheel steamboat.

The Miami, a powerful and very fast *side-wheeler*, succeeded in eluding the Albemarle without receiving a blow from her ram.  
*The Century*, XXXVI. 425.

**side-whisker** (sid'hwis'kēr), *n.* That part of a man's beard which grows on the cheek; a whisker; generally in the plural: as, he wore *side-whiskers*, but no beard or mustache. [Colloq.]

**side-winch** (sid'winch), *n.* A hoisting-apparatus for light weights, consisting of a drum actuated by a crank and pinion, the whole being secured to the side of a beam or other support.

**side-wind** (sid'wind), *n.* 1. A wind blowing laterally or toward the side of anything, at any angle; *nauf.*, specifically, a wind blowing on one side so that a ship may lay her course. Also called *beam-wind*.

Wee set sail agalno, and sayled West alongst the coast with a fresh *side-winde*.  
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 105.

Taking the advantage of a *side-wind*, we were driven back in a few hours' time as far as Monaco.  
*Addison*, *Remarks on Italy* (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 360).

2. Figuratively, an indirect influence or agency; an oblique method or means.

I am a straightforward man, I believe. I don't go beating about for *side-winds*.  
*Dickens*, *Hard Times*, II. 9.

**sidewinder** (sid'win'dēr), *n.* 1. The small horned rattler or rattlesnake of the southwestern parts of the United States, *Crotalus* (*Echmophrys*) *cerastes*. It is common in the desert region of the Gila and Colorado rivers in Arizona. The supraciliary plate is developed into a little horn over each eye, much like those of the African horned viper figured under *Cerastes*, whence the specific (and also the subgeneric) name. Compare *sidewiper*.

2. A heavy swinging blow from the side, which disables an adversary. *Webster*.

**side-wings** (sid'wingz), *n. pl.* The openings in the wings of a theater affording side views of the stage.

It seems as if certain actors in some preceding comedy of his were standing at the *side-wings*, and critically watching the progress of the after-piece.  
*The Atlantic*, XLVIII. 402.

**side-wipe** (sid'wip), *n.* An indirect censure.  
*Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

**sidewiper** (sid'wī'pēr), *n.* One of several small rattlesnakes, as the massasauga, which appear to wriggle sidewise with ease; a side-winder. [Western U. S.]

**sidewise** (sid'wīz), *adv.* [*< side* + *-wise*.] 1. Toward one side; in an inclining position: as, to hold the head *sidewise*.

If they beate splee, the morter must lie *side-wise*, for distinctions sake of the day [the Passover].  
*Purchar*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 207.

2. Laterally; on one side: as, the refraction of light *sidewise*.

Also *sideways*.

**sidewise** (sid'wīz), *a.* [*< sidewise*, *adv.*] Directed or tending to one side; lateral in course or bearing; sideling: as, a *sidewise* glance; to make a *sidewise* leap. [Rare or colloq.]

**sidi** (sē'di), *n.* [Also *siddee*, *seedy*, formerly *siddic*, *syddic*, *seddee*; *< Hind. sidi*, *< Murathi siddi*, lord, master, *< Ar. sayyid*, my lord, *< sayyid*, *sayyid*, lord. Cf. *Cid*.] 1. In western India, an honorific appellation given to African Mohammedans.—2. A Moor or African; a negro: so styled in the parts of western India.

Among the attendants of the Cambar Nabob . . . are several Abyssinian and Caffree slaves, called by way of courtesy *Seddees*, or *Master*.  
*J. Forbes*, *Oriental Memoirs*, III. 167.

**Sididae** (sid'idē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Sida* + *-idae*.] A family of daphniaceans or cladoceran crustaceans, typified by the genus *Sida*, having natatorial antennae with two unequal rami, and the intestine simple.

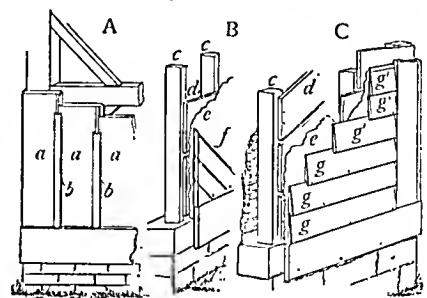
**siding** (sī'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *side*, *v.*] 1. The act of taking sides; the attaching of one's self to a party; division into sides or parties. [Archaic.]

Discontents drove men into *sidings*.  
*Elton Basilike*.

As here hath been a faction and *siding* amongst us now more than two years, so now there is an utter breach and sequestration amongst us.  
*Mass. Hist. Soc.*, Collections, III. 29. (From Gov. Bradford's Letter Book.)

2. On railroads, a short additional track placed at the side of a main line, and connected at one or both ends with the main lines of rails by means of switches or points. It serves for enabling trains to pass each other in opposite directions, for withdrawing a slow train to allow a fast train moving in the same direction to pass, and for other uses.

3. The covering or boarding of the sides of a frame building, or the material used for



*Siding.*  
*A*, siding of vertically matched boards *a*, with battens *b* nailed over the vertical joints; *B*, siding of diagonally arranged matched boards *c*; *c*, studs; *d*, sheathing of unmatched boards; *e*, paper sheathing; *f*, clapboard siding, *f* being rabbeted at the lower margins and *g* simply overlapped; *g*, *d*, *e* as in *B*.

that purpose, as weather-boards, or boards or shingles otherwise prepared.—4. The dressing of timbers to their correct breadth, as in ship-building; also, the timbers so dressed.

The assorting of the *sidings* is subjected to the same general principles in the matter of qualities and widths.  
*U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lxviii. (1880), p. 697.



## siding-hook

**siding-hook** (sī'ding-hūk), *n.* A carpenter's tool used for marking accurately lengths of material to be fitted into determined spaces, as in fitting weather-boarding between a window-frame and a corner-board.

**siding-machine** (sī'ding-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for sawing timber into boards; a resawing-machine.

**sidingst**, *adv.* [ME. *sidinges*, *syddynge*; with adverbial gen. suffix *-es*, < *side*<sup>2</sup> + *-ing*<sup>1</sup>.] Side-ways; to one side.

Bot thow moste seke more southe, *syddynge* a lyttill, for he wille hafe sent hym-selfe sex myle large.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1039.

**sidle** (sī'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sided*, ppr. *siddling*. [*< side*<sup>1</sup>, through the adj. *siddling*, taken as ppr.] I. *intrans.* 1. To move sidewise or obliquely; edge along slowly or with effort; go askant, as while looking in another direction.

He . . . then *sided* close to the astonished girl. Scott. "Bobby, come and sit on my knee, will you?" but Bobby preferred *siddling* over to his mother.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, x.

This is his [Carlyle's] usual way of treating unpleasant matters, *siddling* by with a deprecating shrug of the shoulders.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 140.

2. To saunter idly about in no particular direction. *Hallieell*. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To cause to move in a sidling manner; direct the course of sidewise. [Rare.]

Reining up Tomboy, she *sided* him, snorting and glowing all over, close to the foot-path.

Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. viii.

**siddling**, *adv.* A Middle English form of *siddling*.

**Sidonian** (sī-dō-ni-ān), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Zidonian*; < L. *Sidonius*, < *Sidon*, < Gr. *Σιδών*, < Heb. *Tsidhōn* (lit. 'fishing-place'), *Sidon*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Sidon, on the coast of Syria, the most important city of ancient Phœnicia before the rise of Tyre, now called *Saida*.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of ancient Sidon; especially, a Phœnician living in Sidon or in the territory subject to it.

**sie**<sup>1</sup> (sī), *v.* [Also *sigh*, Sc. *sey*; (*a*) < ME. *sien*, *syen*, *syen*, < AS. *siġan* (pret. *sāl*, pl. *\*siġon*, pp. *siġen*), fall, sink, slide down, = OS. *siġan* = OFries. *siġa* = OHG. *siġan*, MHG. *siġen* = Icel. *siġa*, fall, sink, slide down, refl. let oneself drop; orig. identical with (*b*) ME. *sihen*, < AS. *\*sihan*, contr. *seōn* (pret. *\*sāh*, pp. *\*siġen*), flow through, percolate, filter, sift, = MD. *siġhen*, D. *ziġen* = OHG. *sihan*, MHG. *sihen*, G. *seihen*, let flow or trickle, strain, filter, pass through a sieve, = Icel. *siā* (weak verb), filter; akin to AS. *sicertan* (= G. *sickern*), trickle, OHG. *seihhan*, MHG. G. *seichen* = LG. *sehen*, make water, urinate, OHG. MHG. *seich*, G. *seiche*, urine; Tent. root *\*sih*; cf. OEng. *sichati*, make water, *sich*, urine, Gr. *ikuā*, moisture, Skt. *\*sich*, pour out. Hence nlt. *sig*, *sigger*, *sike*<sup>1</sup>, *sile*<sup>1</sup>, *silt*. Cf. *sag*, *sink*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To sink; fall; drop; fall, as in a swoon. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 455.

For when she gan hire fader for espie,  
Wel neigh down of hire hors she gan to *seye*.

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 182.

2. To drop, as water; trickle. [Prov. Eng.] The redde blod *seh* ut. *Old Eng. Hom.* (E. E. T. S.), l. 121.

II. *trans.* 1. To sift. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 455. — 2. To strain, as milk. *Palsgrave*. [Prov. Eng.]

**sie**<sup>1</sup> (sī), *n.* [*< sie*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] A drop.

**sie**<sup>2</sup>. An obsolete preterit of *seel*.  
**Sieboldia** (sē-bōl'di-ā), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte), named from Philipp Franz von Siebold, a German traveler in Japan (1796-1866).] A genus of nodule amphibians, containing the largest living representative of the whole order, *S. maximus* of Japan, the giant salamander. Also called *Cryptobranchus* and *Megalobatrachus* (which see).

**siecle**, *n.* See *secl*.

Many trilling poems of Homer, Ovid, Virgil, Catullus, and other notable writers of former ages . . . are come from many former *siecles* unto our times.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 125.

**sieburgite** (sē'burg-it), *n.* [*< Sieburg* (see def.) + *-ite*<sup>2</sup>.] A fossil resin from Sieburg, near Bonn, in Prussia.

**siege** (sēj), *n.* [E. dial. also *sedge* (see *sedge*<sup>2</sup>); < ME. *seige*, *sege*, < OF. *sege*, *siege*, a seat, throne, F. *siège* = Pr. *setge*, *sege* (cf. Sp. *sitio*, Pg. *as-sedio*, a siege) = It. *seggio* (cf. *sedia*), a chair, seat, < L. as if *\*sedium* (cf. ML. *assidium*, L. *obsidium*, a siege), < *sedere*, sit, = E. *sit*: see *sedent*. Cf. *besiege*, *sec*<sup>2</sup>. Otherwise < LL. *\*sedi-*

*cum*, < L. *sedes*, a seat.] 1. A seat; a throne. [Obsolete or archaic.]

At the left syde of the Emperours *Sege* is the *Sege* of his firste Wif, o degree lower than the Emperour.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 217.

Thow thyself that art plantid in me chasedest out of the *sege* of my corage alle covetise of mortal thinges.

Chaucer, Boethius, l. prose 4.

Besides, upon the very *sege* of justice,  
Lord Angelo hath to the public car  
Profess'd the contrary.

Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 101.

The knights masquers sitting in their several *seiges*.

B. Jonson, Masque of Oberon.

2. A fixed situation or position; station as to rank or class; specifically, of the heron, a station or an attitude of watchfulness for prey.

I feteli my life and being  
From men of roynl *seige*.

Shak., Othello, i. 2. 22.

We'll to the field again;  
. . . a heron [heron] put from her *seige*,  
And a pistol shot off in her breech, shall mount  
So high thnt to your view she'll seem to soar  
Above the middie region of the air.

Messenger, Guardian, i. 1.

3. A camp; an encampment, especially as the seat of a besieging army.

Thei were loigged at a *seige* be-fore n Citee cleped Nabulise, thnt was a grette town and a riche, and plentifouse of alle goodes. . . . The Kyngs Leodegna . . . hadde not peple in his reame sufficient to a-ryse hem fro the *sege*, no to chase hem oute of his reame.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 202.

4. The stationing or sitting down of an attacking force in a strong encampment before or around a fortified place, for the purpose of capturing it by continuous offensive operations, such as the breaching, undermining, or scaling of walls or other works, the destruction of its defenders, the cutting off of supplies, etc.; the act of besieging, or the state of being besieged; *besiegement*; *beleaguerment*: as, to push the *seige*; to undergo a *seige*; hence, figuratively, a prolonged or persistent endeavor to overcome resistance maintained with the aid of a shelter or cover of any kind.

And with the Sunne the Beares also returned, sometime laying violent *seige* to their house.

Purchar, Pilgrimage, p. 434.

No fort so fensille, no wals so strong,  
But that continuall battery will rive,  
Or daily *seige*, through dispurvyuance long.

Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 10.

Love stood the *seige*, and would not yield his breast.

Dryden, Theodore and Monroia, l. 33.

5. Stool; excrement; fecal matter.

How earnest thou to be the *seige* of this moon-calf? Can he vent Trinculos?

Shak., Tempest, II. 2. 110.

In *mech.*: (a) The floor of a glass-furnace. (b) A workmen's table or bench. E. II. Knight.

— 7. A flock, as of herons, bitterns, or cranes.

A *seige* of herons, and of bitterns.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.

Attack of a *seige*. See *attack*. — To lay *seige* to. See *lay*<sup>1</sup>. — To raise a *seige*. See *raise*<sup>1</sup>.

*seige* (sēj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sieged*, ppr. *sieging*. [*< siege*, *n.* Cf. *besiege*.] To lay *seige* to; besiege; beleaguer; beset.

Thrice did Darius fall

Beneath my potencie: great Babylon,  
Mighty in walls, I *sieged*, and seized on.

Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1574, VI. 141).

**siege-basket** (sēj'bis'ket), *n.* 1. A variety of mantlet made of osier or other wattle material. — 2. A gabion.

**siege-battery** (sēj'bat'er-i), *n.* See *battery*.

**siege-cap** (sēj'kap), *n.* A helmet of unusual thickness and weight, supposed to have been worn as a defense against missiles thrown from the walls of a besieged place.

**siege-gun** (sēj'gun), *n.* A cannon, too heavy for field-service, employed for battering and breaching purposes in siege operations. See *ents* under *howitzer*.

**siegenite** (sē'gen-it), *n.* [*< Siegen* (see def.) + *-ite*<sup>2</sup>.] In mineral, a nickeliferous variety of the cobalt sulphid linneite, found at Siegen in Prussia.

**siege-piece** (sēj'pēs), *n.* A coin, generally of unusual shape and rude workmanship, issued in a town or castle during a *seige*, when the operations of the ordinary mints are suspended. The English *seige*-pieces, made from plate melted

down, and issued during the civil war by the followers of Charles I. at some of the chief royalist cities and castles (Beeston, Carlisle, Colchester, Newark, Scarborough, Pontefract), are noteworthy examples of the class.

**siege-train** (sēj'trān), *n.* The artillery, carriages, ammunition, and equipments which are carried with an army for the purpose of attacking a fortified place.

**siege-works** (sēj'wōrks), *n. pl.* The offensive or protective structures, as breast-works, trenches, etc., prepared by an investing force before a besieged place.

Pope . . . surrounded the place by *siege-works* in which he could protect his men. *The Century*, XXXVI. 660.

**sielet**, *v.* An obsolete form of *seil*.

**Siemens armature**. A form of armature invented by Siemens, and much used in dynamo-machines. It is essentially a cylinder wound longitudinally with copper wires or rods, and having its poles, when it is rotated in the field of the electromagnets, on opposite sides of the cylinder.

**Siemens-Martin process**. See *steel*.

**Siemens process**. See *steel*.

**Siena marble**. See *marble*, 1.

**siencet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *seion*. *Cotgrave*.

**Sieneze** (sī-e-nēs' or -nēs'), *a.* and *n.* [*< Siena* (see def.) + *-ese*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Siena, a city and a province of central Italy, the ancient *Seaa Julia*, formerly an independent republic.

The history of *Sieneze* art is a fair and luminous record. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 43.

**Sieneze school of painting**, one of the chief of the Italian schools of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, parallel in development to the early school of Florence, like which it had its origin in the Byzantine mannerism and rigidity. In general, this school is characterized by a coloring at once harmonious and brilliant, by a predilection for rich costumes and accessories, and by a notable power of sentimental expression. It is inferior to the Florentine school in the grouping of its figures and in vigor and correctness of drawing. Among the chief artists of the school are Duccio di Buoninsegna, Simone di Martino, Lippo Memmi, and Ambrogio Lorenzetti, with the later Sano di Pietro and Matteo di Giovanni.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* An inhabitant or a native of the city or province of Sienna, or, collectively, the people of Siena.

**sielite**, *n.* See *syenite*.

**sielitic**, *a.* See *syenitic*.

**sienna** (sī-en'ā), *n.* [*< Sienna*, < It. *Siena*, a city of central Italy; *terra di Siena*, Siena earth.]

1. A ferruginous ochereous earth, fine and smooth, used as a pigment in both oil and water-color painting. The finest is that obtained from Italy. *Raw sienna* is the native pigment prepared by simply drying the material which is taken from the mine or vein and afterward powdering. In composition and appearance it somewhat resembles yellow ochre, but it is deeper in tint and of a browner hue. It gives a highly chromatic orange-yellow, considerably darkened, its luminosity being about half that of a bright chrome-yellow. Its transparency is one of its important qualities, while opacity should be the characteristic of an ochre. *Burnt sienna* is the raw material roasted in a furnace before powdering. By this means the color is changed to a warm reddish brown similar to old mahogany. It is, like raw sienna, translucent in body.

2. The color of sienna pigment.

**Siennese**, *a.* and *n.* An occasional spelling of *Sieneze*.

**siens**, *n.* An obsolete form of *seion*. *Cotgrave*.  
**sierra** (sier'ā), *n.* [*< Sp. sierra*, a saw, a saw-like ridge of mountains, = Pr. Pg. It. *serra*, a saw, < L. *serra*, a saw: see *serrate*.] 1. A chain of hills or mountains: used as part of the name of many mountain-chains in Spanish or formerly Spanish countries: as, the *Sierra Nevada* (in Spain and in California).

For miles and miles we skirt the Ragusan island of Meleda, long, slender, with its endless hills of no great height standing up like the teeth of a saw — a true *sierra* in miniature. E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 103.

2. A scombroid fish, *Scomberomorus caballa*, a kind of Spanish mackerel. The sides of the body of the young are relieved by indistinct dark-yellowish spots, which are lost in the adult, and the spinous dorsal has no anterior black blotch. It is the largest species of its genus, and occasionally reaches a weight of 100 pounds. It inhabits the tropical Atlantic, and rarely visits the southern coast of the United States.

3. Same as *chromosphere*.

**Sierra Leone fever**, *peach*, etc. See *fever*<sup>1</sup>, etc.



Reverse of Newark Siege-piece (one shilling).—British Museum. (Size of original.)



Obverse of Newark Siege-piece.



**siesta** (sies'tā), *n.* [= *F. sieste* = *G. siesta*, < *Sp. siesta* = *Pg. It. sesta*, a nap taken at noon, lit. 'the sixth hour,' < *L. sexta*, sc. *hora*, the sixth hour after sunrise, tho hour of noon, fem. of *sextus*, sixth, < *sex*, six; see *six*. Cf. *noon*.] A midday rest or nap; an interval of sleep or repose taken in the hottest part of the day: a common practice in Spain and other hot countries.

The inhabitants were enjoying their *siesta*.

*W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 243.*

**sieur** (siēr), *n.* [*F.*, < *L. senior*, elder: see *senior*, *sir*.] A title of respect formerly used by the French, and still extant in law-practice.

**Sieva bean.** A variety, together with the Lima bean, of *Phaseolus lunatus*, a twining species with broad and curved or simitar-shaped pods containing few flat seeds.

**sieve** (sir), *n.* [*Early mod. E. sive, syre*; < *ME. sive, syre, sife, syffe*, < *AS. sife*, in oldest form *sibi* (= *MD. seve, sef, D. zeef* = *MLG. LG. seve* = *OHG. sib, MHG. sip, G. sieb, sip*), a sieve; cf. *sifethe, sifetha*, bran, *siftan*, sift: see *sift*.] 1. An instrument for separating the finer from the coarser parts of disintegrated matter, by shaking it so as to force the former through meshes too small for the latter to pass. Sieves are made in many forms for a great variety of uses. See *hair-sieve, scarce, screen, bolting-cloth*, etc.—2. Something for other use shaped like or in some way resembling the common circular sieve. (a) A basket of coarsely plaited straw or the like, so called because it is made with many small meshes or openings: locally used as a measure, about a bushel.

Sieves and half-sieves are baskets to be met with in every quarter of Covent Garden market.

*Screens, Notes on Shakspeare's T. and C., II. 2.*

(b) A wide sheepskin-covered hoop used in some localities for holding wool.

There was a woman was cardin' wool, and after she carded it she put it into her sieve.

*Quoted in Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVII. 240.*

3. In *calico-printing*, a cloth extending over a vat which contains the color. *E. H. Knight*.—4. Figuratively, a thing which lacks closeness of texture, or a person who lacks closeness of disposition; especially, a very frank or free-spoken person; one who lets out all that he knows.

Why, then, as you are a waiting-woman, as you are the sieve of all your lady's secrets, tell it me.

*Dryden, Mock Astrologer, I. 1.*

**Drum-sieve**, a kind of sieve in extensive use among druggists, dyers, and confectioners: so named from its form. It is used for sifting very fine powders, and consists of three parts or sections, the top and bottom sections being covered with parchment or leather, and made to fit over and under a sieve of the usual form, which is placed between them. The substance to be sifted being thus closed in, the operator is not annoyed by the clouds of powder which would otherwise be produced by the agitation, and the material sifted is at the same time saved from waste.—Sieve and shears, an old mode of divination. See *ecvrimancy*.

The oracle of sieve and shears,  
That turns as certain as the spheres.

*S. Butler, Hudibras, II. III. 569.*

**Sieve of Eratosthenes**, a contrivance for finding prime numbers. All the numbers from any limit to any other are written one below another at equal distances. A piece of paper is then cut out in a gridiron shape so that it can be laid down to cover all the numbers divisible by 2. Another piece covers all those divisible by 3; and so on until all but the prime numbers are covered.

**sieve** (sir), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *siered*, ppr. *siering*. [*Early mod. E. sive, syre* (= *MLG. screen* = *G. sieben*), sift; from the noun. Cf. *sift*.] To cause the finer parts of to pass through or as if through a sieve; sift.

He . . . busies himself . . . in sifting of Muck-hills and shop-dust, whereof he will bould a whole cart load to gain a bow'd pinne.

*Nashe, Pierce Penlesse, p. 15.*

It was supposed that in microbial diseases the blood "warmed" with the specific germs, and, arrived in the renal circulation, they were in turn "sieved out."

*Medical News, LII. 402.*

The fibers of wood . . . are then sieved according to fineness.

*Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 225.*

**sieve-beaked** (sir'bēkt), *a.* Having a lamellate bill acting as a sieve, sifter, or strainer; lamellirostral.

**sievebeaks** (sir'bēks), *n. pl.* The lamellirostral birds, as ducks and geese: a translation of the technical name *Lamellirostres*.

**sieve-cell** (sir'sel), *n.* In bot., a prosenchymatous cell, as, for example, such as occur in the inner bark of the stems of certain dicotyledons, in which the walls have become thickened reticulately, leaving large thin areas or panels. After a time these thin areas may become absorbed, allowing the protoplasm of adjacent cells to become structurally united. The thin areas or panels are called *sieve-plates*, and the perforations permitting com-

munication between the cells, *sieve-pores*. Sieve-cells constitute an essential element of fibrovascular bundles, and, taken collectively, form *sieve-tissue*, or *cribriform tissue*. See *cribriform, tissue, liber*.

These perforations [of the cell-wall] often occur in groups both upon the cell-wall and upon the septum between superposed cells, and give rise to a remarkable sieve-like structure, in which case they are termed *sieve-cells*.

*Encyc. Brit., IV. 87.*

**sieve-disk** (sir'disk), *n.* In bot., same as *sieve-plate*.

**sieve-hypha** (sir'hī'fā), *n.* In bot., a hypha which exhibits more or less perfect sieve-plates, as in certain luminariaceous seaweeds.

**sieve-like** (sir'lik), *a.* In anat., cribriform; ethmoid.

**sieve-plate** (sir'plāt), *n.* 1. A bone or other hard, flat part full of little holes; a foraminulose plate or surface; specifically, the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone.—2. In bot., one of the panels or thin areas of a sieve-cell. See *sieve-cell*.—3. In paper-manuf., a strainer for paper-pulp; a knoter: a sifting-machine.

**sieve-pore** (sir'pōr), *n.* In bot., one of the pores or openings through the sieve-plate permitting communication between contiguous sieve-cells. See *sieve-cell*.

**sievest**, *n. pl.* An obsolete form of *cives*. See *cive*.

*Hollyband's Diet., 1593. (Halliwell.)*

**sieve-tissue** (sir'tish'ō), *n.* In bot., tissue composed of sieve-cells.

**sieve-tube** (sir'tūb), *n.* In bot., same as *sieve-cell*.

**sieve-vessel** (sir'ves'el), *n.* In bot., same as *sieve-cell*.

**sieveyer** (sir'yēr), *n.* [*Early mod. E. sieveyer*; < *sieve* + *-yer*.] A maker of sieves.

William Siever was born at Shillingle in this bishoprick, where his father was a sieveyer or sieve-maker.

*Fuller, Worthies, Durham, I. 486.*

**sifac** (sē'fak), *n.* [*Mulagasy*.] The babakoto or short-tailed indri of Madagascar, *Indris brevicaudatus*. It varies to nearly white, when it is also called *simpon* and venerated by the Malagases. See *ent under indri*.

**Sifatite** (si-fū'tit), *n.* [*Ar. sifit*, attributes, + *-ite*.] A member of a Mohammedan sect or school which believes that God's attributes are eternally part of his being.

A third sect, that of the *Sifatites* (Partisans of the Attributes), contended energetically against the two former [Sabrites and Molaitites].

*Encyc. Brit., XVI. 602.*

**sifflet** (sif'let), *v.* [*ME. siften, syften*, < *OF. (and F.) siffler*, whistle, = *Pr. siflar, ciblar, siular* = *Sp. siflar* = *Pg. siflar* = *It. sifflare, sibillare*, < *L. sibillare*, LL also *sifflare*, < *sibilus*, hissing: see *sibilate*.] To breathe or blow with a softly sibilant sound; whistle; hiss.

After the season of somer with the soft wynde,  
Quen geterus ryflez hym-self on sedez & erbez,  
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 617.

**siffle** (sif'le), *n.* [*Siffle, v.*] A sibilant rāle. See *rāle*.

**sifflement** (sif'le-mōnt), *n.* [*OF. (and F.) sifflement*, < *siffler*, whistle: see *siffle, v.*] The act of whistling or hissing; a whistling, or a whistle-like sound.

Like to the winged chanters of the wood,  
Uttering nought else but idle sifflements.

*A. Brewer (?), Lingua, I. 1.*

**sifflet** (sif'let), *n.* [*F. sifflet*, < *siffler*, whistle: see *siffle, v.*] A whistle or cat-call sometimes used in playhouses.

**siffleur** (si-fleur'), *n.* [*F.*: name given by Canadian voyageurs.] The whistler, or hoary marmot, *Arctomys prinosus*.

**sifflet** (sif'let), *n.* [*With accom. term. (as if < G. flüte, flüte)*, < *F. sifflet*, whistle, < *siffler*, whistle: see *siffle, v.*] In music, a whistle-flute; in the organ, a flute-stop having a whistling tone.

**sift** (sift), *v.* [*ME. siften, syften*, < *AS. siften, syftan* = *MD. siften, D. ziften* = *LG. siften, MLG. LG. also sichten* (> *G. sichten* = *Dan. sigte* = *Sw. sikta* = *Icol. sikta, sigta*), sift (whence *Dan. sigte* = *Sw. sikta*, a sieve); connected with *sife, sibi*, a sieve: see *sieve*.] I. *trans.* 1. To cause the finer parts of to pass through a sieve; part or separate the larger and smaller elements of, by shaking in a sieve; bolt: as, to sift meal, powder, sand, or lime; to sift the flour from the bran.



Sieve-cells of *Cucurbita Pepo*, highly magnified.

## Sigalphus

I saw about this place, as well as on the spot of the antient Arsinoe, near Faium, the people sifting the sand in order to find seals and medals.

*Pococke, Description of the East, I. 58.*

2. To pass or shake through or from anything in the manner of a sieve; pour out or stir up loosely, like particles falling from a sieve: as, to sift sand through the fingers; to sift sugar upon a cake.

When yellow sands are sifted from below,  
The glittering billows give a golden show.

*Dryden.*

When you mix two gases together and then pass them through a thin piece of blacklead, the lightest gas comes out quickest, and is as it were sifted from the other.

*W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 176.*

The deepest pathos of Phoebe's voice and song, moreover, came sifted through the golden texture of a cheery spirit, and was somehow interlarded with the quality thence acquired.

*Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ix.*

3. To act upon or about as if by means of a sieve; examine with close scrutiny; subject to minute analysis: used with a great variety of applications: sometimes with *out*: as, to sift the good from the bad; to sift out the truth of the matter; to sift a proposition.

As near as I could sift him on that argument.

*Shak., Rich. II., I. 1. 12.*

The actions of men in high stations are all conspicuous, and liable to be scanned and sifted.

*Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xiii.*

You must speak with this wench, Rat—this Effie Deans—you must sift her a wee bit.

*Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xvii.*

A confused mass of testimony, which he did not even read. *Macaulay, Warren Hastings*. = *Syn. 1. Sift, Bolt, Strain, Screen*. Sift is used especially of action by means of a sieve, or of anything serving as a sieve, as an independent instrument; *bolt*, of the separation of meal and bran, or of the different grades of meal or flour, or the like, by the mechanism of a mill. *Strain* and *screen* are used of analogous action upon liquids and coarser solids.

II. *intrans.* 1. To pass or fall loosely or scatteringly, as if through the meshes of a sieve: as, the dust or the snow sifted through the crevices; the light sifts from the clouds.—2. To practise detailed scrutiny or investigation; make close examination.

With many a courtly wile she pry'd and nnd sifted,  
His parentage and family to find.

*J. Beaumont, Psyche, I. 150.*

**sift** (sift), *n.* [*< sift, v. i.*] Something that falls or passes as if from the meshes of a sieve; sifting or sifted material. [*Rare.*]

**sifter** (sif'tēr), *n.* [*< sift + -er*.] 1. One who sifts, in any sense; especially, one employed in the operation of sifting loose matter.

Though the stille nothing delight the dainty care of the curious sifter.

*Lilly, Euphuus, Anat. of Wit, p. 204.*

In a dust-yard lately visited the sifter formed a curious sight; they were almost up to their middle in dust, ranged in a semi-circle in front of that part of the heap which was being worked.

*Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 101.*

2. A sieve, particularly one differing in form and use from the common sieve, as for sorting matter of differing sizes, sifting ashes from partly burned coal, or the like. An *ash-sifter* is usually square or oblong, provided with a handle and sometimes a cover, and shaken over a box or barrel.

3. *pl.* Specifically, in ornith., the lamellirostral birds, as ducks and geese; sievebeaks.

**sifting** (sif'ting), *n.* [*Verbal n. of sift, v.*] A searching or investigating.

**sifting-machine** (sif'ting-mā-shōn'), *n.* In paper-manuf., a sieve-plate.

**sig<sup>1</sup>** (sig), *v.* A dialectal form of *sic<sup>1</sup>*.

**sig<sup>2</sup>** (sig), *n.* [*< sig<sup>1</sup>, v.*] Urine; stalo urine. [*Prov. Eng. and New Eng.*]

**Sigalphinae** (sig-al-fi'nō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sigalphus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of hymenopterous parasites of the family Braconidae, division Cryptogastres, typified by the genus *Sigalphus*, and containing only this genus and *Allodorus*. **Sigalphus** (si-gal'fus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804); formation not obvious.] A genus of hymenopterous parasites, typical of the subfamily Sigal-



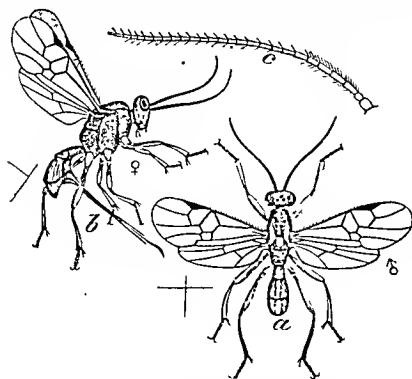
*Sigalphus cureticornis*.  
a, larva; b, cocoon; c, pupa. (Hair-lines show natural sizes.)

*phina*, having the fourth and fifth abdominal segments concealed under the carapace. Twelve



## Sigalphus

species are known in Europe, and six in North America. *S. curculionis* of the United States is a common parasite

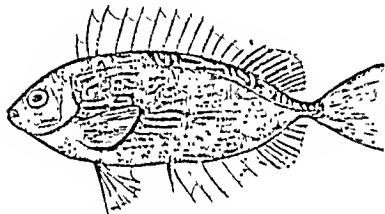


*Sigalphus curculionis*.

a, male, dorsal view; b, female, side view; c, antenna, greatly enlarged. (Lines indicate natural sizes of a and b.)

of the destructive plum-curculio, *Conotrachelus nemophar*. The European species are parasitic upon bark-boring beetles and leaf-mining larvae.

**Siganidae** (si-gan'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Siganus* + *-idae*.] A family of teuthidoid acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Siganus*. They have the abdominal (vertebral) about as long as the caudal region; the rayed parts of the dorsal and anal fins subequal and shorter than the spinous parts; the ventrals



*Siganus striolatus*, one of the *Siganidae*.

each with two marginal (external and internal) spines, between which intervene three rays; the head with its rostral section moderate; and no epipleurals. They are also remarkable for the constancy of the number of rays, the dorsal having thirteen spines and ten rays, and the anal seven spines and nine rays. About 40 species are known, all confined to the Indo-Pacific oceans, as *Siganus striolatus*.

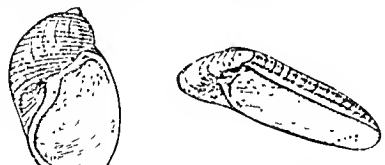
**Siganoid** (sig'a-noid), *a. and n.* [*Siganus* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Siganidae*. II. *n.* A fish of the family *Siganidae*.

**Siganus** (sig'a-nus), *n.* [NL., < *Ar. sidjan*.] In ichth., the typical genus of *Siganidae*. See *cut* under *Siganidae*.

**sigaret** (sig'a-ret), *n.* A gastropod of the genus *Sigaretus*.

**Sigaretidae** (sig-a-ret'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sigaretus* + *-idae*.] A family of pectinibranchiate gastropods, united by modern conchologists with *Naticidae*. Also *Sigaretæ*, *Sigaretæ*, *Sigareti*, and *Sigaretina*.

**Sigaretus** (sig-a-rō'tus), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1757), < *sigaret*, name of a shell.] In conch.,



*Sigaretus naticina papilla*. *Sigaretus hallioides*.

the typical genus of *Sigaretidae*. *Cuvier*, 1799. **Sigaultian** (si-gāl'ti-an), *a.* [*Sigault* (see *def.*) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to *Sigault*, a French surgeon.—*Sigaultian* section or operation, symphyseotomy.

**sigget**, *v.* A Middle English form of *say*.

**sigger** (sig'ēr), *v. i.* [A freq. of *sig*.] To trickle through a cranny or crevice; ooze as into a mine; leak. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**sig<sup>h</sup>** (si), *v.* [*ME. sigheu, syghen, sizen* (pret. *sizede, sigkede, sighte, syghte, sicht*), var. of *siken, syken* (pret. *sikede, sykede, syket*), < *AS. sican, sycan* (pret. *\*sac, pp. \*sican*); cf. freq. *sicetan, sicettan, sicettan, sichten, sich*, sob (> *ME. \*siketen, sigh, siht, a sigh*); *Sw. sucka* = *Dan. sukke, sigh, groan*; prob. ult. imitative.] I. *intrans.* 1. To heave or draw a sigh (see *sig*, *n.*); make an audible inspiration and expiration indicative of some emotion; make an expressive respiratory sound: as, to *sig* with grief or dis-

appointment, or (less commonly) from satisfaction or the sense of relief.

& sche, sore *siking*, aside that sche wold, Sche hoped, thurth goddes grace. *William of Palerne* (E. L. T. S.), l. 5200.

Therwithal she sore *sighte*, And he bigan to glad hire as he mighte. *Chaucer*, *Troilus*, iv. 1217.

From out her heart she *sighed*, as she must read Of folk unholpen in their utmost need. *William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, III. 110.

Hence—2. To experience an oppressive mental sensation; yearn or long, as from a special access of emotion or desire: often with *for*: as, to *sig* for the good old times.

He *sighed* deeply in his spirit. *Mark* viii. 12.

*Sighing* o'er his bitter fruit For Edon's drupes of gold. *Wittier*, *Lay of Old Time*.

It was not indeed ever to become such a definitely presentable rule of life as we often *sig* for.

*T. H. Green*, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 253.

3. To make a sound resembling or suggestive of a sigh; sound with gentle or subdued mournfulness: said of things, especially the wind and its effects.

Nothing was audible except the *sighing* of the wind. *J. F. Cooper*, *Last of Mohicans*, xxxii.

II. *trans.* To omit, use, or act upon or in regard to with sighs or in sighing; utter, express, lament, etc., with sighing utterance or feeling: used poetically with much latitude: as, to *sig* out one's love, pleasure, or grief.

I lov'd the maid I married; never man *Sigh'd* truer breath. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, iv. 5. 121.

I approach'd the nass, And straight he weeps, and *sighs* some sonnet out To his fair love. *Marston*, *Satires*, III. 63.

Ages to come, and Men unborn, Shall bless her Name, and *sig* her Fate. *Prior*, *Ode presented to the King* (1695), st. 3.

**sig<sup>h</sup>** (si), *n.* [*ME. sygh*, var. of *sike, sik* (cf. *Sw. suck* = *Dan. suk*); < *sig<sup>h</sup>*, *v.*] A sudden involuntary deep-drawn inspiration of breath, followed by its more or less audible expiration, usually expressive of some emotion or sensation: as, a *sigh* of grief, chagrin, relief, pleasure, or fatigue.

Withinne the temple, of *sykes* hot as fyr I herde a sowe that gan aboute renne. *Chaucer*, *Parliament of Fowls*, l. 246.

My *sighs* are many, and my heart is faint. *Lam.* i. 22. She *sighed* a *sigh* of helpless satisfaction, as if her erp of happiness were now full. *Charlotte Brontë*, *Jane Eyre*, xvii.

**sig<sup>h</sup>** 2, *v.* See *sig<sup>h</sup>*.

**sig<sup>h</sup>** 4, *n.* A Middle English preterit of *see*. **sig<sup>h</sup>** (si'ēr), *n.* [*sig<sup>h</sup>* + *-er*.] One who sighs.

I could wish myself n *sig*h to be so child, or at least a *sig*her to be comforted. *Fletcher* (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, II. 1.

**sighful** (si'fūl), *a.* [*sig<sup>h</sup>* 1, *n.*, + *-ful*.] Full of or causing sighs; mournful. [*Rare*.]

And, in a Cause hard-by, he roareth out A *sigh-full* Song. *Sylvestre*, tr. of *Don Quixote*, II. The Trophics.

**sighingly** (si'ing-li), *adv.* With sighing.

**sig<sup>h</sup>** 1 (sit), *n.* [*Early mod. E.* also sometimes *sic*; < *ME. sight, sighte, syghte, siht, syhte, siht, sikhte*, earlier with a prefix, *isih*, < *AS. gesihth, gesichth, gesyht* (= *OS. gesiht* = *MD. gesicht*, *D. gezicht* = *MLG. gesichte, sichte* = *OHG. gesiht, gesiht, MHG. gesiht, gesichte, G. gesicht*, also *MIIG. siht, G. sicht* = *Sw. Dan. sigte*), *sight*, vision, a thing seen, aspect, respect; with formative *-th*, later *-t*, < *scōn* (pret. *scāh*, pp. *gesegen*), see: see *see* 1.] 1. The power of seeing; the faculty of vision; ability to perceive objects by means of the eyes: commonly reckoned the first of the five senses. Extent of the power of seeing is expressed by the phrases *long* or (better) *far sight*, and *short* or (better) *near sight* (in physiology, technically, *hypermetropic* or *presbyopic* vision and *myopic* vision, respectively). Formerly, but not now, used in the plural with reference to more than one subject.

Grete and hugo was the dusto that n-roos, that troubled sore their *sightes*. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 393. Why cloud they [the eyes of heaven] not their *sights* perpetually.

If this be true, which makes me pale to read it? *Shak.*, *Pericles*, i. 1. 74.

O loss of *sight*, of thee I most complain! *Milton*, *S. A.*, l. 67.

2. A seeing or looking; a vision or view; visual perception or inspection: with or without an article: as, to get a *sight*, or catch or lose *sight*, of an object; at first *sight*; a cheerful *sight*; to get out of one's *sight*.

That blissful *sight* soetheth al my sorwe. *Chaucer*, *Good Women*, l. 50.

## sight

A cloud received him out of their *sight*. *Acts* i. 9.

She with her nurse, her husband, and child, In poor array their *sights* beguiled. *Dutchess of Suffolk's Calamity* (Child's Ballads, VII. 300). A *sight* of you, Mr. Harding, is good for sore eyes. *Trollope*, *Barchester Towers*, xii.

3. Scope of vision; limit of visual perception; seeing-distance; range of the eyes; open view: as, to put something out of *sight*.

Contrariwise, in the Plaines [of Peru], lust by in *sight*, they have their summer from October to April, the rest their Winter. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 574.

4. Gaze; look; view; visual attention or regard: as, to fix one's *sight* upon a distant landmark.

From the depth of hell they lift their *sight*, And at a distance see superior light. *Dryden*. (*Johnson*.)

He many Empires pass'd; When fair Britannia fix'd his *Sight* at last. *Congreve*, *Birth of the Muse*.

Hence—5. Mental regard or consideration; estimation; judgment; way of looking upon or thinking about a subject; point of view.

Let my life . . . be precious in thy *sight*. *2 Ki.* i. 13. Thou hast made our false Prophets to be found a lie in the *sight* of all the people. *Milton*, *Oa Def. of Humb.* Remonst.

6. The state of being seen; visual presence; a coming into view or within the range of vision: as, to know a person by or at *sight*; to honor a draft on *sight*.

But you, faire Sir, whose honourable *sight* Both promise hope of helpe and timely grace, Note I beseech to succour his sad plight? *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. viii. 25.

This is the place appointed for our meeting, Yet comes she [not]; I'm covetous of her *sight*. *Middleton*, *More Dissemblers besides Women*, iv. 1.

7. An insight; an opportunity for seeing or studying, as something to be learned.

I gave my time for nothing on condition of his giving me a *sight* into his business. *H. Brooke*, *Fool of Quality*, l. 385. (*Darwin*.)

Hence—8. An opportunity for doing something; an opening; a chance; a "show": as, he has no *sight* against his opponent. [*Colloq.*]

—9. Look; aspect; manner of appearing. She sit in hallo with a sorrowful *sight*. *Chaucer*, *Good Women*, l. 1832.

10. Something seen or to be seen; a spectacle; a show; used absolutely, a striking spectacle; a gazing-stock; something adapted to attract the eyes or fix attention: as, the *sights* of a town; he was a *sight* to behold.

Net was a god *seyt* to se. *Robin Hood and the Potter* (Child's Ballads, V. 20). Moses said, I will now turn aside and see this great *sight*, why the bush is not burnt. *Ex.* iii. 3.

It was not very easy to our primitive friends to make themselves *sights* and spectacles, and the scorn and derision of the world. *Penn.* *Use and Progress of Quakers*, II. Hence—11. A number or quantity wonderful to see or contemplate; a surprising multitude or multiplicity presented to view or attention; a great many, or a great deal: as, what a *sight* of people! it must have taken a *sight* of work (to accomplish something). [*Colloq.*]

Where is so great a strength of money, I where is so huge a *sight* of money. *Palsgrave*, *Acolastus* (1540). (*Hallivell*.)

Jullann Berners, lady-prioress of the nunnery of Sopwell in the fifteenth century, informs us that in her time "a bomyneable *syght* of monkes" was elegant English for "a large company of friars."

*G. P. Marsh*, *Leets on Eng. Lang.*, 1st ser., viii.

12. An aid to seeing. Specifically—(a) *pl.* The eyes; spectacles. [*Old or prov. Eng.*]

Bought me two new pair of spectacles of Turlington; . . . his daughter, he being out of the way, do advise me two very young *sights*, and that that will help me most. *Pepys*, *Diary*, III. 279.

(b) An aperture through which to look; in old armor, a perforation for the eye through the helmet; now, especially, a small piece (generally one of two pieces in line) with an aperture, either vacant (plain) or containing a lens (telescopic), on a surveying or other instrument, for aid in bringing an object observed into exact line with the point of observation: as, the *sights* of a quadrant or a compass.

Their beavers down, Their eyes of fire sparkling through *sights* of steel. *Shak.*, *2 Hen.* IV., iv. 1. 121.

(c) A device for directing the aim of a firearm, the most common sort being a metal pin set on top of the barrel near the muzzle. There are often two, one near the muzzle and the other at the breech, the latter having a notch or hole through which the former is seen when the gun is pointed: in this case they are called *fore-sight* or *front sight*, and *hind-sight* or *breech-sight*. Firearms intended for long range are fitted with sights marked for different elevations, or adjustable, by the use of which the aim can be taken for distances of several hundred yards. See *dead-sight*, *peep-sight*, and *cuts under revolver and gun*.



All guns fitted with a front sight on the top of the piece between the trunnions have what is called a clearance-angle. *Farrow, Mil. Encyc., p. 358.*

13. An aim or an observation taken by looking along the course of a gun or an instrument; in *gun*, specifically, the leveling or aiming of a gun by the aid of its sights; *naut.*, an instrumental observation of the sun or other heavenly body for determining the position of a vessel: in *surveying*, the fixing, by sight with an instrument, of the relative position of an object for the purpose of alinement. *Coarse sight*, in shooting, implies an aim taken by exposing a large part of the front sight to the eye in covering the object; *fine sight* implies a careful aim taken by exposing only the summit of the front sight: *See head, n., 4.*

Hence—14. A straight stretch of road, as one along which a sight may be taken in surveying; a line uninterrupted by a bend or an elevation: as, go on three sights, and stop at the first house. Also called *look*. [*Western U. S.*]—15. In *picture-framing*, that part of a picture of any kind which is exposed to view within the edge of a frame or mat; the whole of the space within the frame.—*After sight*, in *com.*, after presentation.—*Angle of sight*. *See angle*.—*Aperture-sight*. Same as *open-bread-sight* (which see, under *bread-sight*).—*At short sight*. *See short*.—*At sight*. (a) Immediately; as soon as seen; without study or practice: as, to read a piece of music at sight; to shoot at sight. (b) In *com.*, on presentation.—*Bill of sight*. *See bill*.—*Buckhorn-sight*, a form of rear sight used for rifles: so called from a fancied resemblance of the curved ears adjacent to the sighting-notch to the horns of a deer.—*Field of sight*. Same as *field of vision* (which see, under *field*).—*In sight*. (a) Within the power or range of vision; in or into a state of visibility to an observer or observers: as, the ship hove in sight. The Spanish fleet thou canst not see—because it is not yet in sight! *Sheridan, The Critic, II. 2.* (b) Within view or seeing distance; in a position permitting sight or observation: with *of*; as, to be in sight of land.

In sight of quiet sands and seas.

A. C. Suckburne, *Fellse.*

(c) Within the range of observation or knowledge: known from inspection, search, or inquiry; that can be calculated upon as existing or available: as, the ore in sight in a mine; the amount of grain in sight for market. (d) In estimation or consideration; as seen or judged; according to mental perception: with a possessive pronoun: as, to do what is right in one's own sight.—*Line of sight*, the right line joining the object looked at and the eye of the observer.—*Natural angle of sight*, in *gun*, the angle included between the natural line of sight and the axis of the piece prolonged.—*Natural line of sight*, the line of metal of a piece along which the eye ranges.—*Nocturnal sight*. Same as *day-blindness*.—*On or upon sight*. Same as *at sight*.—*Out of sight*. (a) Beyond or away from the field of vision; hidden from view, especially by distance; not in sight.

Out of sight, out of mind.

Popular saying.

(b) Beyond all comparison; to or in a transcendent degree; in an unrivaled manner: as, to beat one's opponent out of sight, as in a game or an election. [*Colloq.*]

I look to bed . . . the impression that he [Skobeleff] was out of sight the most muscular and independent thinker of any Russian I had met.

Arch. Forbes, *Souvenirs of some continents*, p. 13.

**Point of sight.** *See point*.—**Quarter-sights**, in *gun*, notches or marks made in or on the upper quarters of the base-ring of a gun above a horizontal plane tangent to the upper parts of the trunnions, formerly used in connection with the muzzle-sights to give the gun an elevation ranging from point-blank to 3°.—**Reflecting sight**. *See reflecting*.—**Second sight**, a faculty of internal sight supposed to be possessed by some persons, whereby they see distant objects or occurrences, or foresee future events, as if present before their eyes: so called because it takes the place of natural sight, which for the time is in abeyance. Belief in this faculty, and seemingly strong evidences of its reality, have existed among nearly all races from the earliest period of history. In modern Europe they abound most among people of Celtic origin, and especially those of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. *See clairvoyance*.—**Slit-bar-sight**. *See bar*, 16.—**Telescopic sight**, a small telescope mounted as a rear sight or breech-sight upon a small-arm or cannon, so as to vary the angles of sight in aiming for long ranges.—**To have in sight**. *See have*.—**To lose sight of**. (a) To cease to see; cease to have knowledge of: as, we shortly lost sight of land; I lost sight of my friend for many years. (b) To overlook; omit to take into calculation: as, you lose sight of my last argument.—**To put out of sight**. (a) To place out of the range of vision; hide. (b) To consume. [*Slang.*]

The raw spirits that they [Poles] put out of sight without so much as winking struck me with abject amazement. *Arch. Forbes, War between Franco and Germany, II. 255.*

**To take sight of something**, to bring it into the direct line of view by instrumental means, as in aiming or leveling a gun or a quadrant.—**Vernier-scale sight**, in a rifle, a back-sight which can be accurately adjusted by means of a vernier attachment. The bar of the sight carries a slotted scale, and the peep-sight is raised or depressed by a screw.

**sight<sup>1</sup> (sīt), v. t.** [= Sw. *sīga* = Dan. *sigte*, aim at; from the noun.] 1. To come in sight or get sight of; bring into view, especially into one's own view, as by approach or by search; make visible to one's self: as, to sight land; to sight game.

Spanish ships of war at sea I have sighted fifty-three. *Tennyson, The Revenge.*

2. To take a sight of; make an observation of, especially with an instrument: as, to sight a star.—3. In *com.*, to present to sight; bring under notice: as, to sight a bill (that is, to present it to the drawee for acceptance).—4. To direct upon the object aimed at by means of a sight or sights, as a firearm.

The shot struck just as a brave and skilful officer was sighting the piece. *J. K. Hosmer, Color-Guard, xv.*

5. To provide with sights, or adjust the sights of, as a gun or an instrument.

It is the rifling, sighting, and regulation of the arm that makes a perfect match-rifle. *W. F. Greener, The Gun, p. 146.*

To sight an anchor, to heave it up to see its condition. *sight<sup>2</sup>*. A Middle English preterit of *sighl*.

**sight-bar (sīt' bār), n.** A bar of metal forming part of the breech-sight of a cannon, having the range marked on it in yards or degrees.

**sight-draft (sīt' drāft), n.** In *com.*, a draft payable at sight—that is, on presentation. Also *sight-bill*.

**sighted (sīt'ed), a.** [*sight<sup>1</sup> + -ed<sup>2</sup>*] 1. Having eyesight; capable of seeing. [*Rare.*]

A partially sighted girl dreams repeatedly of a wide river, and is afraid of being dashed across it, while anxious to secure the flowers on the opposite bank, which she dimly sees. *New Princeton Rev., V. 33.*

2. Having sight of some special character; seeing in a particular way: in composition: as, far or long-sighted, near- or short-sighted, quick-sighted, sharp-sighted.—3. Having a sight; fitted with a sight or sights, as a firearm; by extension, arranged with sights so that a certain definite distance can be reached by using the sights: as, a rifle sighted for a thousand yards.

**sighten (sīt'n), v. t.** [*sight<sup>1</sup> + -en<sup>1</sup>*] In *calico-printing*, to add a fugitive color to (a paste), to enable the printer to see whether the figures are well printed or otherwise.

**sightening (sīt'ning), n.** [*Verbal n. of sighten*, *n.*] A color used temporarily to enable a calico-printer to judge of the pattern.

**sight-feed (sīt' fēd), a.** Noting a lubricator in which the feeding of the lubricant is visible through a tube of glass, uniformity of feeding being thus assured.

**sightful (sīt'fūl), a.** [*sight<sup>1</sup> + -ful*] Having full sight; clear-sighted.

The passing intricacies that your dul and blind worship should so sodalily turn both sightfull and witfull. *Chapman, Masque of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.*

**sightfulness (sīt'fūl-nes), n.** Clearness of sight.

Let us not wink, though void of purest sightfulness. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, II.*

**sight-hole (sīt'hōl), n.** A hole to see through.

The generator is provided with a door, fuel-hopper, and valve, stoke and sight-holes. *Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 66.*

**sighting-notch (sīt'ing-noch), n.** The notch, nick, or slot in the middle of the hind-sight of a firearm.

**sighting-shot (sīt'ing-shot), n.** A shot made for ascertaining the qualities of a firearm, and discovering whether the projectile will strike the spot aimed at, or another point a little above or to one side of it, as is often the case.

**sightless (sīt'les), a.** [*ME. sighteles; < sight<sup>1</sup> + -less*] 1. Lacking sight; blind.

Ysaac Wurtshede sighteles and elde swne. *Genesis and Exodus (L. E. T. S.), I. 1523.*

The sightless Milton, with his hair Around his placid temples curled. *Wordsworth, The Italian Itinerant.*

2. Offensivo or unpleasing to the eye; unsightly.

Full of unpleasing blets, and sightless stains. *Shak., K. John, III. 1. 45.*

3. Not appearing to sight; invisible.

Heav'n's cherubim, horsed Upon the sightless couriers of the air. *Shak., Macbeth, I. 7. 23.*

**sightlessly (sīt'les-li), adv.** In a sightless manner.

**sightlessness (sīt'les-nos), n.** The state of being sightless; want of sight.

**sightliness (sīt'li-nos), n.** The state of being sightly; comeliness; pleasing appearance.

Glass eyes may be used, though not for seeing, for sightliness. *Fuller, Holy State (1648), p. 220.*

**sightly (sīt'li), a.** [*sight<sup>1</sup> + -ly<sup>1</sup>*] Pleasing to the eye; affording gratification to the sense of sight; esthetically pleasing.

It lies as sightly on the back of him As great Alcides' shows upon an ass.

*Shak., K. John, II. 1. 143.*

A great many brave sightly-horses were brought out, and only one plain nag that made sport.

*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**sight-opening (sīt'ōp'ning), n.** In *armor*, the opening in the front of the helmet, whether fixed or movable, through which the wearer looks out. Greek helmets requiring sight-openings were less common than some other forms. Roman war-helmets left the face exposed, but the helmets of the middle ages, beginning toward the end of the twelfth century, uniformly covered the face, and the management of the sight-opening was the most important consideration in the design and construction of these. Compare *helmet, heaume, armet, basinet, lumière, cellière*.

**sight-pouch (sīt'pouch), n.** A long, slender case for carrying the breech-sight of a gun, suspended from the shoulder.

**sight-reader (sīt'rē'dēr), n.** One who reads at sight (something usually requiring previous study); specifically, a musician who can accurately sing or play musical notes on first seeing them, without previous study or practice.

As a sight-reader, he [Reisenauer] was supreme. I have seen him take a complicated orchestral score in manuscript and play it off at the first reading. *The Century, XXXV. 728.*

**sight-reading (sīt'rē'ding), n.** The act or process of reading a piece of music, or a passage in a foreign tongue, at first sight, generally as a test of proficiency.

**sight-seeing (sīt'sē'ing), n.** The act of seeing sights; a going about for the purpose of seeing interesting things.

**sight-seeker (sīt'sē'kēr), n.** One who goes about in search of sights.

**sight-seer (sīt'sē'ēr), n.** One who is fond of, or who goes to see, sights or curiosities: as, the streets were crowded with eager sight-seers.

Whenever he travelled abroad, he was a busy sight-seer. *R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 166.*

**sight-shot (sīt'shot), n.** Distance to which the sight can reach; range of sight; eye-shot. [*Rare.*]

It only makes me run faster from the place 'till I get as it were out of sightshot. *Cowley, Works (ed. 1707), II. 701.*

**sight-singing (sīt'sing'ing), n.** In *music*, vocal sight-reading. *See sight-reader.*

**sightsman (sīt'smān), n.; pl. sightsmen (-men).** [*< sight<sup>1</sup>, poss. of sight<sup>1</sup>, + man.*] 1. One who points out the sights or objects of interest of a place; a local guide.

In the first place our sights-man (for so they name certain persons here who get their living by leading strangers about to see the city) went to the Palace Farnese. *Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 6, 1644.*

2. One who reads music readily at sight.

**sight-vane (sīt'vān), n.** A piece of brass or other metal, with a hole or slit in it, attached to a quadrant, azimuth compass, or other instrument, through which aperture the observation is made. *See cut under prismatic.*

**sight-worthy (sīt'wēr'thi), a.** Worth seeing.

In our universities, . . . where the worst College is more sight-worthy than the best Dutch Gymnasium. *Fuller, Holy State, III. iv. 4.*

The most sight-worthy and meritorious thing in the whole drama. *New York Tribune, May 14, 1862.*

**sighty, a.** [*< ME. syghty, sity; < sight + -y<sup>1</sup>*] 1. Appearing to sight; visiblo. *Prompt. Parv., p. 455.*—2. Glaring; glittering. *Prompt. Parv., p. 455.*

**sigil (sij'il), n.** [*< L. sigillum, dim. of signum, a mark, token, sign, the device on a seal: see sign.* Cf. *scat<sup>2</sup>, ult. < L. sigillum.*] A seal; an abbreviated sign or signature; also, an occult stamp, mark, or sign, as in magic or astrology. *See signature, 2.*

She . . . gave me charms and sigils for defence Against ill tongues that scandal innocence. *Dryden, Flower and Leaf, I. 606.*

Sign and sigil, word of power, From the earth raised keep and tower. *Scott, Bridal of Triermann, III. 16.*

**Sigillaria (sij-i-lā'ri-i), n.** [*NL. (Brongniart, 1822), < L. sigillum, a seal: see sigil.*] A genus of very important and widely spread fossil plants which occur in the (Carboniferous) coal-measures, and which are especially characteristic of the middle section of the series. *Sigillaria* is a tree often of large size, and chiefly known by the peculiar markings on the trunk, which in some respects resemble those which characterize *Lepidodendron*. These markings are leaf-scars, and they occur spirally distributed around the stem, and generally arranged on vertical ridges or ribs. Great numbers of species have been described, the variations in the form and arrangement of the leaf-scars and of the vascular scars being the points chiefly relied on for specific distinction. *Sigillaria* is but imperfectly known, so far as foliage and fruit are



concerned, but most paleobotanists consider it probable that it will be eventually proved to be closely related to *Lepidodendron*; others refer it to the cycads; while there are some who maintain that it is probable that various plants quite different from one another in their systematic position have been included under the name *Sigillaria*.

**sigillarian** (sij-i-lā'-ri-ān), *a.* Belonging to or related to *Sigillaria*.

The author has demonstrated a peculiarity in the origin of the medulla of the *Sigillarian* and *Lepidodendroid* plants.

**sigillaroid, sigillarioid** (sij-i-lā'-roid, sij-i-lā'-ri-oid), *a.* [*Sigillaria* + *-oid*.] Same as *sigillarian*.

*Lepidodendroid* and *sigillaroid* plants abound.

A. Geikie, *Encyc. Brit.*, X, 315.

**sigillary** (sij-i-lā'-ri), *a.* [*L. sigillarius* (L.), as a noun, a maker of seals; < *sigillum*, a seal; see *sigil*.] Of the nature of a seal; connected with a seal or with sealing.

Yr summons for my Court at Warley, with all those sigillary formalities of a perfect instrument.

Reclm, To Mr. Thurland.

**sigillate** (sij-i-lāt), *a.* [*L. sigillatus*, adorned with figures, < *sigillum*, a mark, device, seal; see *sigil*.] 1. In *ceram.*, decorated with impressed patterns.—2. In *bot.*, marked as if with the impressions of a seal, as the rhizome of Solomon's seal, *Polygonatum*.—3. Expressly indicated.—**sigillate distribution**, distribution indicated by all, some, etc.

**sigillated** (sij-i-lāt-ed), *a.* [*Sigillate* + *-ed*.] Same as *sigillate*.—**sigillated ware**, hard pottery decorated with patterns printed from stamps.

**sigillation** (sij-i-lā'-shon), *n.* [*Sigillate* + *-ion*.] The decoration of pottery by means of molds or stamps applied to the surface.

**sigillative** (sij-i-lā'-tiv), *a.* [*OF. sigillatif*, < *L. sigillatus*, adorned with figures or devices; see *sigillate*.] Fit to seal; belonging to a seal; composed of wax.

*Sigillatif*: . . . *Sigillative*, sealable, apt to seal; made of wax.

**sigillography** (sij-i-log'-rā-fī), *n.* [*L. sigillum*, a seal, < *Gr. -γραφία*, < *γράφω*, write.] The study or science of seals; knowledge of the kinds and uses of seals.

It is only of late years that much attention has been paid to Byzantine sigillography.

**sigla** (sig'-lā), *n. pl.* [*L. sigla*, abbr. of *L. sigilla*, *pl. of sigillum*, a mark, seal; see *sigil*, *seal*.] A monogram, usually an abbreviation of a proper name, especially one engraved upon the seal of a seal-ring, as was common in the middle ages.

**siglaton**, *n.* Same as *ciclaton*.

**siglos** (sig'-los), *n.; pl. sigli* (-lī). [*Gr. σίγλος*, *σικλος* (see *def.*); see *shekel*.] A silver coin issued by the kings of ancient Persia; a silver daric. Its normal weight was about 86.45 grains, and 20 sigli were equivalent to one gold daric. (See *daric*.) The siglos, like the daric, bore on the obverse a figure of the King of Persia represented as an archer.

**sigma** (sig'-mā), *n.* [*L. sigma*, < *Gr. σίγμα*.] 1. The name of the Greek letter Σ, σ, ς, equivalent to the English S, s. (For its early forms, see under S.) There is also an uncial form (see *uncial*), namely σ, made from Σ by curving and slighting; this has been revived in some recent alphabets of Greek.

2. An S-shaped or sigmoid flesh-spicule of u sponges.—**sigma function**, a function used in the Weierstrass theory of elliptic functions, and defined by the formula

$$\log \sigma u = \log u + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \log \left( 1 - \frac{u}{m\omega + n\omega'} \right) + \frac{u}{m\omega + n\omega'} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{u^2}{(m\omega + n\omega')^2} \right] - \log \left( 1 - \frac{u}{\omega} \right) - \frac{u}{\omega} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{u^2}{(\omega + \omega')^2}$$

The significance of the last terms is that the values  $m = n = 0$  are to be excluded in forming the sum.

**sigmaspiral** (sig'-mā-spi'-rāl), *a.* [*Sigmatospire* + *-al*.] Curved as one turn of a cylindrical spiral, as a sponge-spicule; having the character of a sigmaspire.

**sigmaspire** (sig'-mā-spi'r), *n.* [*Gr. σίγμα*, *sigma*, a coil, spire; see *sigma* and *spire*.] In sponges, a simple kind of microscle or flesh-spicule, whose form is that of a single turn of a cylindrical spiral, so that it looks like the letter C, or S, according to the direction from which it is viewed. *Sollas*.

**sigmate** (sig'-māt), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *sigmated*, ppr. *sigmating*. [*Sigma* + *-ate*.] To add a sigma or s to; change by the addition of an s at the end, as in *upwards*, alternative of *upward*.

The question of the plural treatment, or otherwise, of some sigmated words (as "meatus") is fair matter for discussion.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VII, 216.

The root of the future is got from the root of the present (or infinitive) by *sigmating* it.

T. K. Arnold, *First Greek Book*, p. 5. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

**sigmate** (sig'-māt), *a.* [*Sigma* + *-ate*.] Having the form of the Greek sigma or of the letter S; sigma-shaped or S-shaped.

With *sigmate* flesh-spicules (sponges).

Amer. Naturalist, XXI, 937.

**sigmatic** (sig'-māt'ik), *a.* [*Sigmatē* + *-ic*.] Formed with a sigma or s; said of the Greek first aorist and first future, and also of parallel formations in other languages, as Sanskrit.

*Sigmatic* aorists and futures in pure verbs no "new words."

Amer. Jour. Philol., V, 165.

Memini is a different thing from dixi (ἔδειξα); the latter is a *sigmatic* aorist.

The Academy, Nov. 30, 1899, p. 358.

**sigmation** (sig'-mū'-shon), *n.* [*Sigmatē* + *-ion*.] The adding of a sigma or s nt the end of a word or a syllable.

This fondness for pluralizing . . . is constantly showing itself both in purely senseless *sigmation* and in duplication of the plural ending.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VII, 142.

**sigmatism** (sig'-mā-tizm), *n.* [*NL. sigmatismus*, < *MGr. σιγματισμός*, write with sigma, < *Gr. σίγμα*, sigma; see *sigmat*.] 1. The use or presence of sigma or s; repetition or recurrence of s or of the s-sound.

D read clearly "Terasquocilis ratilattit auris," perhaps rightly, as the *sigmatism* is quite Ovidian.

Classical Rev., III, 270.

2. Difficult or defective pronunciation of the sound s.

**sigmatismus** (sig'-mā-tis'mus), *n.* [*NL.*: see *sigmatism*.] Same as *sigmatism*.

There are three inseparable necessities which may be remembered by a *sigmatismus*—site, soil, and sympathy.

Quarterly Rev., CXLV, 302.

**Sigmatophora** (sig'-mā-tof'-fō-rā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *sigmatophorus*; see *sigmatophorus*.] A suborder of eloristidan tetractinellid sponges, whose microscleles or flesh-spicules are sigmaspires. It contains the families *Tetrallicidae* and *Samididae*.

**sigmatophorous** (sig'-mā-tof'-fō-rus), *a.* [*NL. sigmatophorus*, < *Gr. σίγμα*, sigma, + *-φωρος*, < *φωρ* = *E. bear*.] Having sigma-pores, as a sponge; of or pertaining to the *Sigmatophora*.

**sigmella** (sig'-mel'ē), *n.; pl. sigmellae* (-ē). [*NL.*, dim. of *L. sigma*; see *sigma*.] A kind of sponge-spicule. *Sollas*.

**Sigmodon** (sig'-mō-don), *n.* [*NL.* (Say and Ord, 1825); see *sigmodont*.] 1. A genus of sigmodont murines; the cotton-rats. *S. hispidus* is the common cotton-rat of the southern United States. It is a stout-bodied species, formerly wrongly referred to the genus *Arctomys*, 43 to 54 inches long, the tail about 3 inches more; with large hind feet, 1½ inches long, naked, and six tuberculate on the soles; large rounded ears, nearly naked out-



Cotton rat (*Sigmodon hispidus*).

side, hairy inside; blunt muzzle, furry except on the septum; long, coarse pelage, light with bristly hairs, above dusky lined with black and brownish below grayish-white; and the tail scarcely colored. It is a very common and troublesome animal. Similar species, or varieties of this one, extend through most of Mexico to Guatemala.

2. [*L. c.*] An animal of this genus.

**sigmodont** (sig'-mō-dont), *a. and n.* [*Gr. σίγμα*, sigma, + *δων* (δόντ) = *E. tooth*.] 1. *a.* Showing a sigmoid pattern of the molar crowns when the buccal tubercles of these teeth are ground flat by wear, as a murine; of or pertaining to the *Sigmodontes*, as any murine indigenous to America.

II. *n.* Any sigmodont murine.

**Sigmodontes** (sig'-mō-dont'ēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *Sigmodon*, *a. v.*] The Neogran or New World murine rodents; a tribe or series of the family *Muridae* and subfamily *Murinae*, peculiar to America, and containing all the American murines; named from one of the genera, *Sigmodon*, and contrasted with *Mures*. They have the upper molars tuberculate in double series, and the lower molars ending opposite the last molars. There are many genera, and numerous species. The North American genera are *Sigmodon*, *Neotoma*, *Ochetodon*, and *Heptomys* with its subdivisions. See cuts under *deer-mouse*, *Neotoma*, *rice-field*, and *Sigmodon*.

**sigmoid** (sig'-mōid), *a. and n.* [*Gr. σιγμοειδής*, also *σφαιροειδής*, of the shape of sigma, < *σίγμα*,

sigma, + *ειδής*, form.] 1. *a.* Shaped like, the Greek capital letter sigma in either of its forms.

(See *sigma*, 1.) In *anat.*, specifically—(a) Having the curve of the uncus sigma or the roman C; semilunar; crescentic; as, the greater and lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna; the sigmoid cavity of the radius. (Now rare.) (b) Resembling the earlier and now usual form of the sigma, or the roman S, or the old italic long f; sinuous; sinuate; as, the sigmoid flexure of the colon (the last curve of the colon before it terminates in the rectum); the sigmoid shape of the human collar-bone.—Great (or greater) sigmoid cavity of the ulna, a concavity at the superior extremity of the ulna, which receives the trochlear surface of the humerus. See *olecranon*, and cut under *forearm*.

—**Sigmoid artery**, a branch of the inferior mesenteric artery which supplies the sigmoid flexure of the colon.—**Sigmoid cavity of the radius**, the concave articular surface of the lower end of the radius, which articulates with the ulna.—**Sigmoid flexure**, an S-shaped curve of several parts. Specifically—(a) Of the colon, at the end of the descending colon, terminating in the rectum. (b) Of the spinal column of man and a few of the highest apes, highly characteristic of the erect attitude. It does not exist in the infant. (c) Of the cervical vertebrae of birds and some reptiles, as cryptodorous turtles, when the head is drawn in straight upon the shoulders. It disappears when the head is thrust forward and the neck thus straightened out. It is very strongly marked in long-necked birds, as herons.—**Sigmoid fossa, gyrus, notch**. See the nouns.—**Sigmoid valve**, one of the aortic or pulmonary semilunar valves; an example of the old use of the term. See *semilunar*.—**Small (or lesser) sigmoid cavity of the ulna**, a small depression on the outer side of the base of the coronoid process of the ulna, which receives the head of the radius. See cut under *forearm*. = *Syzn*. See *semilunar*.

II. *n.* 1. A sigmoid curve.—2. The region of the sigmoid flexure of the colon.

**sigmoidal** (sig'-mō'idāl), *a.* [*Sigmoid* + *-al*.] Same as *sigmoid*.—**Sigmoidal fold**, in *geol.*, a reversed or inverted fold; a mass of strata which, as the result of earth-movements, have been turned back on themselves into a form somewhat resembling that of the Greek letter sigma.

**Sigmoidally** (sig'-mō'idāl-i), *adv.* In the shape of the Greek letter sigma.

The sigmoidally enveloped folds of the ganolite.

J. W. Davis, *Geol. Mag.*, III, 150.

**sign** (sīn), *n.* [*ME. signe*, *sygne*, *syng*, *seine*, *signe*, *syne*, < *OF. signe*, *seigne*, *sign*, mark, signature, *F. signe*, *sign*, *seign*, signature, = *Pr. signe* = *Sp. Pg. signo* = *It. segno*, *sign*, = *AS. segen*, *segn*, *n. sign*, standard, = *D. sein* = *OHG. segan*, *MIIG. C. segen* = *Oir. sēn*, *sign*, < *L. signum*, a mark, sign, token; root uncertain. From *L. signum* are also ult. *E. signature*, *signet*, *signify*, etc., *assign*, *consign*, *counter-sign*, *design*, *consign*, *resign*, *insignia*, etc., *sigil*, *sigillate*, *seal*, *sign*, etc.] 1. A visible mark or impress, whether natural or artificial, accidental or purposed, serving to convey information, suggest an idea, or assist inference; a distinctive guiding indication to the eye.

Nowe nede is sette a *signe* on every vyne  
That fertile is, cleous of it to take  
For setting.

*Palladius*, Husbandrie (E. T. T. S.), p. 168.

Ther ys sette a *signe* of his fote  
On a marble stone ther as he stode.  
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 122.

2. An arbitrary or conventional mark used as an abbreviation for a known meaning; a figure written technically instead of the word or words which it represents, according to prescription or usage; as, mathematical, astronomical, medical, botanical, or musical signs; occult signs; an artist's sign. The most common mathematical signs are those indicating the relations of quantities in arithmetical and algebraic processes. (See *notation*, 2.) The principal astronomical signs are those representing the names of the twelve divisions or constellations of the zodiac. (See *def. 11*.) Others symbolize the sun, the earth, and the other planets, the moon and its different phases, and the first twenty or more of the asteroids or planetoids. (See *symbol*.) All these, as well as the zodiacal signs, are in form significant of the names or the bodies for which they stand. The eight aspects have also signs, as follows: ☿ conjunction, ☿ opposition, ☿ trine, ☿ quadrature, ☿ sextile, and three others very rarely used. In zoology two astronomical signs, ♀ and ♂, of Mars and Venus, are constantly used to denote male and female respectively; to which is sometimes added a plain circle, O, meaning a young animal of undetermined sex. These signs for sex are in a good many of the cuts of insects figured in this volume (see, for example, *silk-spider*). In botany ☉ indicates a monocarpic plant; ☿, an annual; ♀, a biennial; ☿, a perennial; ♀, a shrub; ♀, a tree; ♀, a male plant or flower; ☿, a female plant or flower; ☿, a hermaphrodite plant or flower; ☿, indefinitely numerous; ☿, catyledons accumbent; ☿, cotyledons incumbent, etc. The following signs are in common use in medicine and pharmacy: ℞, recipe; ℥, ounce; ℥, fluidounce; ℥, dram; ℥, fluidmch; ℥, scruple; ℥, minim.

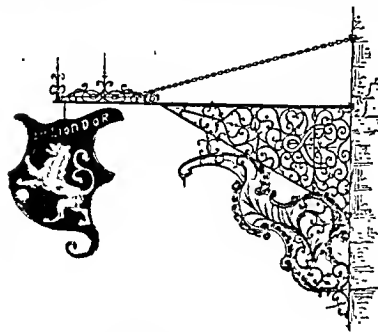
3. Something displayed to announce the presence of any one; in cognizance; a standard; a banner.

When the great ensign of Messiah blazed,  
Aloft by angels borne, his sign in heaven.  
*Milton*, P. L., vi, 770.

4. An inscribed board, plate, or space, or a symbolical representation or figure, serving



for guidance or information, as on or before a place of business or of public resort, or along a road: as, a merchant's or shopman's *sign*; a



Swinging Sign, style of 18th century.

tavern-sign; a swinging sign; a tin sign; a sign-board. Places of business, and especially taverns, were formerly often known by the names of the figures or representations used by them for signs, as the Cock and Bull for a tavern, the Bible and Keys for a bookstore, etc.

To be sold at his shop in Corn-hill, at the *signe* of the Cat and Parrots. *E. Webb, Travels* (ed. Arber), p. 11.

Underneath an alehouse's paltry sign,  
The Castle in St. Alban's, Somerset,  
Hath made the wizard famous in his death.

*Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 2. 67.*

His natural memorie was very great, to which he added the art of memorie. He would repeat to you forwards and backwards all the *signes* from Ludgate to Charing-crosse.

*Aubrey, Lives, Thomas Fuller.*

5. A symbolical representation; a symbol; hence, in absolute use, symbolical significance; allusive representation: with *in*.

And on her head n crowne of purest gold  
Is set, *in sign* of highest sovereignty.

*Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty, l. 101.*

There is idolatry in worshipping the outward sign of bread and wine.

*J. Bradford, Letters* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 44.

By cross arms, the lover's sign,  
Vow.

*Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 1.*

6. A representative or indicative thing; a tangible, audible, or historical token, symbol, or memento; an exponent or indicator: as, words are the *signs* of thought; the ruin is a *sign* of past grandeur.

The first devoured two hundred and fifty men; and they became a *sign*. *Num. xxvi. 10.*

This would be to make them [words] *signs* of his own conceptions, and yet apply them to other ideas.

*Locke, Human Understanding, III. ii. 2.*

That autumn star,  
The baleful sign of fevers.

*M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.*

The ampullæ were the special *signs* of the Canterbury pilgrimage; the scallop-shell was the *sign* of the pilgrimage to Compostella; whilst the *signs* of the Roman pilgrimage were a badge with the effigies of St. Peter and St. Paul, the cross-keys, or "keys of rome," . . . and the vernicle. . . . The proper *sign* of the pilgrimage to the Holy Land was the cross.

*Skeat, Note on Piers Plowman* (C), viii. 165.

7. In general, anything which serves to manifest, stand for, or call up the idea of another thing to the mind of the person perceiving it; evidence of something past, present, or future; a symptom: as, to show *signs* of life; a *sign* of foul or fair weather; *signs* of war; *signs* of a contagious disease.

O ye hypocrites, ye can discern the face of the sky; but can ye not discern the *signs* of the times? *Mat. xvi. 3.*

She will rather die than give any *sign* of affection.

*Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3. 236.*

We came to a place where there are some *signs* of the foundation of a house.

*Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 30.*

That he makes Love to you is a *sign* you are handsome; and that I am not jealous is a *sign* you are virtuous.

*Wycherley, Country Wife, iii. 1.*

Scarce has the gray dawn streaked the sky, and the earliest cock crowed from the cottages of the hillside, when the suburbs give *sign* of reviving animation.

*Irving, Alhambra, p. 137.*

I have known black men who could read *sign* and lift a trail with as much intuitive quickness as either red or white.

*Mayne Reid, Osceola, xxii.*

Uncovering of the head is a *sign* alike of worship, of loyalty, and of respect. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 345.*

8. In Biblical use: (a) That by which a person or thing is known, especially as divinely distinguished (Luke ii. 12; Rom. iv. 11; 2 Cor. xii. 12). Hence—(b) Especially, an appearance or occurrence indicative of the divine presence or

power, and authenticating a message or messenger (Acts ii. 22, vii. 36; 1 Cor. i. 22); a miraculous manifestation or warning; a portent; an omen.

Except ye see *signs* and wonders, ye will not believe.

*John iv. 48.*

*Signs*, both in heaven and earth, were manifested whenever an emperor was about to die.

*Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 274.*

9. A motion or gesture intended to express thought or convey an idea; a movement of the hand or some other part of the body having a natural or conventional significance: as, the instinctive, artificial, or alphabetical *signs* of the deaf and dumb; pantomimic *signs*; to manifest assent by a *sign*.

Hold up thy hand, make *sign* of thy hope.

He dies, and makes no *sign*. O God, forgive him!

*Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 28.*

There didn't this day at my Lord's one Sr John Gaudy, a very handsome person, but quite dumb, yet very intelligent by *signes*.

*Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 7, 1677.*

As *sign* and glance eked out the unfinished tale.

*Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, The Vision, st. 7.*

No *sign*.

By touch or mark, he gave me as he passed.

*Lovell, Parting of the Ways.*

10†. A spoken symbol; a signal-cry; a watchword: a use still seen in *countersign*.

Thou Saint George shalt called bee,

Saint George of merry England, the *signe* of victoriee.

*Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 61.*

11. One of the twelve divisions of the zodiac, each comprising 30 degrees of the ecliptic, and marked as to position by a constellation or group of stars, the name of which is represented by a symbolical figure or sign of ancient origin. The zodiacal signs are *♈ Aries*, the Ram; *♉ Taurus*, the Bull; *♊ Gemini*, the Twins; *♋ Cancer*, the Crab; *♌ Leo*, the Lion; *♍ Virgo*, the Maid; *♎ Libra*, the Balance; *♏ Scorpio*, the Scorpion; *♐ Sagittarius*, the Archer; *♑ Capricornus*, the Goat; *♒ Aquarius*, the Water-bearer; *♓ Pisces*, the Fishes. Owing to the precession of the equinoxes, the signs have now moved quite away from the constellations from which they take their names. See *zodiac*.

In *Aries*, the colerick hot *signe*.

*Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 43.*

I was looking very attentively on that *sign* in the heavens which is called by the name of the Balance, when on a sudden there appeared in it an extraordinary light.

*Addison, Tatler, No. 100.*

Accessory signs. Same as *assident signs*.—*Airy sign*, in *astrol.*, a sign hot and moist: *♋, ♌, ♍, ♎*.—*Anastrous signs*. See *anastrous*.—*Antecedent sign*, the sign of something about to come to pass. See *antecedent*.—*Ascending, assident, astral, autumnal, barren, bestial, bicorporeal, cardinal signs*. See the adjectives.—*Cold sign*, in *astrol.*, a sign of the zodiac which receives an even number when all are numbered in their order: the cold signs are *♈, ♉, ♊, ♋, ♌, ♍, ♎, ♏, ♐, ♑, ♒, ♓*. Also called *feminine, unfortunate, or nocturnal sign*.—*Commemorative signs*, in *med.*, diagnostic indications of previous disease.—*Conjunct sign*, a sign which is contemporaneous with the state of things it signifies.—*Consequent sign*, a sign which signifies a thing already come to pass.—*Continuent sign*, a sign which affords an uncertain indication of its object.—*Descartes's rule of signs*. See *rule*.—*Descending sign*, or sign of right or long ascension, one of the signs of the zodiac through which the sun passes in moving south: a summer or autumn sign: *♋, ♌, ♍, ♎, ♏, ♐, ♑, ♒, ♓*.—*Diactritical sign*. See *diactritical*.—*Double-bodied signs*. See *double-bodied*.—*Dry sign*, in *astrol.*, one of the signs *♈, ♉, ♊, ♋, ♌, ♍, ♎, ♏, ♐, ♑, ♒, ♓*.—*Earthy sign*, in *astrol.*, a sign cold and dry: *♈, ♉, ♊, ♋, ♌, ♍, ♎, ♏, ♐, ♑, ♒, ♓*.—*Equinoctial sign*, in *astrol.*, a sign of the zodiac beginning at an equinox: *♈, ♉, ♊, ♋, ♌, ♍, ♎, ♏, ♐, ♑, ♒, ♓*.—*Fiery sign*, in *astrol.*, a sign hot and dry: *♈, ♉, ♊, ♋, ♌, ♍, ♎, ♏, ♐, ♑, ♒, ♓*.—*Formal, fruitful, human sign*. See the adjectives.—*Four-footed sign*, in *astrol.*, one of the signs *♈, ♉, ♊, ♋, ♌, ♍, ♎, ♏, ♐, ♑, ♒, ♓*.—*Hot sign*, in *astrol.*, a sign of the zodiac which receives an odd number when all are numbered in their order: the hot signs are *♈, ♉, ♊, ♋, ♌, ♍, ♎, ♏, ♐, ♑, ♒, ♓*. Also called *masculine, fortunate, or diurnal sign*.—*Instituted sign*, in *logic*. See *institute*.—*Intercepted, local sign*. See the adjectives.—*Material sign*, a sign which represents its object by virtue of a real relation or physical connection with it; an index: such are natural signs and weather-cocks, also the letters of a geometrical diagram, etc.—*Moist sign*, in *astrol.*, one of the signs *♈, ♉, ♊, ♋, ♌, ♍, ♎, ♏, ♐, ♑, ♒, ♓*.—*Mule sign*. Same as *watery sign* (see below).—*Natural sign*. See *natural*.—*Necessary sign*. See *necessary*.—*Negative sign*, the algebraical sign minus.—*Northern sign*, physical signs, radical sign. See the adjectives.—*Pilgrim's sign*. See *pilgrim*.—*Rosenbach's sign*, abolition of the abdominal reflex.—*Rule of signs*, rule of the double sign. See *rule*.—*Sign manual*. (a) See *manual*, a.

A declaration attested by his *sign manual*.

*Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.*

(b) Figuratively, an individual stamp or quality distinguishing anything done or produced by a person. [Often hyphenated.]

All [these lyrics] are stamped with her *sign manual*.

*Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 125.*

*Sign of equality*. See *equality*.—*Sign of residuation*. See *residuation*.—*Sign of the cross*. (a) A figure of the cross of Christ borne as a badge, as on a banner, or (as by the crusaders, pilgrims, etc.) on the breast, back, or shoulders. See *sign*, v. 1, 1.

They arm them with the *sign* of the cross, and of the wounds.

*Latimer, Misc. Sel.*

(b) See *sign of the cross*, under *cross*.—*Spring, summer, winter signs*. See the qualifying words.—*Tropical sign*, a sign of the zodiac beginning at a tropic: *♈, ♉, ♊, ♋, ♌, ♍, ♎, ♏, ♐, ♑, ♒, ♓*.—*Watery sign*, in *astrol.*, a sign cold and moist: *♈, ♉, ♊, ♋, ♌, ♍, ♎, ♏, ♐, ♑, ♒, ♓*.—*Syn. 7*. Note, index, symbol, type, manifestation, signal. —7 and 8. *Prognostic, Presage*, etc. See *omen*.

*Sign* (sîn), v. [*ME. "signen, seihen, < OF. signer, seigner, F. signer, F. dial. sîner = Pr. signar, senhar, senar = OSp. señar, Sp. signar = It. segnare, < L. signare, mark, seal, indicate, signify, < signum, a mark, sign: see sign, n. Cf. sain<sup>1</sup>, derived through AS. from L. signare, and thus a doublet of sign.*] I. *trans.* 1. To mark with a sign, either fixed or (as by a significant motion) passing; place a sign or distinguishing mark upon; mark; specifically, to sign with the cross. Compare *sain<sup>1</sup>*. [*Archaic.*]

We receive this child into the congregation of Christ's flock, and do *sign* him with the sign of the cross, in token that hereafter he shall not be ashamed to confess the faith of Christ crucified.

*Book of Common Prayer, Baptism of Infants.*

Nothing found here but stones, *signed* with brasse, iron, and lead.

*Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 803. (Davies.)*

Here thy hunters stand,  
*Sign'd* in thy spoil.

*Shak., J. C., iii. 1. 206.*

I persuaded me that God was pleas'd with thir Restitution, *signing* it, as he did, with such a signal Victory.

*Milton, Ruptures of the Commonwealth.*

He kissed the ground and *signed* himself with the cross.

*J. Gairdner, Richard III., vi.*

They . . . wore garments of black, *signed* with a white crosse.

*Sandys, Travels, p. 179.*

2. To affix a signature to, as a writing of any kind, a design or painting, or the like, for verification, attestation, or assent; write one's name upon, or something intended to represent one's name, or (as by authorization or assumption) that of another person: as, to *sign* bills or receipts with the employer's name and the writer's initials; the plans were *signed* with a monogram. A legal or other paper, a picture, etc., is said to be *signed* if the person has written his own name or initials at any requisite point in its course, or in the margin; it is said to be *subscribed* only if he has written this at the end.

This Hand of mine shall never be employ'd to *sign* any Thing against your Good and Happiness.

*Steele, Conscious Lovers, v. 1.*

The deed is *signed*, and the land is mine.

*Whittier, Mogg Megone, l.*

3. To write as a signature: as, to *sign* one's own or another's name to a letter.

In 1837 there were forty per cent. of the men and sixty-five per cent. of the women [in London] who could not *sign* their own names.

*W. Desant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 78.*

4. To affect by a binding signature; dispose of by written assignment or release: with *away* or *off*: as, to *sign away* one's rights; to *sign off* one's interest in a contract.—5. To procure the signature of, as to an agreement; engage by the signing of a contract; put under written obligation. [*Recent.*]

The Athletics have *signed* a new player.

*New York Evening Post, June 28, 1889.*

6. To communicate by a sign; make known by a significant motion; signal, as with the hand.

Prince John with his truncheon *signed* to the trumpets to sound the onset.

*Scott, Ivanhoe, viii.*

She answer'd, "These be secret things," and *sign'd* To those two sons to pass and let them be.

*Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.*

7†. To give or show signs of; display in appearance or manner; betoken or distinguish by any indication.

You *sign* your place and calling, in full seeming, With meekness and humility.

*Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 108.*

8†. To assign, as to a place or duty; direct; appoint; settle; fix.

In thilke place there ye me *signe* to be.

*Court of Love, l. 642.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To write one's signature; bind one's self by a signature; make a signed agreement or statement: with an adverbial adjunct: as, to *sign off* from drinking (that is, to sign the temperance pledge). [According to Bartlett, to *sign off* formerly meant in Connecticut to free one's self from a parish tax by a written declaration of membership of a church other than that supported by the commonwealth.]

One set of men *signed on* after having only seven hours' absence from work.

*St. James's Gazette, Sept. 23, 1885. (Encyc. Dict.)*

2†. To serve as a sign; have significance; augur.

It [mysterious music] *signs* well, does it not?

*Shak., A. and C., iv. 3. 14.*

3. To make a sign or signs; gesture or point significantly. [*Rare.*]

"Behold."

I *signed* above, where all the stars were out.

*Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, viii.*



**signa**, *n.* Plural of *signum*.

**signable** (sî'nal-ə-bəl), *a.* [*< sign + -able*.] 1. Capable of being signed; requiring to be signed: as, a deed *signable* by A. B.—2. Capable of signing. [Rare.]

I commit the paper to your discretion. If *signable* people should fall in your way, or if unsignable, . . . use it. Canning, To Malmesbury, Diaries and Correspondence, [IV. 06.]

**signal** (sig'nāl), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. signal, n., < OF. signal, f. signal = Pr. segnal, senhal, seynal = Sp. señal = Pg. sinal = It. segnale, signal, as a noun a signal, = D. signaal = G. Sw. Dan. signal, a signal, < ML. \*signalis, belonging to a sign, neut. signale, a signal, < L. signum, a sign; see sign. Cf. señal.*] 1. *a.* 1. Constituting, or serving as, a typical sign or index; especially conspicuous or noteworthy; strikingly uncommon: as, a *signal* example; a *signal* failure; *signal* prosperity.

She is gone to receive the reward of her *signal* charity, and all other her Christian graces.

The ministers were told that the nation expected and should have *signal* redress. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

The state requires thy *signal* punishment. Landor, Imag. Convers., Peter the Great and Alexis.

The instinct of the mind, the purpose of nature, betrays itself in the use we make of the *signal* narrations of history. Emerson, History.

2. Of high grade or quality; eminent; great; elevated: applied to persons and feelings. [Rare.]

As *signal* now in low dejected state,  
As erst in highest, behold him where he lies. Milton, S. A., l. 335.

The *signal* criminal suffered decently.  
H. Walpole, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 410.

=**Syn.** Conspicuous, extraordinary.

**II.** *n.* 1. Sign; token; indication.

He rode him forth, and in his honde  
He bore the *signal* of his lorde. Goiter, Conf. Amant., vi.

Meanwhile, in *signal* of my love to thee, . . .  
Will I upon thy party wear this rose. Shak., I Hen. VI., II. 4. 121.

The mercy of God hath singled out but few to be the *signals* of his justice. Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., II. 11.

2. A conventional or intelligible sign designed for information or guidance; an object displayed, a motion made, a light shown, a sound given out, or the like, for direction to or communication with a person or persons (especially at a distance) apprised of or able to recognize its intended meaning: as, to hoist, sound, or make a *signal*; military and naval *signals*; a warning *signal*; a book of *signals* (see *signal-book*). Occasions for the use of formal *signals* abound particularly in military operations, navigation, railroading, and telegraphing (especially by means of semaphores); and the methods and devices employed are almost innumerable. See *code of signals*.

Strut not until the *signal*. Shak., J. C., v. 1. 2d.

Presently they gave the *signal* to Hernand Tello, that lay under the towne with his ambuscado. Cortes, Crudities, I. 21.

Ships that pass in the night, and speak each other in passing. Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Elizabeth, st. iv.

Only a *signal* shown, and a distant voice in the darkness. Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Elizabeth, st. iv.

3. An inciting action or movement; an exciting cause; an initial impulse: as, this tyrannous act was the *signal* for insurrection.

To see the truth first, and to act in accordance with it, has been for ages the *signal* for martyrdom. N. A. Rev., CXLII. 539.

**Bellows-signal**, in organ-building, a mechanism, controlled from a stop-knob, by which the player indicates to the bellows-blower when to begin filling the bellows.

**Block-signal system**. Same as *block system* (which see, under *block*).

**Break-signal**, in telegraph, a signal used to separate different parts of a message.

**Cautionary signal**, a yellow flag with white center, hoisted by the United States Weather Bureau at sea-coast and lake stations when winds are anticipated that will be dangerous to light craft.

**Code of signals**, a system of rules for communication by means of signals, as between vessels at sea. The "International Code of Signals for the Use of all Nations," a signal-book printed in the languages of all maritime countries, assigns arbitrary meanings to different arrangements of flags or displays of lights, which are thus intelligible to all possessing the book.

**Cold-wave signal**, a signal consisting of a white flag six or eight feet square, with a black center about two feet square, displayed by the United States Weather Bureau when the temperature is expected to fall 20° F. or more in twenty-four hours, and to be below 40° F.

**Interlocking system of signals**. See *interlock*.

**Nautical signal**, a signal serving as a means of communication between vessels at sea, or between a vessel and the shore. It consists of flags of different colors for use in the daytime, or of lanterns or fireworks at night.

The various combinations of flags or of lanterns express each some phrase or sentence that may be necessary in directing the movements of a fleet or a single vessel, answering signals of other vessels, making known the wants of the vessel displaying it, or simply for communicating information. On a smaller scale, a single flag, by its position,

etc., is made to express various meanings.—On-shore signal, a signal formerly displayed at lake ports by the United States Signal-service as a warning to small vessels when the wind was expected to blow in an on-shore direction with a velocity of from 20 to 35 miles per hour.

**Signal Corps**, a corps of the United States army charged with the general signal-service of the army, with the erection, equipment, and management of field-telegraphs used with military forces in the field, with constructing and operating military telegraph-lines, and all other duties usually pertaining to military signaling.

By act of October 1st, 1890, the Signal Corps consists of the chief signal officer, one major, four captains (mounted), four first lieutenants (mounted), and fifty sergeants.—**Signal Quartermaster**. See *quartermaster*.

**Signal-service Bureau**, from 1871 to July 1st, 1891, a bureau of the United States War Department, presided over by the chief signal officer, having charge of military signaling and military telegraph-lines, and of the collection and comparison of meteorological observations, and the publication of predictions of the weather based upon them.

By act of October 1st, 1890, a Weather Bureau was created in the Department of Agriculture, and the meteorological duties devolving upon the Signal-service Bureau were transferred thereto.

**Storm signal**, a red flag with black center, hoisted by the United States Weather Bureau at sea-coast and lake stations, warning seamen to expect violent and dangerous gales.

To repeat signals (navy). See *repeat*.—**Weather signal**, a signal designed to give information of the character of the approaching weather; especially, one announcing the forecasts made by a weather-service.

**Signal** (sig'nāl), *n.*; pret. and pp. *signaled* or *signalled*, pp. *signaling* or *signalling*. [*< OF. signaler, signaler, f. signaler = Pr. signalar = Sp. señalar = Pg. sinalar = It. segnalare; from the noun.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To mark with a sign.

Layard. (*Imp. Dict.*)—2. To communicate or make known by a signal or by signals: us, to *signal* orders; a vessel *signals* its arrival.—3. To make signals to: us, the vessel *signaled* the forts.

**II. intrans.** 1. To be a sign or omen. *Imp. Dict.*—2. To give a signal or signals; make communication by signals.

We may conveniently divide elements, so far as their *signaling* peculiarities are concerned, into five classes. London Philos. Mag., 5th ser., XXV. 209.

They are *signaling* night and day from one of the half-ruined towers of the capital, by flag and fire. J. K. Hosmer, Color-Guard, p. 70.

**signal-book** (sig'nāl-bōk), *n.* A book containing a system of signals, with explanations and directions for their use.

A complete naval *signal-book* comprehends therefore a system of evolutionary tactics. Amer. Cyc., XV. 36.

**signal-box** (sig'nāl-boks), *n.* 1. A small house or tower in which railway-signals are worked.

—2. The alarm-box of a police or fire-alarm system, or the like, usually affording a connection with a pneumatic or electric system.

**signal-chest** (sig'nāl-čest), *n.* A chest or locker on shipboard for holding signal-flags.

**signal-code** (sig'nāl-kōd), *n.* A code or system of arbitrary signals. See *code of signals*, under *signal*.

**signaler, signaller** (sig'nāl-ēr), *n.* One who or that which makes signals; a person or an instrument employed in signaling. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXVI. 83.

**signaletic** (sig-nā-let'ik), *a.* [*< F. signaletique, < signaler, signal; see signal, v.*] Of or pertaining to the algebraic signs plus and minus.

They are *signaletic* functions, indicating in what manner . . . the roots of the one equation are intercalated among those of the other. Cayley, in Nature, XXXIX. 218.

**Signalotte series**, a succession of terms considered solely with reference to their signs as *plus* or *minus*.

**signal-fire** (sig'nāl-fir), *n.* A fire intended for a signal; a beacon-fire. Signal-fires were formerly often built on high points for the gathering of members of a clan, tribe, or other organization for hostile or predatory operations.

They were also lighted on sea-coasts for the guidance of vessels, and in semi-barbarous times or places often as a lure for their destruction for the sake of plunder. The earliest lighthouses were supplied with signal-fires instead of lamps.

Such fires, or rather the dense columns of smoke made to arise from them, are still largely in use for signaling purposes among the North American Indians.

**signal-flag** (sig'nāl-flag), *n.* A flag used in or adapted for signaling; especially, one of a set of flags of different colors, shapes, and markings, which, singly or in various combinations, have different significations, intelligible either in one language or service, or in all languages. See *code of signals*, under *signal*.

**signal-gun** (sig'nāl-gun), *n.* A gun fired as a signal, or one especially used for firing signals.

Well, one day bang went the *signal-gun* for sailing, and blew my day-dreams to the clouds. D. Jerrold, Retelling from Business, III. 2.

Hark—peals the thunder of the *signal-gun*! It told 'twas sunset. Byron, Corsair, l. 14.

**signal-halyard** (sig'nāl-hāl'yārd), *n.* See *halyard*.

**signalise**, *v.* See *signalize*.

**signality** (sig-nāl'i-ti), *n.* [*< signal + -ity*.] The state of being signal; prominence; eminence; importance.

Of the ways whereby they enquired and determined its *signality*, the first was natural, arising from physical causes. Sir T. Browne. (*Latham*.)

**signalize** (sig'nāl-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *signalized*, pp. *signalizing*. [*< signal + -ize*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To make signal; render conspicuously noteworthy; distinguish in a special or exceptional manner: used of a person, reflexively, or of his actions, directly or indirectly: as, to *signalize* one's self by great deeds or great crimes; to *signalize* one's administration by reformatory zeal.

A man's memory finds sufficient employment on such as have really *signalized* themselves by their great actions. Addison, Ancient Medals, i.

He *signalized* himself by a very remarkable superiority of genius. Goldsmith, Essay, Tastic.

It is this passion which drives men to all the ways we see in use of *signalizing* themselves. Burke.

2. To indicate or point out distinctly; make special note or mention of; specialize. [*Recent*.]

The MS. of the Roman de la Rose, the presence of which in a private library in Boston was *signalized* by Prof. Alphonso van Dael. Amer. Jour. Philol., X. 118.

Children cannot be suitably impressed with such "tremendous ideas as evolution," and therefore it is useless to *signalize* these to them. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 342.

3. To signal; make signals to; indicate by a signal. [*Now rare.*] *Imp. Dict.*

**II. intrans.** To make signals; hold communication by signals. [*Now rare.*]

Twelve oval metal disks, supposed by Wagner to have been attached occasionally to the commander's staff in *signalizing*. O'Curry, Anc. Irish, II. xxxv.

I *signalized* to the fleet. Farragut, Life, p. 322.

Also spelled *signalise*.

**signal-lamp** (sig'nāl-lamp), *n.* A lamp by which signals may be made, usually fitted with a lantern and either moved in certain ways, or combined with other lamps to form certain groups, or arranged with glasses or slides of different colors. White usually indicates safety, red danger, and green caution; but on the continent of Europe green is a safety-signal, and also on some American railroads.

**signal-lantern** (sig'nāl-lan'tern), *n.* A lantern with plain or colored glass, used in signaling. Some have working slides which give flashes of light, the durations of which and the intervals of time between them correspond to determined meanings. Slides of colored glass are also used to give combinations. See *code of signals*, under *signal*.

**signaller, n.** See *signaler*.

**signal-light** (sig'nāl-lit), *n.* A light, shown especially at night, either alone or with others, to make signals. Compare *signal-lamp*.

**signally** (sig'nāl-i), *adv.* In a signal manner; conspicuously; eminently; memorably: as, their plot failed *signally*.

**signalmen** (sig'nāl-men), *n.*; pl. *signalmen* (-men). One whose duty it is to convey intelligence, notice, warning, or the like by means of signals; a signaller; in nautical or military service, one who makes signals and reads or interprets the signals received; an expert in signals.

**signalment** (sig'nāl-ment), *n.* [*< F. signalement; as signal + -ment*.] 1. A making known by signs or indications; specifically, a description by external marks or characteristics for identification. [*A Gallicism.*]

Renowned me. "Could they find a girl and child? No other *signalment* but girl and child? No data shown but noticeable eyes, And hair in masses, low upon the brow?" Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, vi.

That bit of Dürer . . . contains a true *signalment* of every nut-tree and apple-tree and higher bit of hedge all round that village. Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, l.

2. The act of signaling. *Imp. Dict.*

**signal-officer** (sig'nāl-of'is-ēr), *n.* An officer in the signal-service of an army; an officer of the signal corps.—**Chief signal officer**, an officer of the United States army charged with the superintendence of the Signal Corps. See *Signal Corps*, under *signal*.

**signal-order** (sig'nāl-ōr'dér), *n.* An order relating to the display of signals.

**signal-post** (sig'nāl-pōst), *n.* A post or pole upon which movable arms, flags, lights, or the like are arranged, which may be displayed for the purpose of making signals.

**signal-rocket** (sig'nāl-rok'et), *n.* A rocket used as a signal.

**signal-service** (sig'nāl-sēr'vis), *n.* 1. The business of making or transmitting signals; the occupation of signaling, especially in the



army: as, to be assigned to *signal-service*.—2. An organization for the business of signaling. See *Signal Corps*, under *signal*.

**signal-tower** (sig'nāl-tou'ēr), *n.* A tower from which signals are set or displayed, as by a semaphore, or by any other means of transmitting information or orders to a distance.

**signatory** (sig'nā-tā-ri), *n.* and *a.* Same as *signatory*.

**signate** (sig'nāt), *a.* [*L. signatus*, pp. of *signare*, mark, sign: see *sign*, *v.*] 1. Designate; determine.—2. In *entom.*, having irregular spots or marks resembling letters; lettered.—**signate individual**, a definitely designated individual.—**Signate matter** [*L. materia signata*, a term of St. Thomas Aquinas] See *matter*.—**Signate predication**. See *predication*.

**signation** (sig'nā'shon), *n.* [*LL. signatio(n)*], a marking; *< L. signare*, mark, sign: see *sign*.] That which is used as a token or sign; a he-tokenment; an emblem.

A horsehoe Baptista Porta hath thought too low a *signation* to be raised unto a lunny representation.

Sir T. Browne, (*Latham*.)

**signatory** (sig'nā-tō-ri), *n.* and *a.* [*L. signatorius*, pertaining to scaling, *< signare*, pp. *signatus*, mark, sign: see *sign*, *v.*] 1. *n.*; pl. *signatories* (-riz). One who is bound by signature to the terms of an agreement; specifically, a party or state bound jointly with several others by the signing of a public treaty or convention.

The greater the humiliation, too, for Russia, the more necessary it was for the other *signatories* to avoid . . . breaches of the treaty of 1856.

The Nation, Nov. 24, 1870, p. 346.

**II. a. 1.** Pertaining to or used in scaling: as, a *signatory ring*. Bailey. [Rare or unused].—2. That has signed, or signed and sealed: bound by signature and seal, as to the terms of a contract or agreement: used specifically, in the phrase *signatory powers*, of the sovereign parties to a general treaty or convention, as that of Paris in 1856, or that of Berlin in 1878.

A European Commission, in which the *signatory powers* were to be represented each by one delegate, was to be charged with executing the necessary works for clearing the mouths of the Danube.

E. Schuyler, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 352.

Her majesty's government . . . are compelled to place on record their view that [the action of the Russian government as to Batoum] constitutes a violation of the Treaty of Berlin unanctioned by the *signatory Powers*.

British Blue Book, Aug. 21, 1886.

**signature** (sig'nā-tūr), *n.* [*F. signature* = *Sp. signatura* = *Pg. as-signatura* = *It. segnatura*, *< ML. signatura*, signature, a rescript, *< L. signare*, sign: see *sign*.] 1. A distinguishing sign, mark, or manifestation; an indicative appearance or characteristic, either physical or mental; a condition or quality significant of something: as, the *signatures* of a person's temperament seen in his face. [Formerly used with much latitude, but now archaic or technical.]

It is . . . impossible that the universal and abstract intelligible ideas of the mind, or essences of things, should be mere stamps or *signatures* impressed upon the soul in a gross corporeal manner.

Cudworth, Eternal and Immutable Morality, IV. iii. § 13. It pleased God to hind man by the *signature* of laws to observe those great natural reasons without which man could not arrive at the great end of God's designing.

Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, Pref., p. 9.

They instantly discover a merciful aspect, and will single out a face wherein they spy the *signatures* and marks of mercy.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, II. 2.

He [the psychologist] recognizes in Quality a primary fact of Feeling, and in Quantity a fundamental *signature* of Feeling.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 31.

Specifically—2. An external natural marking upon, or a symbolical appearance or characteristic of, a plant, mineral, or other object or substance, formerly supposed by the Paracelsians (and still by some ignorant persons) to indicate its special medicinal quality or appropriate use. The medical theory based upon this conception, known as the *doctrine of signatures*, took note of color (as yellow flowers for jaundice and the bloodstone for hemorrhage), shape (as that of the roots of mandrake and ginseng), various peculiarities of marking, etc. Many existing names of plants, minerals, etc., originated from this theory. See *kidneywort*, *mandrake*, *scorpion-grass*. Also called *sign*, *seal*, and *sigil*.

Some also, pretending themselves Natures Principali Secretaries, have found out [in certain plants] . . . *Signatures* of Natures owne Impression, fitted to their several and speciall uses in Physicke. *Purehas*, Pilgrimage, p. 505.

Chymists observe in the book of nature that those simples that wear the figure or resemblance (by them termed *signature*) of a disordered part are medicinal for that part of that infirmity whose *signature* they bear.

Boyle, Style of the Holy Scriptures.

Seek out for plants with *signatures*, To quack of universal cures.

S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 323.

They believed, for example, that the plant called Jew's ear, which does bear a certain resemblance to the human ear, was a useful cure for diseases of that organ. This doctrine of *signatures*, as it was called, exercised an enormous influence on the medicine of the time.

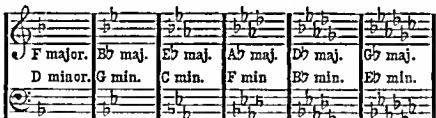
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 130.

3. The name of a person, or something used as representing his name, affixed or appended to a writing or the like, either by himself or by deputy, as a verification, authentication, or assent (as to a petition or a pledge). The initials, the first or familiar name by which one is known, or the mark or sign of the cross, and the like, if affixed by the person for that purpose, is a legal signature. A British peer uses his title as signature: thus, the Marquis of Salisbury signs himself simply "Salisbury." Prelates of the Church of England adopt signatures from the Latinized designations of their sees: thus, the Archbishop of Canterbury (E. W. Benson) signs himself "E. W. Cantuar."; the Bishop of Oxford (W. Stubbs), "W. Oxon." See *sign*, *v.* 1, 2, 3.

4. In *Scots law*, a writing formerly prepared and presented by a writer to the signet to the baron of exchequer, as the ground of a royal grant to the person in whose name it was presented. This, having in the case of an original charter the sign manual of the sovereign, and in other cases the *cachet* appointed by the act of union for Scotland, attached to it, became the warrant of a conveyance under one or other of the seals, according to the nature of the subject or the object in view. *Imp. Dict.*

5. A letter or figure placed by the printer at the foot of the first page of every section or gathering of a book. The letters begin with A, the figures with 1, and follow in regular order on succeeding sections. They are intended to aid the binder in folding, collating, and arranging the sections consecutively. In early printed books the signature-mark was often repeated on the 3d, 5th, and 7th pages of a section of 16 pages as an additional safeguard for the folder: as, A on 1st page, A i on 3d, A ii on 5th, and A iv on 7th page. This practice has been discontinued except for offsets of 12mos, which have the signature repeated.

Hence—6. A sheet; especially, in bookbinders' use, a sheet after it has been folded and is ready to be gathered.—7. In *musical notation*, the signs placed at the beginning of a staff to indicate the key (tonality) and the rhythm of a piece. The term properly includes the clef (which see), since it determines the form of the key-signature. The key-signature consists of sharps or flats placed upon the degrees corresponding to the black digitalis of the keyboard that are to be used; their number and position show also the position of the key-note. The key-signature of a minor key is the same as that of its relative major key. A key-signature made up of sharps is called a *sharp signature*; one made up of flats is called a *flat signature*. The key-signature may be altered in the course of the piece. In this case a heavy bar is inserted, and the sharps or flats that are not to continue in force are nullified by cancels (naturals) prefixed to the new signature. The key-signatures most in use with the common G and F clefs are as follows:



Some slight variations in the above forms occur. (See *key*, *key-signature*, and *circle of keys* (under *circle*)). The rhythmic signature, or time-signature, consists of two numerals, the upper of which indicates the number of principal beats in the measure, and the lower the kind of note chosen to represent one such beat. (See *rhythm*, and *rhythmic signature* (under *rhythmical*)). The key-signature is usually repeated at the beginning of every brace; but the rhythmic signature is given but once.

8. In *entom.*, a mark resembling a letter; one of two marks of a signate surface.

**signature** (sig'nā-tūr), *v. t.* [*< signature*, *n.*] To mark out; distinguish.

Those who, by the order of Providence and situation of life, have been *signature*d to intellectual professions.

G. Cheyne, Regimen, p. 30. (*Latham*.)

**signature-line** (sig'nā-tūr-līn), *n.* In *printing*, the line at the bottom of the page in which the signature-mark is placed.

**signature-mark** (sig'nā-tūr-mārk), *n.* Same as *signature*, 5.

**signaturist** (sig'nā-tūr-ist), *n.* [*< signature* + *-ist*.] One who holds to the doctrine of signatures. See *signature*, 2. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 6.

**sign-board** (sin'bōrd), *n.* A board on which a notice is fixed, as of one's place of business,

of goods for sale, or of warning against trespass.

No swinging *sign-board* creaked from cottage elm To stay his steps with faintness overcome.

Wordsworth, Guilt and Sorrow, st. 16.

**signer** (sī'nēr), *n.* [*= D. G. Sw. Dan. signet*, *< F. signet*, a signet, seal, stamp, OF. *sinet*, *sinet* = *Fr. signet* = *Pg. sinete* = *It. segnetto*, *< ML. signetum*, dim. of *L. signum*, a sign, token: see *sign*.] 1. A seal, especially a private seal, used instead of signing the name, or in addition to it, for verification of papers or the like. The signet in Scotland is a seal by which royal warrants connected with the administration of justice were formerly authenticated. Hence the title of *writers to the signet* or *clerks of the signet*, a class of legal practitioners in Edinburgh who formerly had important privileges, which are now nearly abolished. They act generally as agents or attorneys in conducting causes before the Court of Session. In English administration the signet is one of the seals for the authentication of royal grants, which before the abolition of the signet-office in 1848 was there affixed to documents before passing the privy seal, but it is not now required.

I had my father's *signet* in my purse,

Which was the model of that Danish seal.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 49.

2. The stamp of a signet; an impression made by or as if by a signet. "But will my lord's commands bear us out if we use violence?" "Tush, man! here is the *signet*," answered Varney. Scott, Kenilworth, xli. Ye shrink from the *signet* of care on my brow. Bryant, I cannot forget.

**signed** (sig'nēd), *a.* [*< signet* + *-ed*.] Stamped or marked with a signet.

**signed-ring** (sig'nēd-rīng), *n.* A seal-ring the seal of which is a signet, or private seal.

**signifer** (sig'nī-fer), *n.* [*ML. signifer*, the zodiac, *< L. signifer*, sign-bearing, stary, *< signum*, a mark or token, + *ferre*, bear, carry.] The zodiac. [A common word with the old astronomers.] *Signifer* his candels sheweth brighte. Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1020.

**signifiable** (sig'nī-fī-ā-bl), *a.* [*< signify* + *-able*.] That may be signified; capable of being represented by signs or symbols.

Now what is it that is directly *signifiable* in the world about us? Evidently, the separate acts and qualities of sensible objects, and nothing else.

Whitney, in Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 766.

**significance**, *n.* [*ME. signifiante*, *significance*, *< OF. signifiante*: see *significance*.] Same as *significance*.

A straw for alle swevenes [dreams] *significances*!

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 362.

And thus ye may knowe whiche were gode men and worthy, whan ye se the *significance* of the voyde place.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), I. 60.

**significance** (sig'nī-fī-kāns), *n.* [*OF. signifi-  
cance*, a later form, partly conformed to the *L.*, of *significancia*, *significancia*, *significancia* (*> ME. signifiante*, *significancia*) = *Pr. signifiante*, *significancia* = *It. significanza*, *< L. significatia*, meaning, force, energy, significance, *< signifi-  
cant* (-t)s, meaning, significant: see *significant*.]

1. That which is signified; purport; covert sense; real or implied meaning; that which may be inferred in regard to any state of things from any circumstance: as, the *significance* of a metaphor, of a chance remark, of a look, of behavior.—2. Importance; more strictly, importance as significant of something interesting, but also, frequently, importance as affecting considerable interests: as, the great *significance* of many small things.

All their endeavours, either of persuasion or force, are of little *significance*.

Bacon, Moral Fables, v., Expl.

The Rubicon, we know, was a very insignificant stream to look at; its *significance* lay entirely in certain invisible conditions.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, lxxxii.

You never know what life means till you die: Even throughout life, 'tis death that makes life live, Gives it whatever the *significance*.

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 304.

3. The character of being significant: force of meaning; distinct signification; expressiveness.—*syn.* *Significance*, *Signification*, *Meaning*. *Meaning* is the most general; it may apply to persons, but not the other words: as, what was his *meaning*? *Signification* is closer than *significance*; *significance* is especially the quality of signifying something, while *signification* is generally that which is signified: as, he attached a great deal of *significance* to this fact; what is the *signification* of D. C. L.?

**significancy** (sig'nī-fī-kān-sī), *n.* [*As signifi-  
cance* (see *cy*).] Same as *significance*: chiefly in sense 3 of that word.



I have been admiring the wonderful *significancy* of that word perscution, and what various interpretations it hath acquired. *Swift*, Letter concerning the Sacramental Test.

**significant** (sig-nif'i-kant), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. \**significans* = Sp. Pg. It. *significante*, < L. *significans* (t-), ppr. of *significare*, show by signs, indicate, signify: see *signify*.] I. *a.* 1. Signifying something; conveying a meaning; having a purport; expressivo; implying some character, and not merely denotative: as, a *significant* word or sound.—2. Serving as a sign or indication; having a special or covert meaning; suggestive; meaning: as, a *significant* gesture; a *significant* look.

To add to religious duties such rites and ceremonies as are *significant* is to institute new sacraments. *Hooker*. (Johnson.)

He [Drummond] lived and died, in the *significant* language of one of his countrymen, in bad Christian, but in good Protestant. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

3. Important; notable; weighty; more strictly, important for what it indicates, but also, often, important in its consequences: opposed to *insignificant*: as, a *significant* oment.

Arsenic acid can be evaporated oven to dryness in presence of hydrochloric acid without danger of *significant* volatilization. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XL, 69.

**Significant figures**, the succession of figures in the ordinary notation of a number neglecting all the elphers between the decimal point and the figure not a elpher nearest to the decimal point.

II. *n.* That which is *significant*; a meaning, sign, or indication. [Rare.]

Since you are tongue-tied and so loath to speak, In dumb *significances* proclaim your thoughts. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., II. 4. 20.

In my glass *significances* there are Of things that may to gladness turn this weeping. *Wordsworth*, The Egyptian Maid.

**significantly** (sig-nif'i-kant-li), *adv.* In a *significant* manner; so as to convey meaning or signification; meaningly; expressively; so as to signify more than merely appears.

**significative** (sig-nif'i-kät), *n.* [= It. *significato*, < L. *significatus*, ppr. of *significare*, show by signs, indicate: see *signify*.] In *logic*, one of several characters (less properly also objects) signified by a common term.

"All tyrants are miserable," "an mlser is rich," are universal propositions, and their subjects are, therefore, said to be distributed, being understood to stand, each, for the whole of its *significatives*: but "some islands are fertile," "all tyrants are not assassinated," are particular, and their subjects, consequently, not distributed, being taken to stand for a part only of their *significatives*. *Whately*, Logic, II. II. § 1.

**Formal signicate**. See *formal*.

**signification** (sig-ni-fi-kä'shon), *n.* [*ME.* *signification*, *significatioun*, < OF. *signification*, *significatioun*, F. *signification* = Pr. *significatio* = Sp. *significacion* = Pg. *significacão* = It. *significazione*, < L. *significatio* (n-), a signifying, indication, expression, sign, token, meaning, emphasis, < *significare*, ppr. *significatus*, mean, signify: see *signify*.] 1. The act of signifying or making known; expression or indication of meaning in any manner. [Rare.]

All speaking or *signification* of one's mind implies an act or address of one man to another. *South*.

2. A fact as signified; an established or intended meaning; the import of anything by which thought is or may be communicated; connotation, or logical comprehension; implication; senso: as, the *signification* of a word or a gesture; the *significations* of mathematical and other conventional signs.

Words in their primary . . . *signification* stand for nothing but the ideas in the mind of him that uses them. *Locke*, Human Understanding, III. II. 2.

3†. *Significanee*; occult meaning; a fact us inferable from a phenomenon of which it is said to be the *signification*.

Nevertheless, the dragon had grete *significacion* in himself, for it be-tokened the kynge Arthur and his power. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 393.

4. Importance; consequence; significant import. *Hallivell*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Therefore send after all the gode men of the tonde to see the bataille, for it hath grete *significacion*. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), I. 38.

5. In *French-Canadian law*, the act of giving notice; notification.—**Formal signification**. See *formal*.—**Syn.** 2. *Meaning*, etc. See *significance*.

**significative** (sig-nif'i-kä-tiv), *a.* [*ME.* *significativus*, denoting, signifying, < L. *significare*, ppr. *significatus*, mean, signify: see *signify*.] 1. Serving as an external sign or symbol of some fact; having a representative signification; intentionally suggestive and almost declaratory; showing forth an internal meaning.

In the creation it was part of the office of the sun and moon to be *significative*; he created them for signs as well as for seasons. *Donne*, Sermons, II.

2. *Significant*; serving as a premise from which some state of things may be inferred; conveying a covert meaning.

On the night of the 8th of September, Egmont received another most *significative* and mysterious warning. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 122.

**significatively** (sig-nif'i-kä-tiv-li), *adv.* In a *significative* manner; so as to represent, express, or convey by an external sign or indication.

This sentence must either be taken tropically, that bread may be the body of Christ *significatively*, or else it is plainly absurd and impossible.

*Abp. Usher*, Ans. to a Challenge made by n Jesuit, III.

**significativeness** (sig-nif'i-kä-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being *significative*. *Westminster Rev.*

**significator** (sig-nif'i-kä-tor), *n.* [= F. *significateur* = Sp. Pg. *significador* = It. *significatore*, < ML. *significator*, < L. *significare*, signify: see *signify*.] One who or that which signifies or makes known by words, signs, etc.; in *astrology*, specifically, a planet ruling a house; especially, the lord of the ascendant (which is the *significator* of life); the npheta. See the quotation.

The planet which is lord of the house which rules the matter inquired after is the *significator* of the querent; the lord of the ascendant is the general *significator* of the querent. *W. Lilly*, Introd. to Astrology, App., p. 314.

**significatory** (sig-nif'i-kä-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *significatorio*, < LL. *significatorius*, denoting, signifying, < L. *significare*, signify: see *signify*.] I. *a.* Having signification or meaning; significant or signficative. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

II. *n.*; pl. *significatories* (-riz). That which botokens, signifies, or represents.

Here is a double *significatory* of the spirit, a word and a sign. *Jer. Taylor*.

**significavit** (sig-ni-fi-kä-vit), *n.* [*L.* *significavit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *significare*, signify: see *signify*.] In *eccles. law*, a writ, now obsolete, issuing out of Chancery upon certificate given by the ordinary of a man's standing excommunicate by the space of forty days, for the keeping of him in prison till he submit himself to the authority of the church: so called from the first word of the body of the writ. *Wharton*.

If it be for defect of appearance, take me out a special *significavit*. *Middleton*, The Phoenix, II. 3.

**signifier** (sig-ni-fi-ēr), *n.* One who or that which signifies, indicates, or makes known.

In peace he [King Edwin of Northumberland] was preceded by his *signifier*. *Poole*, Hist. Eng., p. 122.

**signify** (sig-ni-fi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *signified*, ppr. *signifying*. [*ME.* *signifien*, *significen*, *signifyen*, *signifien*, < OF. *signifier*, F. *signifier* = Pr. *significar*, < Sp. Pg. *significar* = It. *significare*, < L. *significare*, show by signs, signify, mean, < *signum*, a sign, + *facere*, make: see *signum* and *fact*.] I. *trans.* 1. To be a sign or token of (a fact or pretended fact); represent or suggest, either naturally or conventionally; be-token; mean.

What thing that signo could *signify*. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

Let him have some plaster, or some loam, or some rough-cast about him, to *signify* wall. *Shak.*, M. N. D., III. 1. 71.

It is a great mercy, that *signifies* a final and universal acquittance. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 64.

The old Greek word [*poeytus*] which *signifieth* to keepe a voyse. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 65.

John the Baptist is call'd an Angel, which in Greeke *signifies* a Messenger. *Milton*, On Def. of Humm. Remonst.

Happiness *signifies* a gratified state of all the faculties. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 16.

2. To import, in the Paracelsian sense. See *signature*, 2.

Then took he up his garland, and did shew What every flower, as country-people hold, Did *signify*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, I. 2.

3. To import relatively; have the purport or bearing of; matter in regard to (something expressed or implied): as, that *signifies* little or nothing to us; it *signifies* much.

Why should their [the Sadducees'] opposition *signify* any thing against so full a stream running down from the first and purest Antiquity? *Sillimflect*, Sermons, II. 1.

Talwar!—what *signifies* kneeling, when you know I must have you? *Sheridan*, The Rivals, IV. 2.

4. To make known by signs, speech, or action; communicate; give notice of; announce; declare.

Then Paul . . . entered into the temple, to *signify* the accomplishment of the days of purification. *Acts* xxii. 20.

He sent and *signified* it by his angel unto his servant John. *Rev.* I. 1.

Pray you *signify* Unto your patron I am here.

*B. Jonson*, Volpone, III. 2.

5†. To exhibit as a sign or representation; make as a similitude.

The picture of the greatest of them is *signified* in the Mappe. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 120.

=*Syn.* To manifest, intimate, denote, imply, indicate.

II. *intrans.* To have import or meaning; be of consequence; matter.

Well, and pray now—not that it *signifies*—what might the gentleman say? *Sheridan*, The Critic, I. 1.

Reuben Butler! he hasna in his pouch the value o' the auld black coat he wears—but it diana *signify*. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvi.

We ask for long life, but 'tis deep life, or grand moments, that *signify*. *Emerson*, Works and Days.

**signifying** (sig-ni-fi-ing), *p. a.* Having expressive force; significant. [Rare.]

If the words be but becoming, and *signifying*, and the sense gentle, there is juice; but where that wanteth, the language is thin, flagging, poor, starved. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

**signinum** (sig-ni-num), *n.* [*L.*, abbr. of *opus Signinum*, 'work of Signia'; neut. of *Signinus*, of Signia, an ancient town in Latium, now Segui.] See *opus signinum*, under *opus*.

**signior**, *n.* See *signior*.

**signiorize**, *v.* See *signiorize*.

**signiory**, *n.* See *signiory*.

**signless** (sin'les), *a.* [*sign* + *-less*.] 1. Making no sign or manifestation; quiet; passivo. [Rare.]

Poems . . . Which moved me in secret, as the sap is moved In still March branches, *signless* as a stone. *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, viii.

2. Having no algebraical sign, or being essentially positive, like the modulus of an imaginary, a tensor, etc.

Matter or mass is *signless*.

*II. Farquhar*, in Science, III. 700.

**signor** (sē'nyor), *n.* [Also *signior*, *signore*; < It. *signore*, sir, a lord = Sp. *señor* = Pg. *senhor* = F. *seigneur*: see *senior*, *seignior*, *sire*, *sir*, *schor*.] 1. An Italian lord or gentleman; specifically, a member of a class or body of ruling magistrates or senators in one of the old Italian republics.

Most potent, grave, and reverend *signiors*, My very noble and approved good masters. *Shak.*, Othello, I. 3. 77.

The legislative authority of Genoa is lodged in the great senate, consisting of *signors*. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 346.

Hence—2. A lord or gentleman in general; a man of aristocratic rank or associations.

I have all that's requisite To the making up of a *signior*. *Mansinger*, Great Duke of Florence, III. 1.

3. [*cap.*] An Italian title of respect or address for a man, contracted from *Signore* before a name, equivalent to *Schior* in Spanish, *Senhor* in Portuguese, *Monsieur* or *M.* in French, *Mister* or *Mr.* in English, *Herr* in German, etc.

**Signora** (sē-nyō'ri), *n.* [*It.* *signora*, a lady, fem. of *signore*; = Sp. *señora* = Pg. *senhora*: see *signor*.] An Italian title of address or respect for a woman, equivalent to *Madam*, *Mrs.*

**Signorina** (sē-nyō-rē'ri), *n.* [*It.*, a young lady, miss; dim. of *signora*: see *Signora*.] An Italian title of respect for a young woman, equivalent to *Miss* in English, *Mademoiselle* in French, etc.

**signory** (sē'nyor-i), *n.* See *signiory*.

**sign-painter** (sin'pän'tēr), *n.* A painter of signs for tradesmen, etc.

**sign-post** (sin'pöst), *n.* A post holding a sign. Specifically—(a) A post having on arm from which a sign hangs or swings, as before a tavern. (b) A guide-post.

No [the comle man] turned round *signposts* and made them point the wrong way, in order to send people whither they did not wish to go. *W. Desant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 100.

**sign-symbol** (sin'sim'böl), *n.* A symbol denoting a row or matrix of plus and minus signs.

**signum** (sig-num), *n.*; pl. *signa* (-ni) [*L.*, a mark, sign: see *signi*.] In *Saxon law*, a cross prefixed to a charter or deed as evidence of assent.

**sigterite** (sig'tēr-ite), *n.* A silicate of aluminum and sodium, corresponding in composition to an anhydrous natrolite. In physical characters it is allied to the felspars. It occurs in granular form in cleveite-syenite in the island of Sigterö in the Langesundfjord, southern Norway.

**sikt**, *a.* A Middle English form of *sick*l.

**sika** (sē'ki), *n.* A kind of deer found in Japan. **sike**l (sik), *n.* [See also *syke*, *syk*, < ME. *sike*, prob. not < AS. *sic*, *sich* (Sommer), a furrow, gutter, rivulet, but < Icel. *sik*, mod. *siki*, a ditch, trench; prob. connected with AS. *signon*, E. *sie*,



*sig*, fall, sink: see *sic*, *sig*.] 1. A small stream of water; a rill; a gutter.—2. A marshy bottom with a small stream in it. [Scotch and North. Eng. in both uses.]

*sike*<sup>2</sup>, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *sigh*<sup>1</sup>.

*sike*<sup>3</sup>, *a.* A Middle English form of *sick*<sup>1</sup>.

*sikeri*, *sikerly*, *sikernesst*. Middle English spellings of *sicker*, *sickly*, *sickness*.

*Sikh* (*sēk*), *n.* [Formerly also *Seikh*, *Seekh*, *Sech*, *Sieque*, *Syc*, *Sylke*, *Sike*; < Hind. *Sikh*, lit. 'a disciple,' the distinctive name of the disciples of Nanak Shah, who founded the sect.] A member of a politico-religious community of India, founded near Lahore about 1500 as a sect based on the principles of monotheism and human brotherhood. Under their hereditary theocratic chiefs the Sikhs were organized into a political and military force, and in the eighteenth century formed a confederation of states in the Punjab, collectively called Khalsa; their power was greatly developed in the beginning of the nineteenth century by Runjeet Singh. The Punjab was annexed to British India in 1849, after the two Sikh wars of 1845-6 and 1848-9.

*Sikhism* (*sē'kizim*), *n.* [*Sikh* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The religious system and practices of the Sikhs, as taught in the Sikh Scriptures, the "Adi-Granth," compiled by the immediate successors of Nanak, their founder. The system embodies an attempt to combine the leading doctrines of Brahmanism and Mohammedanism.

*siklaton*, *n.* A variant of *ciclaton*.

*Sikyonian*, *a.* Same as *Sicyonian*.

*sil* (*sīl*), *n.* [= *F.* *Sp. sil*, < *L. sil*, a kind of yellowish earth.] A kind of yellowish earth used as a pigment by ancient painters; yellow ochre.—*Sil* atticus, an ancient name for red ochre.

*silage* (*sī'lāj*), *n.* [*silo* + *-age*.] Feed for cattle prepared by treatment in a silo; ensilage. [Recent.]

Many agriculturists . . . have not the least doubt as to the superiority of *silage* over hay.

*Nature*, XXXVII. 212.

*silage* (*sī'lāj*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *silaged*, pp. *silaging*. [*silage*, *n.*] To make silage of; treat in a silo. [Recent.]

Any grass in excess of the requirements of the stock could be *silaged*. *The Field*, Dec. 10, 1885. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

*Silau* (*sī'lā-us*), *n.* [NL. (Bessor, 1820), < *L. silau*, an umbelliferous plant, said to be *Aptium graveolens*.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Umbelliferae* and tribe *Seselinæ*, closely allied to the lovage (*Ligusticum*), and distinguished by its yellowish flowers and inconspicuous or obsolete oil-tubes. The two species are natives of Europe and Siberia. They are smooth perennials, bearing minutely decompound leaves with the segments narrow and entire, and compound umbels with involucres of many small bractlets, but the bracts of the involucre are only one or two or absent. For *S. pratensis*, see *meadow-rasbidge*.

*silch*, *n.* Same as *scalph*. [Scotch.]

*sile*<sup>1</sup> (*sīl*), *v.* [Formerly also *syle*; < ME. *silen*, *sylen*, < MLG. *silen*, LG. *silen*, *silen* = G. *silen*, let off water, filter. = Sw. *sila*, filter; with freq. formative -*l*, from the simple verb seen in AS. \**sihan*, *scōn*, etc., let full, drip, etc.: see *sic*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *silt*.] *I. trans.* To strain, as milk; pass through a strainer or anything similar; filter. [Old and prov. Eng.]

The ewere thurgh towle *syles* clene,  
His water into the bussinges shene.  
*Deepest Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 322.

*II. intrans.* 1. To flow down; drop; fall; sink. [Old and prov. Eng.]

The kyng for that care coldt at his hert,  
And siket full sore with *sylyng* of teris.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1307.

2. To settle down; compose or calm one's self.

Thau [they] *sylen* to sitte vpon silko wedis,  
Hadyen wyn for to wale & wordes ynow.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 372.

3. To pass; go.

Jason full lusty and Joly knyghtes moo, . . .  
Wonen vpon wyly vpon wale horses,  
*Silen* to the cille softly and faire.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1160.

4. To boil gently; simmer. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

*sile*<sup>2</sup> (*sīl*), *n.* [= MLG. *sīl* = G. *siehl*, a drain, sewer; from the verb.] 1. A sieve.—2. A strainer or colander for liquids.—3. That which is sifted or strained; hence, settlings; sediment; filth. *Halliwel*.

*sile*<sup>3</sup> (*sīl*), *n.* Same as *sill*<sup>2</sup>.

*sile*<sup>4</sup> (*sīl*), *n.* A dialectal variant of *soil*<sup>1</sup>.

*sile*<sup>5</sup> (*sīl*), *n.* [Also *sill*; origin obscure.] A young herring. *Day*. [Prov. Eng.]

*silenal* (*sī-lē'nāl*), *a.* Typified by the genus *Silene*: as, the *silenal* alliance. *Lindley*.

*silence* (*sī'lens*), *n.* [*ME. silence*, *sylenec*, < OF. (and F.) *silence* = Fr. *silenci*, *m.*, *silencia*, *f.*, = Sp. Pg. *silencio* = It. *silenzio*, < *L. silentium*, a being silent, *silencee*, < *silenti* (*-t*), *silenti*: see *silent*.] 1. The state of being or keeping silent; forbearance or restraint of sound; abstinence from speech or other noise; muteness; reticence: as, to listen in *silence*; the chairman rapped for *silence*.

Be cheek'd for *silence*,  
But never tax'd for speech.  
*Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1. 76.

At one end of the table sat Longfellow, . . . whose *silence* was better than many another man's conversation.

O. W. Holmes, Emerson, viii.

2. Absence of sound or noise; general stillness within the range or the power of hearing: as, the *silence* of midnight; the *silence* of the tomb.

The night's dead *silence*

Will well become such sweet-complaining grievance.

*Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 2. 85.

A *silence* soon pervaded the camp, as deep as that which reigned in the vast forest by which it was environed.

J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, 1.

3. Absence of mention: as, the *silence* of Scripture (on a particular subject); oblivion; obscurity.

Eternal *silence* be their doom. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 335.

A few more days, and this essay will follow the Defensio Populi to the dust and *silence* of the upper shelf.

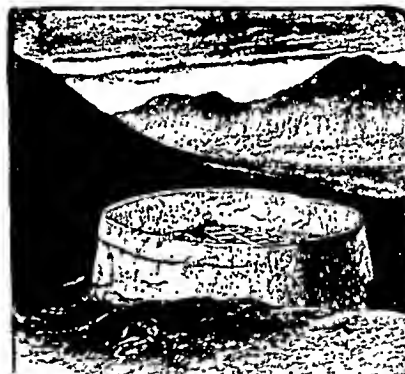
Macaulay, Milton.

4. In distilled spirits, want of flavor and odor; flatness; deadness. See *silent spirit*, under *silent*. [Rare.]

The Scotch manufacturer may, if he will, employ damaged grain, potatoes, molasses refuse, and various other waste products to yield the silent spirit, since, owing to its *silence*, there is no possibility of detecting afterwards from what source it has been obtained.

Spon's Encey. Manuf., i. 220.

5. In music, same as *rest*<sup>1</sup>. 8.—Amyclæan *silence*. See *Amyclæan*.—Tower of *silence*, a tower, generally built about 25 feet high, on which the Parsees



Tower of Silence of Perses, near Teheran.

expose the bodies of their dead to be stripped of flesh by vultures. These towers are usually so arranged that the denuded bones fall through a grating into a pit, whence they are removed for burial. At Bombay, the principal seat of the Parsees, a number of towers of *silence* stand in a garden on a high hill.—*Syn.* See *silent*.

*silence* (*sī'lens*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *silenced*, pp. *silencing*. [*Silence*, *n.*] 1. To cause to be or keep silent; put or bring to silence; restrain from speech or noise; stop the noise of: as, to *silence* a battery or a gun-boat.

Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace,  
To *silence* envious tongues.  
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 446.

It is the little rift within the lute  
That by and by will make the music mute,  
And ever widening slowly *silence* all.  
*Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

2. To restrain from speech about something; cause or induce to be silent on a particular subject or class of subjects; make silent or speechless, as by restraint of privilege or license, or by unanswerable argument.

Is it therefore  
The ambassador is *silenced*?  
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1. 97.

Complaints being made against him unto the Bishop's court, he was for a while then put under the circumstances of a *silenced* minister. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., iii. 1. Hence—3. To make quiescent; put at rest or into abeyance; stop the activity of: as, to *silence* one's conscience.

Had they duly considered the extent of infinite knowledge and power, these would have *silenced* their scruples.  
*D. Rogers*.

They have made the happy discovery that the way to *silence* religious disputes is to take no notice of them.

*Jefferson*, Notes on Virginia (1797), p. 268.

*silency* (*sī'lgē-sī*), *n.* [As *silence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *silence*. [Rare.]

And, in love's *silency*,

Whisper each other, Lord, what a back hath he!  
*Lenton's Tunes of Court Anagrammatist* (1634). (*Nares*.)

*Silene* (*sī-lē'nē*), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), so called in allusion to the frequent sticky exudation on its stems; < *L. Silenus*, *Silenus*: see *Silenus*.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Caryophyllaceae*, type of the tribe *Sileneae*. It is characterized by flowers usually with a ten-nerved five-toothed club-shaped ovary or inflated calyx, five spreading petals upon erect and slender claws commonly with two small scales, ten stamens, and a stalked ovary with one cell, a free central placenta, and usually three styles, the capsule opening at the top by six or by three short valves to discharge the numerous opaque and roughened seeds. About 480 species have been described, but only about 250 are now thought to be distinct. They are annual or perennial herbs of great variety of habit, tall and erect, tufted or procumbent, or partial climbers with narrow entire opposite leaves, and pink, scarlet, white, or variously colored flowers, commonly in cymes or in one-sided spikes disposed in a terminal panicle. They are abundant in Asia north of the tropics, and in southern Europe and northern Africa, and there are about 12 species in South Africa. Besides 5 or 6 introduced species in the Atlantic border, the United States contains about 32 species, chiefly in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific region, about half of which are nearly or quite confined to California. Most of the species are known as *catch-fly*. Many are cultivated for their flowers, especially *S. viscosa* and *S. Schafta*, with *S. Armeria*, the sweetwilliam or Lobel's catch-fly, native of the south of Europe. *S. Pennsylvanica*, a glutinous early-flowering species, is the wild pink of the eastern United States (see cut under *anthophore*). (For *S. Virginica*, see *fire-pink*, under *pink*.) Many species with an inflated bladder-like calyx are known in general as *campion*, among which *S. Otites*, abundant in sands of eastern Europe and known as *Spanish campion*, is used as an astringent. (For *S. acaulis*, also known in England as *cushion-pink*, see *moss-campion*.) *S. Cucubatus* (*S. inflata*), the bladder-campion, is a wide-spread species of Europe, central and northern Asia, now introduced in the Atlantic United States. It is also called *behen* and *spitting-poppy*; also, from the shape of its calyx, in America *cowbell*; in England *knopbottle* and *whitebottle*. *S. maritima* of the English coast (perhaps a variety of the last) has been called *witches' thimble*.

*Sileneae* (*sī-lē'nē-ē*), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), < *Silene* + *-ae*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants of the order *Caryophyllaceae*. It is characterized by flowers with a united and more or less tubular four- or five-toothed calyx, five petals with spreading border and a slender claw often bearing two scales at its summit, usually ten stamens, two or more styles separate to the base—the ovary, stamens, and petals all commonly elevated on a stalk-like gynophore or continuation of the receptacle. It includes 11 genera, all natives of the Old World except certain species of *Dianthus* and *Silene*. (See also *Saponaria*, *Lychnis*, and *Gypsophylla*.) Most of the genera are cultivated for their ornamental flowers, as the pink, catchfly, etc., which resemble saucer-shaped flowers, as phlox, in form, but are composed of separate petals.

*silent* (*sī'lent*), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *syilent*; = It. *silente*, < *L. silenti* (*-t*), pp. of *silere*, be silent; cf. Goth. \**silan*, in comp. *ana-silan*, become silent; cf. *seld*.] *I. a.* Not speaking, or making a noise with the voice; withholding or restraining vocal sounds; mute; dumb; speechless: as, a *silent* spectator; *silent* watchers.

O my God, I cry in the daytime, but thou hearest not;  
and in the night season, and am not *silent*. *Ps.* xxii. 2.  
Hear me for my cause, and be *silent* that you may hear.  
*Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 14.

2. In a restricted use, not given to speaking; using few words; not loquacious.

Ulysses, ho adds, was the most eloquent and the most *silent* of men. *W. Broome*.

3. Not speaking about some specified thing; withholding mention or statement; saying nothing; uncommunicative.

This new-created world, whereof in hell  
Fancie is not *silent*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 938.

It is very extraordinary that ancient authors should be so *silent* in relation to Heliopolis.

*Poeycke*, Description of the East, II. i. 107.

4. Lacking authority or ability to speak, as about something of personal concern; not having a voice; disqualified for speech: as, a *silent* partner in a firm (see *partner*); the *silent* part of creation.—5. Not uttered or expressed with the voice; unmarked by utterance or demonstrative speech; unspoken; unspoken: as, *silent* agency or endurance; *silent* opposition; a *silent* letter (see below).

I wish, my liege,

You had only in your *silent* judgment tried it.

*Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1. 171.

Her eyes are homes of *silent* prayer.

*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xxii.

6. Free from or unattended by noise or sound; marked by stillness; quiet: as, *silent* woods; a *silent* assembly.



Which, sparkling on the silent waves, does seeme more bright.  
Like starry light,  
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 78.

If you find yourself approaching to the silent tomb, Sir, think of me.  
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit.

**Silent-alarm system.** See *fire-alarm telegraph*, under *fire-alarm*.—**Silent letter**, a letter of a word which is not sounded or pronounced in the enunciation of the word, as the *b* in *doubt*, the *e* in *victual*, the *d* in *handsome*, the second of the two like consonants in *ebb*, *odd*, *off*, etc. The silent letter may be wholly useless, as in the above examples, or it may serve as an accidental or conventional index of the sound given to some adjacent letter: thus, the *e* in *bate*, *mete*, *bite*, *note*, *mute*, etc., is silent, but it indicates that the preceding vowel is long; the *e* in *indict*, the *g* in *sign*, the *l* in *balin*, etc., serve a similar purpose. Silent letters are traditional, representing sounds that once existed in the word, either in English or in the original tongue (as the *p* and *l* in *psalm*, pronounced in Latin *psalmus*, Greek *ψαλμός*), though often, as in this case, artificially restored after having been omitted (AS. *scalm*, ME. *salm*, *saume*), or have been foisted in to suit some false etymology or erroneous analogy, as the *l* in *cold*, the *g* in *foreign*, the *p* in *plarmigan*, etc. The proportion of silent letters in the present English spelling is about 12½ per cent.—**Silent spirit**, distilled spirit which is nearly or quite destitute of flavor and odor. Compare *silence*, 4.—**Silent system**, a system of prison discipline which imposes entire silence among the prisoners, even when assembled together.—**Silent Week**, Holy Week. Also *Still Week*.—**The Silent Sister**, an ironical name of Ireland.—**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Silent*, *Tacturn*, *Dumb*, *Mute*. *Silent* expresses the fact of not speaking, *tacturn* the habitual disposition to refrain from speaking. *Dumb* strictly implies lack of the organs of speech, or defect in them, or lack of the power of speaking, while *mute* implies some special cause; hence *deaf-mute* is thought by many a better name than *deaf-and-dumb person* for one who does not speak on account of deafness; an idol is *dumb*, not *mute*. Under figurative extension *mute*, *dumb*, and *silent* are often used outside of the lines here indicated. In such freer use there is an advance in strength from *silent* to *mute* and from *mute* to *dumb*: as, *silent* from abstraction; *mute* with astonishment; *struck dumb* with horror.

II. n. 1. A silent period. [Rare.]

Deep night, dark night, the silent of the night.  
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 4. 19.

2. A short-circuit switch attached to an electric alarm, which when closed prevents the alarm from acting.

If the peg is removed, or axis turned, . . . the short circuit is broken, and the current passes through the coil. A switch of this kind attached to an alarm is called a *silent*.  
R. S. Culley, Pract. Elec., p. 179.

**silentiary** (sil'en/shi-ā-ri), n. [*LL. silentiarius*, a confidential domestic servant, a privy counselor, < *L. silentium*, stillness, silence: see *silence*.] 1. One appointed to keep silence and order, especially in a court of justice or a public assembly.

The *silentiary*, to call attention, strikes one of them [columns] with his staff.  
Seebohm, Eng. VII. Community, p. 240.

2. A privy counselor; one sworn not to divulge secrets of state; as, Paul the *Silentiary* (Paulus *Silentarius*), an officer of Justinian's court.

Afterwards he [the emperor] sent his rescript by Eustathius, the *silentiary*, again confirming it.  
Barrow, Pope's Supremacy, vi. § 16 (fr. from Basilianus).

**silentious** (sil'en/shus), a. [= *F. silencieux* = *Sp. Pg. silencioso* = *It. silenzioso*, < *LL. silentiosus*, perfectly still or silent, < *L. silentium*, stillness, silence: see *silence*.] Habitually silent; taciturn; reticent. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**silently** (sil'ent-li), adv. In a silent manner; without speech or noise; not soundingly or noisily; mutely; quietly.

**silence** (sil'ent-nes), n. The state or condition of being silent; stillness; silence.

The moonlight steeped in silence  
The steady weathercock.  
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, vi.

**Silenus** (sil'ē-nus), n. [*L.*, < *Gr. Σειληνός*, *Silenus* (see *def.*).] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, a divinity of Asiatic origin, the foster-father of Bacchus, and leader of the satyrs, but very frequently merely one of a number of kindred attendants in the Dionysiac thiasus. He was represented as a robust, full-bearded old man, hairy and with pointed ears, frequently in a state of intoxication, often riding on an ass and carrying a cantharus or other wine-vessel.



Silenus.—Marble in the Glyptothek, Munich.

The *Sileni* and *Sylvans* and *Fauns*,  
And the *Nymphs* of the woods and waves.  
Shelley, Hymn of Pan.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Eucnemidae*. Same as *Anelastes*. Latreille.—3. In *mammal.*, a genus of macaques, named from *Macacus silenus*, the wanderer.

**silery** (sil'e-ri), n. A variant of *cilery*, *celure*.

**silesia** (sil'ē-shi-ā), n. [*Silesia* (G. *Schlesien*), a province of Prussia and of Austria.] 1. A fine brown holland, originally made in Silesia and now produced in England: it is glazed for window-shades or roller-blinds. *Dict. of Needlework*.—2. A thin cotton cloth, commonly twilled, used for linings for women's dresses and men's garments.

**Silesian** (sil'ē-shān), a. and n. [*Silesia* (see *def.*) + *-an*.] I. a. Pertaining to or characteristic of Silesia, a territory divided into the provinces of Austrian and Prussian Silesia, the latter much the larger.—**Silesian bole**. See *bole*, 2.—**Silesian wars**, three wars waged by Frederick the Great of Prussia against Austria, in 1740–42, 1744–5, and 1756–63, ostensibly for the possession of Silesia. Each war terminated favorably for Prussia, and the greater part of Silesia was permanently acquired. In the third war, generally known as the Seven Years' War, Austria, France, Russia, Saxony, and Sweden were allied against Prussia, which received subsidies from Great Britain.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Silesia.

**silex** (sil'ēks), n. [= *F. silex*, *silice* = *Sp. Pg. silice*, *silica* = *It. selce*, *silice*, flint, < *L. silex* (*silic-*), flint.] Same as *silica*.

**silfbergite** (silf'berg-it), n. [*Silfberg* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] In *mineral.*, a manganese mineral belonging to the amphibole or hornblende group, found at Vester-Silfberg in Sweden.

**silgreen** (sil'grēn), n. A dialectal variant of *seugreen*.

**silhouette** (sil'ē-et'), n. [= *D. Dan. silhouet* = *Sw. G. silhuett*, < *F. silhouette*, a profile portrait in black, so called after Étienne de Silhouette, French minister of finance in 1759, whose rigid public economy, intended to avert national bankruptcy, caused his name to be applied to things cheap, especially to things made ostensibly cheap in derision of him.] 1. Originally, a portrait in black or some other uniform tint, sometimes varied as to the hair or other parts by lighter lines or a lightening of shade, showing the profile as cast by a candle on a sheet of paper; hence, any opaque portrait, design, or image in profile. Silhouette portraits were very common throughout the early years of the nineteenth century, and are often cut out of black paper.

As he entered the parlor his eye caught upon two *silhouettes*, . . . black profiles, with the lights done in gold—about as poor resemblances of humanity as could be conceived.  
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxiv.  
There was a sticking-plaster *silhouette* of him in the widow's bedroom.  
Thackeray, Bluebeard's Ghost.  
2. Opaque representation or exhibition in profile; the figure made by the shadow or shadowy outline of an object; shadow.

The cat's dark *silhouette* on the wall  
A couchant tiger's seemed to fall.  
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

En or in *silhouette*, shown in outline, or in uniform solid color only.

In the close foreground is this framing of trees, which stand out in *silhouette* against a bright blue sky.  
Harper's Weekly, XXXIII, Supp., p. 60.

**silhouette** (sil'ē-et'), v. t. [*Silhouette*, n.] To represent or exhibit in silhouette; make or bring out a shaded profile or outline view of; used chiefly or only in the past participle.

A flock of roosting vultures, *silhouetted* on the sky, linger with half-opened, unwilling wing.  
G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, i.

He stood *silhouetted* against the flaming Eastern sky alone.  
S. J. Duncan, A Social Departure, xl.

**silica** (sil'i-kā), n. [*NL.*, < *L. silex* (*silic-*), flint: see *silex*.] Silicon dioxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>), or silicic anhydride, a white or colorless substance, nearly insoluble in water and in all acids except hydrofluoric acid. Silica is extremely hard, and fuses with difficulty in the oxyhydrogen flame to a colorless amorphous glass. In nature, as quartz, it is universally distributed, and is the commonest of minerals; here belong the varieties rock-crystal, amethyst, chalcedony,

agate, carnelian, onyx, jasper, flint, hornstone, etc., which differ in degree of crystallization and in purity, and hence in color. Silica in the form of quartz makes the sand of the sea-shore, and rock-masses as quartzite and sandstone. It also occurs as the rare mineral tridymite, known only in volcanic rocks and in a few meteorites, and as the amorphous opal, which is softer and more soluble than quartz and contains more or less water. (See *quartz*, *tridymite*, *opal*, also *asmanite*, *crystalite*, *melanophlogite*.) Silica also forms the material of the spicules of many sponges and of the frustules of diatoms; deposits of the latter are not uncommon under peat-swamps, and in some regions vast beds have been accumulated. (See *infusorial earth*, under *infusorial*.) Silica combines with bases to form compounds called *silicates*, which constitute the rocky crust of the globe. It occurs in solution in the waters of many mineral springs, and sometimes is deposited in enormous quantities about geyser-basins. From the silicates taken up by plants silica is often deposited on the surface or in the interior of their stems. The value of the equisetum, or scouring-rush, is due to the silica contained in it, which sometimes amounts to 18 per cent. of the fresh plant. Sand is extensively used for the manufacture of glass and mortar. The prominent silicates recognized among minerals are the *metasilicates*, salts of metasilicic acid (H<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>3</sub>), and *orthosilicates*, salts of orthosilicic acid (H<sub>4</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub>). Examples are rhodonite, or manganese metasilicate (MnSiO<sub>3</sub>), and willemite, or zinc orthosilicate (ZnSiO<sub>4</sub>). There are also disilicates, polysilicates, etc., but they are rarer, and their nature is less clearly understood. See *glass*, *mortar*, 2, and *sand*. Also called *silex*.—**Infusorial silica**. Same as *infusorial earth* (which see, under *infusorial*).—**Silica bandage**, in *surg.*, a bandage which is moistened with sodium silicate after having been applied.

**silicate** (sil'i-kāt), n. [*Silic-* + *-ate*.] A salt of silicic acid. Silicates formed by the union of silicic acid with the bases alumina, lime, magnesia, potassa, soda, etc., constitute by far the greater number of the minerals which compose the crust of the globe. Glass is a mixture of artificial silicates of alkalis and alkaline earths or metallic oxides (see *glass*).—**Silicate cotton**. See *cotton*.—**Silicated** (sil'i-kā-ted), a. [*Silicate* + *-ed*.] Coated, mixed, combined, or impregnated with silica.—**Silicated soap**, a mixture of sodium silicate and hard soap.

**silicization** (sil-i-kā-ti-zā'shon), n. [*Silicate* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] The process of combining with silica so as to change to a silicate. [Rare.]

**Silicea** (sil'is-ē-ā), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *L. silex* (*silic-*), flint: see *silex*.] 1. Siliceous sponges. See *Silicispongia*.—2. Sponges, excepting *Calcarea*; all non-calcareous sponges. All the existing horny or fibrous sponges are supposed to have been derived from *Silicea* which have lost their spicules, or replaced them by a fibrous skeletal support. The *Silicea*, as a subclass of *Spongia*, are divided by Von Leeuwenhoek into three orders—*Hexactinellida*, *Chondrospongia*, and *Cornuasporgia*.

**siliceous**, a. See *siliceous*.

**silicic** (sil'is-ik), a. [*NL. silica* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to silica; as, *silicic ether*.—**Silicic acid**, an acid obtained by decomposing a silicate soluble in water with hydrochloric acid, and dialyzing the liquid so obtained. The acid is a colloid, and is obtained in an aqueous solution, which if concentrated sets to a jelly. Silicic acid has not yet been obtained in the pure form, as it undergoes decomposition into water and silica when dried. There are several hypothetical silicic acids, from which the several classes of silicates are supposed to be formed. Such are orthosilicic acid (H<sub>4</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub>), metasilicic acid (H<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>3</sub>), and parasilicic acid (H<sub>6</sub>SiO<sub>5</sub>). None of these acids has been isolated.—**Silicic ether**, a compound of silicic acid with an alkyl, as methyl silicate ((CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub>).

**silicicalcareous** (sil'i-si-kal-kā-rō-us), a. [*NL. silica* + *L. calcarius*, calcareous.] Consisting of silica and calcareous matter. Also *silicocalcareous*.

**silicicercatous** (sil'i-si-ser'g-tus), a. [*NL. silica* + *Gr. κερὰς* (*keras*), horn.] Consisting of or containing mixed siliceous spicules and horny fibers: applied to a group of sponges, the *Halicodendria*.

**silicide** (sil'i-sid), n. [*Silic-* + *-ide*.] A compound of silicon with a single other element which is relatively electropositive, or with an organic radical. Also *silicuret*.

**siliciferous** (sil-i-sif'ē-rus), a. [= *F. silicifère*, < *NL. silica* + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Bearing or containing silica; producing silica, or united with a portion of silica.

**silicification** (sil-i-si-fī-kā'shon), n. [= *F. silicification*; as *silicify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] Conversion into silica.

The most conspicuous of the chemical changes wrought in the gravel, as evidenced by the known changes in the substances imbedded in it, is *silicification*.  
J. D. Whitney, Auriferous Gravels of the Sierra Nevada, [p. 327.]

**silicify** (sil'is-i-fi), v.; pret. and pp. *silicified*, ppr. *silicifying*. [*NL. silica* + *facere*, make, do (see *-fy*).] I. *trans.* To convert into silica, as organic matter of any kind, especially wood.—**Silicified wood**, jasperized wood, or agatized wood, wood which has been changed into the agate or jasper varieties of quartz by a replacement of the cellular structure of the wood by siliceous waters, sometimes containing oxides of iron and manganese. Agatized and jasperized wood admitting of a fine polish, and of the richest red, yellow, and brown colors, occurs in immense quantities.



ties in California, Nevada, and Arizona. It is extensively used for ornamental and decorative purposes. Table-tops three feet in diameter have been sawed from a single section.

**II. intrans.** To become silica; be impregnated with silica.

**silicious, siliceous** (si-lish'us, -ius), *a.* [= *F. siliceus*, of or pertaining to flint, < *L. siliceus*, of or pertaining to flint, < *silex* (*silic-*), flint: see *silica*, *silica*.] 1. Containing or resembling silica, or having its general character.—2. In *zool.* containing or consisting of silica or silicious substance in one or another form: as, *silicious* sponges; *silicious* sponge-spicules; the *silicious* test or skeleton of various protozoans, especially radiolarians.—*silicious earth*, earth consisting of or especially abounding in silica.—*silicious sinter*. Same as *opal* (*h*).—*silicious waters*, such waters as contain silica in solution in considerable quantity, as many boiling springs.

**Silicispongia** (sil'i-si-spon'ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *L. silex* (*silic-*), flint, + *spongia*, a sponge.] *Silicious* sponges; an order or other group of sponges characterized by the presence of silicious spicules: used with varying latitude by different writers. In the widest sense the *Silicispongiae* include all non-calcareous sponges, whether silicious spicules are present or not, and are the same as *Silicea*. 2. In Sollas's classification the term is restricted to *Microscleractaria* having a skeleton the scleres of which are not calcareous, being thus the silicious sponges without the *Myospongiae*. Also *Silicispongiae*. See cuts under *Porifera* and *Spongiila*.

**silicium** (si-lish'i-um), *n.* [NL., < *L. silex* (*silic-*), flint.] Same as *silicon*.

**siliciuret** (si-lis'iū-ret), *n.* [< *L. silex* (*silic-*), flint, + *-uret*.] Same as *silicic*.

**siliciureted, siliciuretted** (si-lis'iū-ret-ed), *a.* [< *L. silex* (*silic-*), flint, + *-uret* + *-ed*.] Combined so as to form a siliciuret.—*Siliciureted hydrogen*, hydrogen silicide (SiH<sub>4</sub>), a colorless gas composed of silicon and hydrogen, which takes fire spontaneously when in contact with air, giving out a brilliant white light.

**silicle** (sil'i-kl), *n.* [Also *silicula*, < *F. silicule*; < *L. silicula*, a little husk or pod, dim. of *siliqua*, a husk, pod: see *siliqua*.] In *bot.*, in the mustard family, a short siliqua—that is, a pod or seed-vessel the length of which does not more than twice, or possibly thrice, surpass the breadth, as in the shepherd's-purse, *Lunaria*, candytuft, etc. See *siliqua*, *ponch*, 4, and fig. 4 under *pod*. Also *silicula*, *silicula*.

**silicoborate** (sil'i-kō-bō-rāt), *n.* [< *silicon* + *borate*.] Same as *borosilicate*.

**silicoborocalcite** (sil'i-kō-bō-rō-kal'sit), *n.* [< *L. silex* (*silic-*), flint, + NL. *boron* + *E. calcite*.] Same as *howlite*.

**silicocalcareous** (sil'i-kō-kal-kā-rē-us), *a.* Same as *silicocalcareous*.

**silicofluoric** (sil'i-kō-flō-or'ik), *a.* [< *silicon* + *fluor-in* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting of silicon and fluorine.

**silicofluoride** (sil'i-kō-flō-ō-rid or -rīd), *n.* [< *silicon* + *fluor* + *-ide*.] *Mg<sub>2</sub>SiF<sub>6</sub>*, a salt of silicofluoric acid. See *silicofluoric*.

**silicon** (sil'i-kon), *n.* [NL. *silicon*, < *L. silex* (*silic-*), flint: see *silica*, *silica*.] Chemical symbol, Si; atomic weight, 28.4. A non-metallic element which is obtained in three allotropic forms—namely, amorphous, as a dull-brown powder soluble in alkali, which burns when ignited; graphitic, in crystalline leaves having a strong metallic luster and lead-gray color, insoluble in alkali and non-combustible; and crystalline, in octahedral needles having a red luster, and hardness a little less than that of the diamond. Next to oxygen, silicon is the most abundant element in nature. It is found only in combination, chiefly with oxygen, forming silicon dioxide, or silica, which combined with bases makes up the larger part of the rock-crust of the globe. Also called *silicium*.—*Silicon-brass*, brass prepared with the addition of a small amount of silicon, by which its valuable qualities are said to be improved.—*Silicon-bronze*, copper prepared with the addition of a small amount of silicon-copper, by which its valuable properties for certain uses, as for telegraph-wire, are said to be considerably improved. Weiller's silicon-bronze telegraph-wire was found by analysis to consist of almost chemically pure copper, with 0.02 per cent. of silicon. The silicon-bronze telephone-wire of the same maker contained 1.02 per cent. of zinc, 1.14 of tin, and 0.65 of silicon. The addition of the silicon in the manufacture of silicon-bronze seems to have no other effect than that of entirely removing the oxygen of the copper.—*Silicon-iron*, iron containing a large proportion of silicon (as much, in some instances, as 10 to 14 per cent.), prepared for use in improving the quality of cast-iron, especially for foundry use,

which it is now believed to do by its action on the carbon which the iron contains, an increase of silicon changing combined carbon to graphite, and vice versa. Also called *high-silicon iron*, and, of late more generally, *ferro-silicon*. "When the founder understands its [silicon's] use, he may soften and toughen, or harden and strengthen his iron to suit his requirements." (*Keap and Orion*, Trans. Amer. Inst. Min. Eng. (1888-9), XVII. 253.)—*Silicon ware*, a kind of stoneware introduced about 1883 by the Lambeth potteries: it is colored in the body, very slightly glazed, and somewhat resembles Wedgwood ware in surface and coloring.

**siliconize** (sil'i-kon-iz), *v. t. and i.*; pret. and pp. *siliconized*, ppr. *siliconizing*. [< *silicon* + *-ize*.] To combine, or cause to combine, with silicon.

The presence of alkaline silicates in the furnace promotes the *siliconizing* of the iron. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 351.

**silicosis** (sil-i-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *silicon* + *-osis*.] Pneumonocosis in which the particles are of flint: same as *chalicosis*.

**Silicoskeleta** (sil'i-kō-skel'e-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *silicoskeleton*, < *L. silex* (*silic-*), flint, + *Gr. σκελετόν*, a skeleton.] A subclass of *Radiolaria*, containing those radiolarians whose skeleton, if any, is silicious. Most of these protozoans have the power of secreting silica to form a more or less elaborate network or basketwork, as figured under *Radiolaria*. The term is contrasted with *Acanthometrida*.

**silicoskeletal** (sil'i-kō-skel'e-tal), *a.* [< *silicoskeleton* + *-al*.] Having a silicious skeleton, as a radiolarian; composed of silica, as a skeleton.

**Silicospingia** (sil'i-kō-spon'ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Silicispongia*.

**silicula** (sil-ik'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *siliculæ* (-lō). [NL., < *L. silicula*, a little husk or pod: see *silicle*.] In *bot.*, same as *silicle*.

**silicular** (sil-ik'ū-lār), *a.* [< *silicula* + *-ar*.] In *bot.*, having the shape or appearance of a silicula or silicle.

**silicule** (sil'i-kūl), *n.* Same as *silicle*.  
**siliculose** (sil-ik'ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. *siliculosus*, < *L. silicula*, a little husk or pod: see *silicle*.] 1. In *bot.*, same as *silicular*.—2. Full of husks; consisting of husks; husky.—3. Same as *siliquose*.—4. *Siliculose cataract*. See *siliquose cataract*, under *siliquose*.

**siliculose** (si-lik'ū-lus), *a.* Same as *siliculose*.  
**siliginoset, siliginoust** (si-lij'i-nōs, -nus), *a.* [< *L. siligo* (*siligin-*), a white kind of wheat, + *-ose*.] Made of fine wheat. *Bailey*, 1727.

**siling-dish** (si'ling-dish), *n.* Same as *sile*, 2.  
**siliqua** (sil'i-kwā), *n.*; pl. *siliquæ* (-kwō). [NL., < *L. siliqua*, a husk, pod, also a very small weight: see *siliqua*.] 1. In *bot.*, same as *siliqua*.—2. A Roman unit of weight,  $\frac{1}{16}$  of a pound.—3. A weight of four grains, used in weighing gold and precious stones; acarat.—4. In *anat.*, a formation suggesting a husk or pod.—*Siliqua olivæ* in *anat.*, the fibers appearing on the surface to encircle more or less completely the inferior olive of the brain; their outer and inner parts are called *funiculi siliquæ*.

**Siliquaria** (sil-i-kwā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < *L. siliqua*, a husk, pod: see *siliqua*.] In *conch.*: (a) A genus of tenebrionid gastropods, belonging to the family *Vermatidae* or made type of the *Siliquariidae*, having a tubular shell which begins as a spiral and ends with irregular separated whorls or coils, somewhat like the hard cases of some worms, as *Serpulus*. *S. anguina* is a typical example. *Bruguieres*, 1789. (b) [*i. e.*; pl. *siliquariæ* (-ē).] A species or an individual of this genus. (c) A genus of bivalve mollusks: same as *Solecurtus*. *Schumacher*, 1817.

**Siliquariidae** (sil'i-kwā-rī-i-dō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Siliquaria* + *-idae*.] A family of tenebrionid gastropods, typified by the genus *Siliquaria*, having a tubular shell with a continuous longitudinal slit, which at first is spiral, but later grows irregular. The species are closely related to the *Vermatidae*, and by most conchologists are referred to that family.

**siliqua** (si-lōk'), *n.* [< *F. siliqua* = *Sp. siliqua* = *Pg. It. siliqua*, < *L. siliqua*, a husk, pod: see *siliqua*.] In *bot.*, the long pod-like fruit of the mustard family. It is a narrow two-valved capsule, with two parietal placentae, from which the valves separate in dehiscence. Frequently a false partition is

stretched across between the two placentae, rendering the pod two-celled in an anomalous way. Also *siliqua*. See also cut under *pod*.

**siliquiform** (sil'i-kwi-fōrm), *a.* [< *L. siliqua*, a husk, pod, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a siliqua.

**siliquose, siliquous** (sil'i-kwōs, -kwus), *a.* [< NL. *siliquosus*, < *L. siliqua*, a husk, pod: see *siliqua*.] 1. In *bot.*, bearing siliques; having or forming that species of pod called a siliqua: as, *siliquose* plants.—2. In *med.*, resembling or suggesting a siliqua. Also *siliquose*.—*Siliquose cataract*, in *med.*, a form of cataract with absorption of the greater part of the lens and with calcareous impregnation of the layer of the capsule. Also called *dry-shelled cataract*, *siliculous cataract*, *cataracta arido-siliquata*.—*Siliquose desquamation*, in *med.*, the casting off from the skin of dried vesicles whose fluid contents have been absorbed.

**silk** (silk), *n. and a.* [ME. *silk*, *syk*, *selk*, *sele*, *seolk*; < AS. *seolc*, *seoloc*, *sioloc*, *sioloc* (in comp.) (for \**sile*, like *meole*, *milk*, for \**mile*) = Icel. *silki* = Sw. Dan. *silke*, *silk*; cf. Russ. *shel'ki* = White Russ. and Little Russ. *sholk* = OPruss. *silkas*, *silk*, = Lith. *silikai*, *silikos*, *silk*, *silkas*, *silk* threads, = Hung. *selyem*, *silk*, all prob. < Scand.; OHG. *silecho*, *selecho*, *selacho*, a robe (< Slav. ?) (cf. E. *serge*, < F. *serge* = Pr. *serga*, *sirgua* = Sp. *sarga* = Pg. *sarja* = It. *sargia*, *serge*, *silk* stuff, = Ir. *siric*, *silk*, < L. *serica*, fem.); < L. *sericum*, *silk*, pl. *serica*, *silk* garments, *silks*, lit. *seric* stuff, neut. of *sericus*, < Gr. *Σηρικός*, pertaining to the Seres, *Serie*, < Gr. *Σῆρες*, L. *Seres*, a people of eastern Asia celebrated for their silks: see *Serie*. The Chinese name for silk is *szē*, *szū*, *sz'*, with variants *sei*, *si*, whence Korean *sa*, *sil*, *sir*, Mongol *serag*, *silk*, < sc (< Chinese *szē*, *sei*) + *-reg*, a suffix of Tatar languages. The Chinese word is prob. not connected with the European, except that the Gr. *Σῆρες* may mean the Chinese, and be based on the Chinese name for silk. For the more common Teut. word for 'silk,' see *say*.] I. *n.* 1. A fine soft thread produced chiefly by the larvæ of various hemipteroid moths, especially of *Bombyx* (*Sericaria*) *mori*, known as *silk-worms*, feeding on the leaves of the mulberry and several other trees. (See *Bombyx* and *silk-worm*, and compare *gut*, 4.) Silk is the strongest, most lustrous, and most valuable of textile fibers. The thread is composed of several finer threads drawn by the worm from two large organs or glands containing a viscid substance, which extend, as in other cocoon-making caterpillars, along a great part of the body and terminate in two spinnerets at the mouth. With this substance the silkworm envelops itself, forming its cocoon. *Rau silk* is produced by the operation of winding off at the same time several of these cocoons, after they have been immersed in hot water to soften the natural gum on the filament, on a common reel, thereby forming one smooth, even thread. Before it is fit for weaving it is converted into one of three forms, namely, *single*, *tram*, or *organzine*. *Singles* (a collective noun) is formed of one of the reeled threads, twisted in order to give it strength and firmness. *Tram* is formed of two or more threads twisted together, and is commonly used in weaving as the *shoot* or *weft*. (For *organzine*, see *thrown silk*, below.) Silk of various qualities (but none fully equal to the preceding) is produced by different genera of the family *Saturniidae*, particularly the tussar-worm of India, *Attacus mytila*, the yama-mai of Japan, *Antheraea yama-mai*, etc., feeding on the oak and other plants. 2. A similar thread or fiber spun by various other insects, especially some spiders; a kind of cobweb or gossamer. Some such webs are lustrous, and may be reeled like true silk. See *Nephila*, and cut under *silk-spider*.—3. Cloth made of silk; by extension, a garment made of such cloth. In this sense the word has a plural, *silks*, denoting different sorts or varieties: as, black *silk*; white *silk*; colored *silks*.

The konge hyme selfene sette . . .

Undyre a sylure of sylke.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3195.

And seeing one so gay in purple silks.

Tennyson, *Geraint*.

She bethought her of a faded silk.

4. The mass of long filiform styles of the female flower of maize: so called from their resemblance in the unripe state to silk in fineness and softness. [U. S.]—5. The silky down in the pod of the milkweed (hence also called *silk-weed*).—6. The silkiness or silky luster often observed in the sapphire or ruby, due to the inclusion of microscopic crystals between the crystalline layers of the gem. The silk is visible only on what would be the pyramid faces of the crystals.

In many genuine rubies we find a silky structure (called *silk* by jewellers). *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXII. 380.  
**Changeable silk**. Same as *shot silk*.—**China silk**. See *pongré*.—**Coral silk**. See *coral*.—**Dacca silk**, an embroidery silk sold in skeins. That commonly used is of European make, though preserving the Indian name. *Dict. of Needlework*.—**Eliottine silk** [named from Eliot, a writer on needlework], a kind of knitting silk.—**Furniture-silk**, a fabric of silk or having a silk surface, used



Silicles.  
1. Of *Cardamine rhomboides*. 2. Of *Raphanus Raphanistrum*. 3. Of *Helicophila tenuis*.



for furniture-covering and other upholstery.—**Ghilan silk**, a raw silk exported from Persia, derived from the province of Ghilan in northern Persia, from which the largest amount of the material came in the middle ages and down to the seventeenth century.—**Glacé silk**. See *glacé*.—**India silk**, a soft thin silk without a twill, woven like cotton, of different qualities and manufactured loosely used.—**Japanese silk**, formerly, a fabric made in England, having a linen warp and a silk weft; now, a fabric wholly of silk and exported from Japan.—**Nag-pore silk**, a kind of India silk, soft and thin, and usually in plain colors of the dyes peculiar to the far East.—**Oiled silk**. See *oil*.—**Pongee silk**. See *pongee*.—**Radsimir silk**, a rich silk fabric used for mourning garments for women. *Dict. of Needlework*.—**Raw silk**. See *def. 1*.—**Rumchunder silk**, Indian silk stuff of different qualities and styles of manufacture.—**Shot silk**. See *shot*, *p. a.*, 4.—**Silk-degumming machine**, a machine for eliminating the natural gum from the fiber of silk, by subjecting it to the action of warm water, and beating.—**Silk-doubling machine**, a machine for twisting together two or more filaments of twisted silk. *E. H. Knight*.—**Silk-sizing machine**, a silk-sorting machine.—**Silk-softening machine**, a machine in which silk is softened and polished after dyeing. The skeins of silk are passed over reciprocating bobbins.—**Silk-sorting machine**, a machine for sorting threads of silk according to thickness, and winding them upon bobbins. The proper bobbin is presented to the thread by the action of a lever, which is governed by the thickness of the thread passing between gauge-rollers.—**Silk-testing machine**, a device, on the principle of the spring-balance, for testing the strength of silk threads or filaments.—**Sleaved silk**. See *sleeve*.—**Spun silk**, silk thread produced by spinning the short-fibered silk from cocoons which the insect has pierced in eating its way out, or waste silk of any sort which cannot be thrown in the usual manner: it is spun like woolen, and is used, either alone or with cotton or woolen, for special fabrics.—**Tabby silk**. Same as *tabby*.

Mr. Adolphus Hadlock carried forward the babe, enveloped in a long flowing blanket of white *tabby silk*, lined with white satin, and embroidered with ribbon of the same color. *S. Judd*, *Margaret*, l. 14.

**Thrown silk**, silk thread formed by twisting together two or more threads or singles, the twisting being done in the direction contrary to that of the singles themselves. The material so prepared for the loom is generally called *organzine*.—To take silk, to become or be appointed king's or queen's counsel: in allusion to the silk gown then assumed. See phrase *silk gown*, under *II*.—**Tusser silk**. See *tusser-silk*.—**Virginia silk**, the silk-vine, *Periploca græca*, called from the silky tuft of the seed. It is cultivated and inclines to be spontaneous in Virginia. See *Periploca*.—**Wrapping-silk**, a fine strong floss employed in the manufacture of artificial flies.

**II. a. 1.** Made of silk; silken: as, a *silk dress*; *silk stockings*.

What a disgrace is it to me . . . to take note how many pair of *silk stockings* thou hast, viz. these, and those that were thy peach-coloured ones! *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 17.

**2. Silk-like; silky.** [Rare.]

Your inky brows, your black silk hair.

*Shak.*, As you like it, iii. 5. 40.

**Silk-bark oak**, the silky oak. See *Grevillea*.—**Silk braid**, a finely and closely worked braid of silk, made for the decoration of garments, and sometimes of furniture, by being laid upon the surface of the stuff in scrolls and other patterns and sewed down with fine silk thread.—**Silk canvas**, fine canvas of silk, intended for such simple embroidery in the way of worsted-work as can be done by following the regular meshes of the canvas. The object of the silk fabric is to avoid the necessity of filling in a background, as the canvas itself supplies it.—**Silk damask**, a silken textile with elaborate flower-patterns, formerly much used for fine upholstery. Compare *damask*, 1 (a) and (b).—**Silk gown**, or the *silk*. (a) The canonical robe of a king's or queen's counsel in England, differing from that of an ordinary barrister in being made of silk and not of stuff. Hence—(b) A king's or queen's counsel.

Mr. Blowers, the eminent *silk-gown*. *Dickens*, *Black House*, i.

**Silk hat**, a high cylindrical hat made with a body of stiffened muslin covered by a kind of silk plush, especially designed for this purpose. Silk hats are worn for common use by men, also by women as riding-hats and sometimes for ordinary costume.—**Silk muslin**, a thin and gauzy silk textile, either plain, or printed in small patterns in color, or ornamented with raised figures made in the weaving.—**Silk paper**, tissue-paper; especially, a fine quality of tissue-paper used for delicate polishing or cleaning, as for the glass of lenses, etc.—**Silk sealskin**, a fine textile made of tussar-silk with a long soft pile imitating sealskin-fur. Compare *sealskin cloth*, under *sealskin*.—**Silk serge**, a twilled silk cloth used especially for the linings of fine coats. There is generally a diagonal pattern produced in the weaving, the stuff being of one color.—**Silk shag**, a kind of shag made wholly or in part of silk.—**Silk-spray embroidery**, a kind of appliqué work in which the ornaments applied are small sprays previously embroidered in floss or floss-silk on thin stuff and cut out for the purpose.—**Silk-stockings**, silken hose. They were formerly regarded as extravagant and reprehensible, and as worn by men were regarded as an indication of luxurious habits; hence, the *silk-stocking gentry* or *element*, the luxurious or wealthy class; a *silk-stocking*, a person of this class.—**Silk-top palmetto**. See *palmetto*.

**Silk-bunting** (silk'bum'ting), *n.* An American bunting of the genus *Spiza* (formerly *Euspiza*), as the black-throated *S. americana*, whose plumage is peculiarly close and smooth. See cut under *Spiza*. *Coues*.

**Silk-cotton** (silk'kot'n), *n.* See *cotton* 1.—**Silk-cotton tree**, a name of numerous trees of the tribe *Bombacæ* of the mallow family, whose seeds are invested with silk-cotton. Such are the species of the genera *Bombax*, *Eriodendron*, and *Ochroma*; also of the genus *Pachira* of tropical America. The silk-cotton trees most properly so

called are *Bombax Malabaricum*, of the East Indies, and *Eriodendron anfractuosum*, of India and tropical America.

**Silk-dresser** (silk'dres'er), *n.* One who is employed in the preparation of silk cloth for the market, as in smoothing, stiffening, and folding it.

**Silken** (sil'kn), *a.* [*< ME. silken, silkin, selkin, scolken, < AS. seolcen, siolen, scolocen, of silk, < scole, silk: see silk.*] 1. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of silk.

Fetter strong madness in a *silken* thread.

*Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1. 25.

2. Like silk; soft or lustrous; hence, delicate; tender; smooth.

Taffeta phrases, *silken* terms precise.

*Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 406.

A brown beard, not too *silken* in its texture, fringed his chin.

*Hawthorne*, *Seven Gables*, iii.

3. Dressed in silk; hence, luxurious.

Shall a beardless boy,

A cocker'd *silken* wanton, brave our fields,

And flesh his spirit in a warlike soil?

*Shak.*, K. John, v. 1. 70.

**Silken** (sil'kn), *v. t.* [*< silken, a.*] To make silky or like silk; render soft or lustrous. [Rare.]

Little care is yours,

. . . if your sheep are of Silurian breed,

Nightly to house them dry on fern or straw,

Silkening their fleeces. *Dyer*, *Fleece*, i.

**Silk-factory** (silk'fak'tō-ri), *n.* A silk-mill.

**Silk-figured** (silk'fig'urd), *a.* Having the ornamental pattern in silk: noting a woven textile fabric composed of silk and some other material: as, *silk-figured* terries.

**Silk-flower** (silk'flou'er), *n.* 1. A Peruvian leguminous tree, *Calliandra trinervia*: so named from its silky tufts of stamens.—2. Same as *silk-tree*.

**Silk-fowl** (silk'foul), *n.* A variety of the domestic hen with silky plumage of fringe-like filaments. The color is white, the legs are well feathered and dark, the head is crested, and the comb is double and lumpy; the face, comb, and wattles are purple. The size exceeds but little that of bantams. In the United States called *silky*.

The *silk-fowl* breeds true, and there is reason to believe is a very ancient race; but when I reared a large number of mongrels from a silk-hen by a Spanish cock, not one exhibited even a trace of the so-called silkiness.

*Darwin*, *Variation of Animals and Plants*, xiv.

**Silk-gelatin** (silk'jel'g-tin), *n.* Same as *silk-gluc*. See *sericin*.

**Silk-gland** (silk'gland), *n.* Any gland which secretes the substance of silk, as in the silkworm or silk-spider; a sericarium.

**Silk-glue** (silk'glō), *n.* Same as *sericin*.

The hanks of silk are worked until the *silk-glue* swells up and falls from the fibre.

*Benedikt*, *Coal-tar Colours* (trans.), p. 40.

**Silk-gown**, *n.* See *silk gown*, under *silk*, *a.*

**Silk-grass** (silk'grās), *n.* 1. The Adam's-needle or bear-grass, *Fucca filamentosa*: in allusion to its fiber, which has been the subject of some experiment, but has not been brought into use.—2. A name given to theistle, karatas, ramie (see these names), and some other fibers, also more or less to the plants producing them, though they are little grass-like.—3. A grass, *Oryzopsis cuspidata*, of the western United States, whose flowering glumes are densely covered with long silky hairs; also, the similar *Stipa comata* of the same region.

**Silk-grower** (silk'grō'er), *n.* One who produces silk-cocoons by raising silkworms and the mulberries or other plants on which they feed.

**Silk-hen** (silk'hen), *n.* The female silk-fowl. **Silkiness** (sil'ki-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being like silk, as to the touch, to the eye by its luster, or to the ear by its peculiar rustle.—2. Softness; effeminacy; pusillanimity. *Imp. Dict.*—3. Smoothness to the taste.

The claret had no *silkiness*.

*Chesterfield*.

**Silkman** (silk'man), *n.*; *pl. silkmén* (men). [*< silk + man.*] A dealer in silk fabrics; also, one employed in the manufacture of silks, or the manufacturer or director of a silk-mill.

He is indited to dinner . . . to Master Smooth's the *silkman*.

*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 31.

**Silk-mercer** (silk'mér'sér), *n.* A dealer in silk fabrics.

**Silk-mill** (silk'mil), *n.* A mill or factory for reeling and spinning silk thread, or for manufacturing silk cloth, or both.

**Silk-moth** (silk'môth), *n.* 1. A bombycine moth whose larva is a silkworm, as *Bombyx* (or *Sericaria*) *mori*.—2. *pl.* The family *Bombycidae*.

**Silkness** (silk'nes), *n.* Silkiness: used humorously, simulating such titles as "your highness," to imply luxuriousness, etc.

Sir, your *silkness*

Clearly mistakes Macenas and his house.

*B. Jonson*, *Poetaster*, iii. 1.

**Silk-printing** (silk'prin'ting), *n.* The art or practice of printing on smooth and thin silk fabrics in patterns similar to those used in cotton-printing.

**Silk-reel** (silk'rēl), *n.* A machine in which raw silk is unwound from the cocoons, formed into a thread, and wound in a skein. It consists essentially of a vessel of water heated by a furnace (in which the cocoons are floated while being unwound), a series of guides for the filaments of silk, and a reel on which the skein is wound. The cocoons, stripped of the floss-silk, are thrown in the boiling water, and, when they have become soft, the filaments of several cocoons are united, guided to the reel, and wound off together. Also called *silk-winder*.

**Silk-shag** (silk'shag), *n.* A young herring. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**Silk-spider** (silk'spī'der), *n.* Any spider which spins a kind of silk; especially, *Nephila plumipes* of the southern United States, which spins copiously, and is also notable for the unusual disparity of the sexes in size.

**Silk-spinner**

(silk'spin'er), *n.*

One who or an

insect which

spins silk.

**Silktail** (silk'-

tāl), *n.* [*Tr. of*

the name *Bom-*

*bycilla*, q. v., or

of its G. ver-

sion, *Sciden-*

*schwanz*.] A bird

of the restrict-

ed genus *Ampelis*

(or *Bombycilla*);

a waxwing, as

the Bohemian or

Carolinian; a

cedar-bird. See

cut under *wax-*

*wing*.

**Silk-thrower**

(silk'thrō'er), *n.*

One who pro-

duces or manufac-

tures thrown silk, or organ-

zine.

**Silk-throwster** (silk'thrō'stēr), *n.* Same as

*silk-thrower*.

**Silk-tree** (silk'trē), *n.* An ornamental decidu-

ous tree, *Albizia* (*Acacia*) *Julibrissin*, a native

of Abyssinia and eastern and central Asia.

Its leaves are twice-pinnate with very numerous leaflets

which appear as if halved; its flowers are rather large,

pale rose-purple, with tufts of long shining filaments

(whence the name). Also *silk-fover*.

**Silk-vine** (silk'vīn), *n.* See *Periploca*.

**Silk-weaver** (silk'wē'vēr), *n.* One whose oc-

cupation is the weaving of silk stuffs.

**Silkweed** (silk'wēd), *n.* 1. A common name

for the *Confervecæ*, or fresh-water algae that

consist of long, soft filaments resembling silk.

See *Confervecæ*.—2. Same as *milkwed*, 1.

**Silk-winder** (silk'win'dēr), *n.* 1. A silk-reel.

—2. A winding-machine for transferring raw

silk from the hanks to bobbins in readiness for

spinning.

**Silkwood** (silk'wūd), *n.* 1. The moss *Polytri-*

*chum commune*. [*Prov. Eng.*].—2. A shrub,

*Muntingia Calabura*. See *calabur-tree*.

**Silkworm** (silk'wōrm), *n.* [*< ME. sylke wyrme,*

*sykke worme, < AS. seole-wyrm, siolucwyrm* (=

Dan. *silkworm*), *< scole, silk, + wyrm, worm:*

see *silk* and *worm*.] 1. The larva or cater-

pillar of a bombycine moth or silk-moth which

in the chrysalis state is inclosed in a cocoon

of silk; especially, such a larva, as of *Bombyx*

(*Sericaria*) *mori* and allied species, from which

silk of commercial value is obtained. There

are many species, of different genera. The ordinary

silkworm of commerce, or mulberry-silkworm, is the

larva of *Sericaria mori*. It is indigenous to China, and

its cultivation spread through India and Persia, reach-

ing Constantinople about A. D. 650. This larva is a large

whitish caterpillar with an anal horn, and the moth is

large-bodied, white in color, with small wings. The best

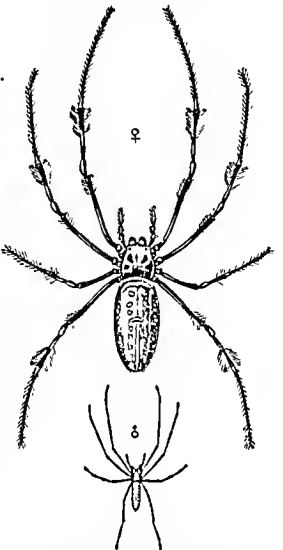
reces have but one annual generation, and are known

as *annuals*. There are races, however, which have two

generations (bivoltins), or three (trivoltins), or four (quad-

rivoltins), or eight (dacy). The cocoon varies through

shades of white, cream, green, or roseate, and also greatly



Silk-spider (*Nephila plumipes*): upper figure, female; lower, male. (Three fourths natural size.)



In size. The principal moths of wild silkworms are the tussar (*Attacus mytilata*) of India, the yama-mai (*Antheraea yama-mai*) of Japan, the pernyi (*Antheraea pernyi*) of China, the atlantis or arindy (*Samia cynthia*) of China, introduced into Europe and America, and the cecropia, polyphemus, promethia, and luna of North America. See *outs under Bombyx and Luna-silkworm*.

24. A shopper who examines goods without buying. [Old trade slang.]

The *silkworms* are, it seems, indulged by the tradesmen; for, though they never buy, they are ever talking of new silks, laces, and ribbons, and serve the owners in getting their customers. *Steele, Spectator, No. 454.*

**Silkworm disease, silkworm rot.** See *flocidity, muscardine, Microgaster, Botrytis*.—**Silkworm gut.** See *gut, 1*.

**silky** (sil'ki), *a.* and *n.* [*< silk + -y*.] *I. a.* 1. Having the qualities or properties of silk, as smoothness and luster; sericeous.

Underneath the silky wings  
Of smallest insects there is stirred  
A pulse of air that must be heard.

*G. P. Lathrop, Music of Growth.*

2. Same as *silken*. [Rare.]

But Albion's youth her native fleece despise; . . .  
In silky folds each nervous limb disguise.  
*Shenstone, Elegies, xviii.*

3. In *bot.*, covered with long, very slender, close-pressed, glistening hairs; sericeous.—4. Smooth to the taste.

A very enticing mixture appropriately called *silky*, . . . made of rum and madder.

*C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 71.*

**silky monkey or silky tamarin**, *n.* South American maromset, *Atax rosalia*, with long, yellow, silky fur forming a kind of mane. See *marikina*.—**Silky oak.** See *Grevillea*.

**II. n.** The silk-fowl: the more usual name in America.

**silky-wainscot** (sil'ki-wān'skōt), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Senta maritima*.

**silky-wave** (sil'ki-wāv), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Aridalia holoserica*.

**sill** (sil), *n.* [*< ME. sille, selle, sylle, < AS. syl, syll, a sill, base, support (> ML. silla), = MD. sille = MLt. sul, snlle, LG. snll, sülle, a sill, = Icel. syl, mod. syla, a sill, = Sw. syl = Dan. sylt, the base of a framework building; cf. OHG. suctla, scecli, MHG. scecle, G. schwell, a sill, threshold, beam (> Dan. svelle, a railroad-tie), = Icel. sril = Sw. dial. srill, a sill; cf. Goth. snljō, the sole of a shoe, ga-suljan, found, L. solva (for \*srota?), the sole of the foot, also a threshold: see *sole*]. Hence, in comp., *ground-sill, groundsl*.] 1. A stone or piece of timber on which a structure rests; a block forming a basis or foundation: as, the *sills* of a house, of a bridge, of a loom; more specifically, a horizontal piece of timber of the frame of a building, or of wood or stone at the bottom of a framed case, such as that of a door or window; in absolute use, a door-sill. See *door-sill, ground-sill, mudsill, port-sill, window-sill*.*

Trualliers, that burn in braue desire  
To see strange Countries manners and attire,  
Make haste enough, if only the First Day  
From their owne Sill they set but on their way.

*Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 1.*

Under this marble, or under this sill,  
Or under this turf, or e'en what they will, . . .  
Lies one who ne'er cared, and still cares not a pin,  
What they said, or may say, of the mortal within.  
*Pope, Epitaph on One who would not be Buried in Westminster Abbey.*

2. In *fort.*, the inner edge of the bottom or sole of an embrasure. See *diagram under embrasure*.—3. In *mining*: (a) The floor of a gallery or passage in a mine. (b) A term used by miners in the lead districts of the north of England as nearly equivalent to *bed* or *stratum*. Thus, the basaltic sheets intercalated in the mountain-limestone are called *whin-sills*.—**Head sill.** See *head-sill*.—**Sill-dressing machine**, *n.* form of wood-planing machine used to dress the sides of heavy timbers. It is adjustable for stuff of different widths and thicknesses.—**Sill knee-iron**, *n.* an L-shaped or rectangular iron piece used to strengthen an inner angle of a car-frame.

**sill** (sil), *n.* [Also *sile*; *< Icel. sil, sili, sild, the young of herring, = Sw. sill = Dan. sild, a herring. Cf. sillock.*] A young herring. *Day, [Prov. Eng.]*

**sill** (sil), *n.* A variant of *sell*.

**sill** (sil), *n.* [Appar. a dial. var. of *thill*.] The thill or shaft of a carriage. [Prov. Eng.]

**sillable**, *n.* An obsolete form of *syllable*.

**sillabub**, *n.* See *sillibub*.

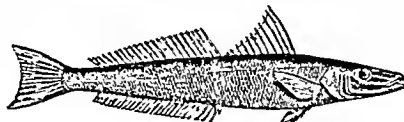
**silladar** (sil'a-dār), *n.* [Also *silledar*; *< Hind. silahdar, < Pers. silahdar, an armed man: see silehtar, the same word derived through Turk.*] In India, a trooper of irregular cavalry, who furnishes his own arms and horse.

**Sillaginidæ** (sil-a-jin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Sillago (-gin-) + -idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian

fishes, typified by the genus *Sillago*. They have the body elongated; scales pectinated; lateral line straight; head oblong; pre-orbital bones very largely expanded from the side in front of the eyes; preoperculum much longer than high, with a prominent longitudinal fold, incurved below, forming the inferior flattened surface of the head; dorsal fins two; anal with two small spines; pectorals normal; and ventrals thoracic and normal. About a dozen species are known, confined to the Pacific and East Indian seas.

**sillaginoid** (si-laj'i-noid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Sillago (-gin-) + -oid*.] *I. a.* Of or relating to the *Sillaginidæ*.

**II. n.** A fish of the family *Sillaginidæ*. **Sillago** (sil'a-gō), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1820).] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, confined to



*Sillago sihama.*

the Pacific and East Indian seas, typical of the family *Sillaginidæ*.

**siller** (sil'ēr), *n.* and *a.* A Scotch form of *silver*.

**siller-fish** (sil'ēr-fish), *n.* The bib, blons, or whitening-pout, *Gadus luscus*. [Moray Firth.]

**siller-fluke** (sil'ēr-flōk), *n.* The brill: probably in allusion to the light spots. [Scotch.]

**Sillery** (sil'ē-ri), *n.* [*< F. Sillery* (see *def.*).] 1. Originally, one of the sparkling wines of Champagne produced at Sillery, a village in the department of Marne; now a more trade-name having little signification. Compare *champagne*.—2. A still white wine produced within a few miles of Rheims. It is the chief of the still wines of Champagne. To distinguish it from the sparkling wines, it is commonly called *Sillery sec*.

**sillibaukt**, *n.* Same as *sillibouk*.

**silliboukt**, *n.* [Also *sillibouke, sillerybukt*, a kind of posset; prob. a humorous fanciful name, lit. 'silly (i. e. happy, jolly) belly' (formed after the analogy of the synonymous *merrybouk, merri-bouke*, lit. 'merry belly'), *< silly, happy ('jolly'), + boukt, belly*; see *silly* and *boukt*, *bukt*.] The first element has been variously referred to *swell* (cf. MD. *swelbuck*, 'swell-belly,' dropsy), to E. dial. *silel*, strain, milk, and to Icel. *syldr*, a drink (*< scegja = E. scallow*).] Same as *sillibub*. *Hallivell*.

**sillibub** (sil'i-hub), *n.* [Also *sillabub, syllabub*; an altered form (with the second element conformed to *bub*, a kind of liquor?) of *sillibouk*, *q. v.*] A dish made by mixing wine, ale, or cider with cream or milk, so as to form a soft curd: this is sweetened, and flavored with lemon-juice, rose-water, etc. *Whipped sillibub* is made by thoroughly whisking or beating, and skimming or pouring off the froth into glasses; *solid sillibub* is made by adding gelatin and water, and boiling.

*Lait aigre, whay*; also, a *sillibub* or *merri-bouke*.

*Cotgrave.*

Your nie-berries, caudies, and possets each one,  
And *sillabubs* made in the milking-pail,  
Although they be many, beer comes not in my,  
But all are compos'd with a pot of good ale.

*Handolph, Commendation of a Pot of Good Ale.*

**sillik** (sil'ik), *n.* See *sillock*.

**sillily** (sil'i-li), *adv.* [*< A mod. form of seclily* (cf. *silly for seclily*: see *seclily*).] In a silly manner; foolishly.

*Mons. . . Come, come, dear Gerrard, prithee don't be out of humour, and look so sillily.*  
*Ger. Prithee do not talk so sillily.*

*Wycherley, Gentlemen Dancin'-Master, v. 1.*

He had those traits of a man of the world which all silly women admire, and some sensible women admire *sillily*.  
*Harper's Mag., LXXXVII. 310.*

**sillimanite** (sil'i-man-it), *n.* [Named after Benjamin Silliman, an American scientist (1779-1864).] A silicate of aluminium ( $Al_2SiO_5$ ), having the same composition as andalusite and cyanite. It occurs usually in fibrous or columnar masses (hence also called *fibrolite*), and shows perfect macrodiagonal cleavage.

**silliness** (sil'i-nēs), *n.* [*< A mod. form of secliness* (as *silly for seclily*).] The quality of being silly; foolishness; senselessness; weakness of understanding; extreme simplicity; absurd or contemptible folly.

It is *silliness* to live when to live is torment.

*Shak., Othello, l. 3. 309.*

**sillite** (sil'it), *n.* [*< Sill(berg)* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] A variety of gabbro occurring at Sillberg near Berchtesgaden in Bavaria: so named by Gumbel. According to Tschermak, it is a true gabbro.

**sillock** (sil'ok), *n.* [Also written *sillik, sellok*; appar. *< sill<sup>2</sup> + -ock*.] A young coalfish. [Local, Eug. and Scotch.]

A large quantity of *sillocks*, or young saithe, were got to-day here with the sweep-nets.

*London Daily Telegraph, Nov. 26, 1881. (Encyc. Dict.)*

**sillogismet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *syllogism*.

**sillograph** (sil'ō-grāf), *n.* [*< LL. sillographus, < Gr. συλλογράφος, < συλλος, satire, a satirical poem, + γράφειν, write.*] A satirist; a writer of satirical poems: an epithet of Timon of Phlius, author of three books of *Σύλλοι* in hexameters against the Greek dogmatic (non-skeptical) philosophers, of which a few fragments remain.

Timon of Phlius, the well-known *sillograph* and sceptic philosopher, flourished about 290 B. C.

*Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 397.*

**sillographist** (si-log'ra-fist), *n.* [As *sillograph* + *-ist*.] Same as *sillograph*.

**sillometer** (si-lom'e-tēr), *n.* [Irreg. *< F. siller*, make headway (see *single<sup>2</sup>*), + *Gr. μέτρον, measure*.] An instrument for determining the speed of a ship without the aid of a log-line. The various forms include the indication of speed at any time or for any given length of time, as well as the total distance passed over.

**sillon** (sil'on), *n.* [*< F. sillon, OF. seillon, a furrow*.] In *fort.*, a work raised in the middle of a ditch, to defend it when it is too wide: frequently called an *envelop*.

**sill-step** (sil'stēp), *n.* On a railway box-car, an iron bar on the car-sill below the ladder, so shaped as to form a step for the ladder.

**silly** (sil'i), *a.* and *n.* [*< A mod. form, with shortened vowel, of early mod. E. seclly: see seclly*.] This is one of the few instances in which an orig. long *e* (ee) has become shortened to *i*. The same change occurs in *breecches*, and in the American pron. of *becon*, with no change in spelling.] *I. a.* 1. Happy; fortunate; blessed. *Wyclif*.—2. Plain; simple; rustic; rude.

Meantime Carinus in this *silly* grove  
Will spend his days with prayers and orisons  
To mighty Jove to further thine intent.  
*Greene, Alphonsus, l.*

Such therefore as knew the poor and *silly* estate  
wherein they (the apostles) had lived could not but wonder to hear the wisdom of their speech.

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity, III. 8.*

It is *silly* sooth,  
And dainties with the innocency of love.  
*Shak., T. N., II. 4. 47.*

3. Simple-hearted; guileless; ingenuous; innocent. [Archaic.]

Provided that you do no outrages  
On *silly* women or poor passengers.  
*Shak., T. G. of V., IV. 1. 72.*

But yet he could not keep, . . .  
Here with the shepherds and the *silly* sheep.  
*M. Arnold, Thyrsia.*

4. Weak; impotent; helpless; frail. [Obsolete or provincial.]

After long storms, . . .  
In dread of death and dangerous dismay,  
With which my *silly* bark was tossed sore,  
I do at length descey the happy shore.  
*Spenser, Sonnets, lxvii.*

5. Foolish, as a term of pity; deficient in understanding; weak-minded; witless; simple.

For of this sort are they which creep into houses, and lead captive *silly* women.

*2 Tim. iii. 6.*

She, *silly* queen, with more than love's good will,  
Forbade the boy.

*Shak., The Passionate Pilgrim, l. 123.*

What am I?  
The *silly* people take me for a saint.  
*Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.*

6. Foolish, as an epithet of contempt; characterized by weakness or folly; manifesting want of judgment or common sense; stupid or unwise: as, a *silly* coxcomb; a *silly* book; *silly* conduct.

This is the *silliest* stuff that ever I heard.  
*Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 212.*

From most *silly* novels we can at least extract a laugh.  
*George Eliot, Silly Novels.*

7. Fatuous; imbecile; mentally weak to the verge of idiocy. [Scotch.]

Na, na, Davie's no just like other folk, pulr fallow: but he's no sae *silly* as folk tak him for.

*Scott, Waverley, lxiv.*

8. Weak in body; not in good health; sickly; weakly. [Scotch.]

To please bath, and also bath,  
This *silly* sickly man.  
*Cherrie and Stae, st. 108. (Jamieson.)*

= *syn. 5. Dull*, etc. See *simple*.—6. *Absurd, Silly, Foolish*, etc. See *absurd*.

**II. n.**; *pl. sillies* (-iz). A silly person: as, what a *silly* you are! [Colloq.]



Some people . . . are always hoping without sense or reason. . . . Poor *sillies*, they have wind on the brain, and dream while they are awake.

*Spurgeon, John Ploughman's Talk, p. 101.*

**sillyhow** (sil'i-hou), *n.* [Also dial. *sillyhow*; lit. 'lucky cap' (a child born with a caul on the head being considered by midwives especially lucky), < *silly*, 'lucky,' happy (see *silly*), + *how*, a dial. form of *howe*.] A membrane that in some cases covers the head of a child when born; a caul. See *involution*, 4. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Great conceits are raised of the involution or membranous covering, commonly called the *silly-how*, that sometimes is found about the heads of children upon their birth.

*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 23.*

**sillyton** (sil'i-ton), *n.* [*silly* + *-ton*, as in *simpleton*.] A simpleton.

*Sillyton*, forebear railing, and hear what's said to you.

*N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquia of Erasmus, p. 686.*

**silo** (si'lō), *n.* [= *F. silo*, < *Sp. silo*, *silo*, < *L. silus*, < *Gr. σῖλος*, *σίλος*, a pit to keep corn in, an underground granary, a pitfall.] A pit or chamber in the ground, or a cavity in a rock, or more rarely a warm air-tight structure above ground, for the storing of green crops for future use as fodder in the state called *ensilage*. The material is tightly packed in the silo soon after it is gathered (sometimes with addition of a little salt), covered, and pressed down with heavy weights. Thus it is subjected to fermentation, which, if not carried too far, is beneficial rather than injurious. The resulting fodder is analogous in its nutritious quality to sauerkraut, which is the product of fermentation of cabbage. Similar pits or cavities in the ground or in rock have been used from remote times, in various parts of the world, for the prolonged preservation of grain in a dry state, through the careful exclusion of air and moisture.

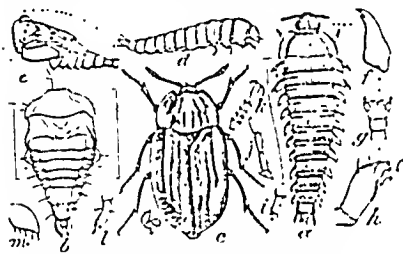
**silo** (si'lō), *v. t.* [*silo*, *n.*] To preserve in a silo; to make silage or ensilage of.

The crop can be cut and *siled* in any weather, however wet.

*H. Robinson, Sewage Question, p. 230.*

**silometer** (si-lom'e-ter), *n.* An erroneous spelling of *sillometer*.

**silour**, *n.* A Middle English form of *cluse*.  
**Silpha** (sil'fi), *n.* [NL. (*Lilium*, 1758), < *Gr. σίλη*, a beetle, a bookworm.] A large and important genus of elaterid beetles, typical of the family *Silphidae*: the carrion-beetles. They have eleven-jointed elytrae antennae, the first joint of normal length, and the head free and mobile. They



Carrion-beetle (*Silpha inaequalis*).

*a*, larva; *b*, same, natural size; *c*, *d*, mandible, labium, and maxilla of larva; *e*, *f*, anal process and antennae of same; *g*, one of the lateral processes, more highly magnified; *h*, pupa; *i*, same, natural size; *j*, anal process of same; *k*, beetle; *l*, anterior tarsus of same. (Lines show natural sizes of *a*, *b*, *c*.)

are rather large dark-colored beetles, often with a red or yellow pronotum, and are found under stones or in dark places, or about carrion, upon which they feed principally, although not exclusively. The genus is wide-spread, but contains less than 100 species, of which 10 inhabit the United States. *S. opaca* of Europe feeds to an injurious extent upon the leaves of the beet and mangel-wurzel. *S. inaequalis* is a North American species.

**silphal** (sil'fal), *a.* [*Silpha* + *-al*.] Resembling, related to, or pertaining to the genus *Silpha*.

**silphid** (sil'fid), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A necrophagous beetle of the family *Silphidae*; a sexton- or burying-beetle; a carrion-beetle; a grave-digger. See cuts under *Silpha*, *burying-beetle*, and *sexton-beetle*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Silphidae*.  
**Silphidae** (sil'fi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < *Silpha* + *-idae*.] A family of elaterid beetles, having the dorsal segments of the abdomen partly membranous, the ventral segments free, the mentum moderate or small, the palpi approximate at their bases, the posterior coxae more or less conical and prominent, and the eyes finely granulated, sometimes absent. These beetles are often of considerable size, and live mainly upon carrion, a few upon decaying or living vegetation. Some are found in the nests of ants, mice, and bees, while others inhabit caves. The family is of universal distribution, and about 500 species have been described, of which about 100 are from America north of Mexico. Also *Silpha*, *Silphidae*, *Silphid*, *Silphid*, *Silphid*, and *Silphid*. See cuts under *Silpha*, *burying-beetle*, and *sexton-beetle*.

**silphium** (sil'fi-um), *n.* [L., < *Gr. σίλη*, a plant (see def. 1), so called in allusion to its resinous juice; cf. *hay-plant* and *Thapsia*.] 1. An umbelliferous plant the juice of which was used by the ancient Greeks as a food and medicine: called in Latin *laserpitium*. (See *laser*, *laserpitium*.) It has been variously identified, as with *Thapsia Garganica*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Linnaeus, 1752).] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Helianthoidae* and subtribe *Metopodietae*. It is distinguished by its large flower-heads with a broad involucre, sterile disk-flowers, and pistillate and fertile strap-shaped ray-flowers in one or two rows, producing compressed achenes bordered by two wings which are toothed or awned at the apex. Twenty species have been described, of which eleven are now considered distinct. They are all natives of the United States, chiefly in the Mississippi valley and Southern States. They are tall rough-hairy perennials, with a resinous juice, bearing alternate, opposite, or whorled leaves of various shapes, and either entire, toothed, or lobed. The yellow flowers (in one species the rays are white) are borne in long-stalked heads, which are solitary or loosely corymbose. *S. terbinthaceum*, remarkable for its odor of turpentine, is the prairie dock of the west. For *S. perfoliatum*, see *cup-plant*; and for *S. facinatum*, see *robin-weed* and *compass-plant*.

**silphologic** (sil'fō-lōj'ik), *a.* [*silphology* + *-ic*.] Relating to silphology; pertaining to those stages of development commonly called larval.

**silphology** (sil'fō-lō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. σίλη*, a beetle, + *-λογία*, < *λόγος*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of larvae, or larval forms; especially, the doctrine of the morphological correlations of larval stages, or those which immediately succeed the last of the embryonic stages. Thus, the characteristics of protopneusts, derived from the adults of a common or less remote stock of the same division of the animal kingdom, are matters of *silphology*.  
*Thall.*

**silt** (silt), *n.* [ME. *silte*, erroneously *cilte*; with formative *-t*, < *silen*, drain, filter, strain: see *silt*.] A deposit of mud or fine soil from running or standing water; fine earthy sediment: as, a harbor choked up with *silt*.

In long process of time the *silt* and sands shall . . . choke and shallow the sea.

*Sir T. Browne, Tracts, xli.*

Oh, that its waves were flowing over me!

Oh, that I saw its grains of yellow *silt*!

Ball tumbling in the current o'er my head!

*M. Arnold, Solrah and Ruston.*

**silt** (silt), *v.* [*silt*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To choke, fill, or obstruct with silt or mud; commonly with *up*.

Like a skillful engineer, who perceives how he could, fifty years earlier, have effectually preserved an important harbour which is now irretrievably *silted up*.  
*Hutchins, Annotations on Bacon's Essays (ed. 1877), p. 223.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To percolate through crevices; ooze, as water carrying fine sediment.—2. To become obstructed or choked with silt or sediment: with *up*.

During the dry months the flag *silts up*.  
*Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 45.*

**silt-grass** (silt'grās), *n.* See *Paspalum*.

**silty** (sil'ti), *a.* [*silt* + *-y*.] Consisting of or resembling silt; full of silt.

**silure**, *n.* A Middle English form of *cluse*.

**silure** (si-lūr'), *n.* [*F. silure* = *Sp. siluro*, < *L. silurus*, < *Gr. σῖλινος*, a river-fish, prob. the sheat; formerly derived < *αἰών*, snake, + *οἶπις*, a tail; but the element *αἰ-* cannot be brought from *αἰών*.] A siluroid fish; specifically, the sheat-fish. See cut under *Siluridae*.

**Silurian** (si-lū'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*L. Silures* (Gr. *Σίλινος*), the Silures (see def. 1), + *-ian*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or belonging to the Silures, a people of ancient Britain, or their country.—2. In *geol.*, of or pertaining to the Silurian. See II.

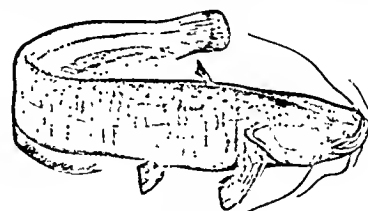
II. *n.* A name given by Murchison, in 1835, to a series of rocks the order of succession of which was first worked out by him in that part of England and Wales which was formerly inhabited by the Silures. The various groups of fossiliferous rocks included in the Silurian had, previous to Murchison's labors, been classed together as one assemblage, and called by the Germans *grauwacke*, sometimes Anglicized into *grauwacke* (which see), also the *Transition series* or *Transition limestone*. In England and Germany these lower rocks have been greatly disturbed and metamorphosed, and have also been frequently invaded by eruptive masses; hence it was not until after considerable progress had been made toward a knowledge of the sequence of the higher fossiliferous groups that the lower (now designated as *Silurian* and *Devonian*) began to be studied with success. Almost contemporaneously with the working out of the order of succession of these lower rocks by Murchison in Great Britain, groups of strata of the same geological age, but lying for the most part in almost entirely undisturbed position, began to be investigated in and near the Atlantic coast of the United States, especially in New York, by the Geological Survey of that State, and a little later in Bohemia by Joachim Barrande. Murchison, Barrande, and James Hall, paleontologist of the New York Survey, are all agreed as to the adoption of the name *Silurian*, and in regard to the essential unity of the series or system thus designated. The Silurian is the lowest of the four great subdivisions of the Paleozoic, namely

Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, and Permian. When undisturbed and unmetamorphosed, the Silurian is usually found to be replete with the remains of organic forms, of which by far the larger part is marine. The Silurian is divided into an Upper and a Lower Silurian, and each of these again is subdivided into groups and subgroups varying in nomenclature in various countries. The line between the Upper and Lower Silurian is drawn in Great Britain at the top of the May Hill sandstone or Upper Llandovery group; in New York, at the top of the Hudson River or Cincinnati group. The almost entire absence of vertebrates and of land-plants, and the paucity of plant-life in general, are the most striking features of Silurian life. The most prominent forms of the animal kingdom were the graptolites, trilobites, and brachiopods, and of these the first-mentioned are the most characteristic of all, since they range through nearly the whole Silurian, and disappear in the Devonian; while the trilobites, which begin at the same time with the graptolites, continue through the Devonian, and end only with the Carboniferous. As the line between the Silurian and Devonian is commonly drawn in England—namely, so as to include in the former the Ludlow group—the first vertebrates, in the form of a low type of fishes, appear near the top of the Upper Silurian; traces of land-animals (scorpions) have also been found in the Upper Silurian of Sweden and Scotland; and in France, in the Lower (?) Silurian, traces of insect life. A scorpion has also been found in the United States, at Waterville, New York, in the Waterline group, or near the middle of the Upper Silurian. Mr. Whitfield, by whom the specimen was described, inclines to the opinion that the species, for which he instituted a new genus (*Proscorpius*), was aquatic and not air-breathing, and that it forms a link between the true aquatic forms like *Eurypterus* and *Pterygotus* and the true air-breathing scorpions of subsequent periods. He intimates that the same is likely to be true of the Swedish and Scottish Silurian scorpions. The traces of land-plants in the Silurian are rare, and for the most part of doubtful identification. Algae, on the other hand, are of somewhat frequent occurrence. As the line between the Silurian and Devonian is drawn in the United States—namely, between the Oriskany sandstone and the Canada-gall grit—there are neither land-animals nor fishes in the Silurian; and the evidence of the existence of land-plants lower than the Devonian is for the most part of a very doubtful character. The Silurian rocks are widely spread over the globe, with everywhere essentially the same types of animal life. This part of the series is of importance in the United States, especially in the northeastern Atlantic States and in parts of the Mississippi valley.

**Siluric** (si-lū'rik), *a.* [*L. Silures* (see *Silurian*) + *-ic*.] Same as *Silurian*. [Rare.]

**silurid** (si-lū'rid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *siluroid*.

**Siluridae** (si-lū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Silurus* + *-idae*.] A very large family of physostomous fishes, of the order *Nematognathi*, represented by such forms as the sheat-fish of Europe and the catfishes or eels of America. It was the same as *Siluridae* of Cuvier. By Cope its name was used for *Nematognathi* with the anterior vertebrae regularly modified, the inferior pharyngeal bones separate, and an operculum developed. It thus contrasted with the *Apseudidae* and *Hypoclinemus*, and included all the *Nematognathi* except those belonging to the two families named. By Gill the family was restricted to those *Nematognathi* which have the anterior vertebrae regularly modified; the lower pharyngeal bones separate; the operculum developed; a dorsal fin, in connection with the abdominal portion of the vertebral column, rather short, and preceded by the spine; the pectoral fins armed with well-developed spines having a complex articulation with the shoulder-girdle; and the body naked, or with plates only along the lateral line. The lower jaw has no reflected lip, and there are usually from four to eight pairs of barbels, maxillary barbels being always developed. Species of the family thus limited are very numerous, several hundred having been described, and referred to many genera. Most of them inhabit fresh water, especially of tropical and subtropical countries, but many are also found in tropical seas. In Europe, one, the sheat-fish, *Silurus glanis*, oc-



Sheat-fish (*Silurus glanis*).

urs in the central and eastern regions of the continent; while a second, more southerly, and supposed to be the giant of the ancients, has lately (1890) been distinguished as *Silurus (Parasilurus) aristotelis*. In North America the family is represented by a number of species belonging to different subfamilies, which are generally known under the name of *catfishes*. The leading genera of North America are *Noturus*, stone-cats; *Ambloplites*, ordinary eels, pouts, bullheads, etc.; *Ictalurus*, channel-cats; *Arius*, sea-cats; and *Atractosteus* (or *Felichthys*), gill-top-sails. See also cuts under *catfish*, *gill-top-sail*, *pout*, and *stone-cat*.

**siluridan** (si-lū'ri-dan), *a.* and *n.* [*silurid* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or having characteristics of the *Siluridae*; siluroid.

II. *n.* A silure or siluroid.

**silurine** (si-lū'rin), *a.* and *n.* [*silurus* + *-ine*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Siluridae*.

II. *n.* A catfish of the family *Siluridae*.

**siluroid** (si-lū'roid), *a.* and *n.* [*silurus* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Siluridae*, or hav-



ing their characters; being or resembling a catfish or sheat-fish; siluridan.

II. *n.* A silure.

**Siluroidei** (sil'ū-roi'dē-i), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *siluroid*.] An order of fishes, conterminous with *Nematognathi*.

**Silurus** (si-lū'rus), *n.* [NL.: < *L. silurus*, < Gr. *silurpos*, a kind of river-fish: see *silure*.] 1. A Linnean genus of fishes, typical of the family *Siluridae*, formerly corresponding to that family, now restricted to the European sheat-fish, *S. glanis*, and a few closely related species of Asia. See cut under *Siluridae*.—2. [l. c.] A fish of this genus: as, the *sil. silurus*.

**silva, silvan**, etc. See *sylva*, etc.

**Silvanus** (sil-vā'nus), *n.* [L.: < *silva*, a wood, a forest: see *sylva*.] 1. A Roman rural deity.

He is usually represented with a sickle in his right hand and a bough in his left, and is described as the protector of herds from wolves and of trees from lightning, and a patron of agriculture in general, and as the defender of boundaries.

2. [NL. (Latreille, 1807).]

A genus of clavicorn beetles, of the family *Cuenjidae*, consisting of small, slender species with five-jointed tarsi in both sexes, the fourth joint very small, and antennal joints from nine to eleven, abruptly enlarged. It contains about 25 species, several of which are cosmopolitan. They live under the bark of trees or in stored food-products. *S. surinamensis* is found all over the world, feeding on many kinds of drugs, all stored farinaceous products, etc.

**silvate, n.** See *sylvate*.

**silver** (sil'vēr), *n.* and *a.* [Also dial. (Se.) *siller*; < ME. *silver*, *silvere*, *selver*, *seolter*, < AS. *seolfor*, *seolfer*, *siolfor*, *seolfor* (< *seolfr*), Mercian *sylfor* (for \**sifor*, like *seole* for \**sile*), *silver*, money, = OS. *silubhar*, *silufar* = OFries. *seloter*, *selver*, *seleir*, *silver* = MD. *silver*, D. *silver* = MLG. *silver*, *silver*, LG. *silver*, *silver*, *silver* = OHG. *silabar*, *silbar*, MHG. G. *silber*, *silver*, money, = Icel. *silfr* = Sw. *silfrer* = Dan. *sølv* = Goth. *silubr*, *silver*, = OBulg. *silrebro*, Bulg. *silrebro*, *silrebro* = Serv. *silrebro* = Bohem. *stříbro* = Pol. *sielbro* = Russ. *silrebro* = Lith. *sidabras* = Lett. *sidrabs*, *sidrabs*, *silver*, = Finn. *silba* (< G.): ulterior origin unknown; appar. not an Indo-Eur. word (the Slav. forms are prob. from the Teut.). An Indo-Eur. name, not found in Teut., appears in Ir. Gael. *airgid*, *L. argentum*, Gr. *argyros*, Skt. *rajata*, *silver*, a name referring to its brightness or whiteness: see *argent*. Some attempt to connect *silver* with *L. sulphur*, *sulphur* (see *sulphur*), others with Gr. *eidippos*, iron.] I. *n.* 1. Chemical symbol, Ag; atomic weight, 107.93. A metal of a white color, having a specific gravity of 10.4 to 10.7 (according as it is cast, rolled, or hammered), harder than gold, and softer than copper, having a tenacity about equal to that of gold, and melting at a temperature a little lower than copper. Its whiteness is remarkable, that of tin alone among the common metals nearly approaching it; among the rare metals, iridium and lithium are equal to silver in color and luster. Silver crystallizes in the regular (isometric) system; but, although native silver is of frequent occurrence, distinct crystals are very rare. Arborescent and fibrous shapes are most common, but very large solid masses have been found. Silver occurs in a great variety of ores, being mineralized by sulphur, antimony, and arsenic, as well as by chlorine, iodine, and bromine. These ores are widely distributed over the world. Silver is very commonly associated with lead; and the common ore of the latter metal, galena, always contains some silver, and generally enough to make its separation remunerative. Silver has also been detected in the water of the ocean. The principal silver-producing regions are the Andes and Cordilleras. From Peru and Bolivia came an immense supply of this metal during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Mexico has been a large producer of silver since the middle of the sixteenth century. The mines of the Comstock lode at Virginia City, in Nevada, produced about \$320,000,000 worth of bullion from 1860 to 1890, about five twelfths of the value of which was silver. This metal has always been accounted "precious," and has been used for ornament and as a measure of value from the earliest times of which there is any historical record. Its most marked point of inferiority to gold, apart from color, is its liability to tarnish when exposed to sulphurous emanations or brought into contact with anything containing sulphur. Silver is too soft to be used in the unalloyed condition. The ratio of silver to copper in the silver coinage of England is 92½ to 7½ (or 12½ to 1); in that of France and the United States, 6 to 1; and in that of Prussia, 3 to 1. The world's production of silver, estimated in dollars (at the coinage rate of \$1.2029 per ounce), has increased from \$89,000,000 in 1870 to \$210,000,000 in 1891. In the United States the production increased from \$41,000,000 in 1870 to \$82,000,000 in 1892. In 1893 it was \$77,000,000, in 1894 \$64,000,000, in 1895 about \$50,000,000, and in 1896 about \$70,000,000. From the foundation of the government until 1873, when the free coinage of

silver was stopped (see *coinage ratio*, *dollar*), about \$8,000,000 were coined. Under the silver-purchase acts of 1878 and 1890 over \$300,000,000 have been coined, but only about \$90,000,000 are in circulation. (See *silver certificate*, below.) The total amount of silver purchased by the government from Feb. 12, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1893 (when the purchase act of 1890 was repealed), was 406,984,886 ounces, at a cost of \$568,939,976. Political agitation for the resumption of the free coinage of silver at the existing ratio (about 16 to 1) has been carried on vigorously in the West and South since about 1878; and in 1896 the Democratic party made this the chief plank in its platform, and was defeated on this issue.

2. Silver coin; hence, money in general.

No till executors we'd bisett the silver that thow hem leucst. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 266.

3. Silverware; tableware of silver; plate; a silver vessel or utensil.—4. In *photog.*, a salt of silver, as the nitrate, bromide, or chloride, which three salts are of fundamental importance as photographic sensitizing agents.—5. Something resembling silver; something having a luster like silver.

Pallas, piteous of her plaintive cries,  
In slumber closed her silver streaming eyes.  
*Featon*, in *Pope's Odyssey*, l. 464.

**Aluminum silver.** See *aluminum*.—**Antimonial silver.** Same as *dyacranite*.—**Bismuth silver.** Same as *argentobismutite*.—**Black silver.** *bitum silver ore.* Same as *stephanite*.—**Bromic silver.** Same as *bromyrite*.—**Clerk of the king's silver.** See *clerk*.—**Cloth of silver.** See *cloth*.—**Fulminating silver.** a very explosive powder formed by heating an aqueous solution of silver nitrate with strong nitric acid and alcohol.—**German silver.** a white alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel, used as a cheap substitute for silver, and as a superior article for plated ware, being covered with silver by plating as is the cheaper Britannia metal. The relative proportions of the metals in the alloy called German silver vary considerably, according to the desire of the manufacturer to produce a cheaper or more expensive article. The commonest kind contains about eight parts of copper, two of nickel, and three to five of zinc. A finer kind of alloy is obtained by adding more nickel; the metal is then less liable to tarnish, and the resemblance to silver in color and luster is more striking. Nickel is a much more expensive metal than copper, and very much more so than zinc. See *nickel*.—**King's silver.** (a) A name given to silver used in England from about 1700 to 1726 for plate of an unusually high standard: apparently introduced by workmen from the continent, and abandoned because not sufficiently hard and durable. Compare *sterling*. (b) In old Eng. law, a payment made to the king for liberty to abandon or compromise the judicial proceeding for the conveyance of property called a *fine* (under *postfine*). See *fine*, 3, and compare *primer fine* (under *primer*).—**Mock silver.** a white alloy mixed to specimen metal and Britannia metal; pewter. It is compounded of copper, tin, nickel, zinc, lead, and other metals.—**Mosaic silver.** a compound made of bismuth and tin melted together, with the addition of quicksilver, used as a silver color. *Thomas*, Med. Diet.—**Nitrate of silver.** See *nitrate*.—**Old silver.** in silversmiths' work, silver to which an appearance of age has been imparted by applying a mixture of graphite and some fatty matter and cleaning off with blotting-paper.—**Oxidized silver.** See *oxidize*.—**Red or ruby silver.** Same as *proustite* and *pyrrargyrite*.—**Shoe of silver.** See *shoe*.—**To think one's penny silver.** See *penny*.—**Vitreous silver.** argente or silver-glass.

II. *a.* 1. Made of silver; silvorn: as, a *silver cup*; *silver coin* or *monny*.—2. Pertaining or relating to silver; concerned with silver; producing silver: as, *silver legislation*; a (Congressional) *silver bill*; the *silver mon*; the *silver States*.—3. Resembling silver; having some of the characteristics of silver; silvery. (a) White like silver; of a shining white hue: as, *silver-flow* (so called in allusion to the silvery leaves); *silver dew* (referring to the appearance of dew in the early morning). (b) Having a pale luster or a soft splendor.

You silver beams,  
Sleep they less sweetly on the cottage thatch  
Than on the dome of kings?  
*Shelley*, *Queen Mab*, lli.

(c) Bright; lustrous; shining; glittering.  
Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hairs.  
*Shak.*, C. of E., lli. 2. 48.

(d) Having a soft and clear tone, like that fancifully or poetically attributed to a silver bell, or a harp of silver when struck.

When gripping grief the heart doth wound, . . .  
Thou music with her silver sound—  
Why "silver sonad"? *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 5. 180.

(e) Soft; gentle; quiet; peaceful.  
His lord in silver slumber lay.  
*Spenser*, F. Q., vii. 10.

**Bland Silver Bill.** See *bill*.—**Silver age.** See *ages* in *mythology and history* (a), under *age*.—**Silver bronze.** a kind of bronze-powder used in printing and in other ways to produce a silver color.—**Silver certificate.** See *gold and silver certificates*, under *certificate*.—**Silver chickweed.** See *Paronychia*, 2.—**Silver cochineal.** See *cochineal*, 1.—**Silver chub.** Same as *fall-fish*.—**Silver darcie.** See *darcie*.—**Silver fir.** a coniferous tree of the genus *Abies*; specifically, *A. alba* (*Pinus Pecea*, *A. peccinata*): so called from the two silvery lines on the under side of the leaves. It is a native of the mountains of central and southern Europe, planted elsewhere. It grows from 80 to 120 or even 200 feet high. Its timber is soft, tough, and elastic, of a creamy-white color, useful for many building and cabinet purposes, for making the sounding-boards of musical

instruments, toys, etc. It yields resin, tar, and the Strasburg turpentine. This is the "noble fir" (*edler Tannebaum*) of the Germans. The silver fir of the Alleghany region, etc., is *A. balsamea*, mostly called *balsam* or *balm-of-Gilead fir*. It is a moderate-sized tree, its twigs sought for scented cushions, its bark secreting Canada balsam (see *balsam*), also the source of spruce-gum. Pacific North America presents several noble silver firs, as *A. grandis*, the white fir of Oregon bottom-lands, and *A. nobilis* and *A. magnifica*, the red firs of the mountains of Oregon and California, all trees between 200 and 300 feet in height.—**Silver fox.** the common red fox, *Vulpes fulvus*, in a melanistic variation, in which the pelage is black or blackish, overlaid with hoary or silver-gray ends of the longer hairs. It is an extreme case of the range of variation from the normal color, of which the cross-fox is one stage. It occurs in the red foxes of both America and Europe, especially in high latitudes, and constitutes the *Canis* or *Vulpes argentatus* or *argenteus* of various authors. The silver fox has sometimes been defined wrongly as a variety of the gray fox of the United States (*Urocyon cinereo-argentatus*), perhaps by some misapprehension of Schreber's (1778) specific name, just cited; but this is a distinct species of a different genus, and one in which the silver-black variation is not known to occur. Compare cut under *cross-fox*.

While the Cross and Black and Silver Foxes are usually considered as different varieties, they are not such in the classificatory sense of that term, any more than are the red, black, or white wolves, the black marmots, squirrels, etc. The proof of this is in the fact that one or both of the "varieties" occur in the same litter of whelps from normally colored parents. They have no special distribution, although, on the whole, both kinds are rather northerly than otherwise, the Silver Fox especially so. *Coues and Yarrow*, *Wheeler's Expl. West of the 100th Meridian*, v. 53.

**Silver gar.** See *gar*.—**Silver glass.** See *glass*.—**Silver grebe.** a misnomer of the red-throated diver or loon, *Colymbus* (or *Urinator*) *septentrionalis*.—**Silver hake.** heather, lace. See the nouns.—**Silver ink.** See *gold ink*, under *ink*.—**Silver longe.** the namaycush, or great lake-trout. See cut under *lake-trout*.—**Silver luster.** Same as *platinum luster* (which see, under *luster*).—**Silver maple.** See *maple*.—**Silver moth.** See *silver-moth*, 2.—**Silver perch.** pheasant, pine, plover, pomfret, poplar. See the nouns.—**Silver point.** a point or pencil of silver (somewhat like the "ever-pointed" pencil), formerly much used by artists for making studies and sketches on a prepared paper; also, the process of making such sketches.

The beautiful head in silver-point which appeared in "The Graphic Arts" . . . was executed expressly for that work, in deference to the example of the old masters who used silver-point so much. *The Portfolio*, No. 234, p. 191. **Silver powder.** a powder made of melted tin and bismuth combined with mercury: used in japanning.—**Silver rain.** in pyrotechny, a composition used in rockets and bombs. It is made in small cubes, which are set free in the air, and in burning emit a white light as they fall.—**Silver sand.** a fine sharp sand of a silvery appearance, used for grinding lithographic stones, etc.—**Silver side.** the chitole part of a round of beef.

Lift up the lid and stick the fork into the beef—such a beautiful bit of beef, too: *silver-side*—lovely!  
*Desant and Rice*, *This Son of Vulcan*, l. 6.

**Silver string, wedding, etc.** See the nouns.—**Silver-top palmetto.** See *palmetto*.—**Silver trout.** See *trout*.—**Silver wattle.** an Australian species of acacia, *Acacia dealbata*.—**Silver whitening.** the surf-whitening. See *whitening*.—**The silver doors or gates.** See *the royal doors*, under *door*.—**The Silver State.** Nevada.

**silver** (sil'vēr), *v.* [*<* ME. *silveren* (= D. *versilveren* = MHG. *silbern*, G. *versilbern* = Sw. *för-silfra* = Dan. *för-silve*, plate); from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To cover the surface of with a coat of silver; silver-plate: as, to *silver* a dial-plate.

On a tribunal silver'd  
Cleopatra and himself in chairs of gold  
Were publicly enthroned.  
*Shak.*, A. and C., lli. 6. 3.

2. To cover with anything resembling silver in color and luster; specifically, to coat with tin-foil and quicksilver, as a looking-glass.

The horizon-glass [of the sextant] is divided into two parts, of which the lower one is *silvered*, the upper half being transparent. *Newcomb and Holden*, *Astron.*, p. 93.

3. To adorn with mild or silver-like luster; give a silvery sheen to.

The loveliest moon that ever *silver'd* o'er  
A shell for Neptune's gohlet. *Keats*, *Endymion*, l.  
The moonlight *silvered* the distant hills, and lay, white  
almost as snow, on the frosty roofs of the village.  
*Longfellow*, *Kavanaugh*, vi.

4. To make hoary; tinge with gray.

It [his beard] was, as I have seen it in his life,  
A sable *silver'd*. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, i. 2. 242.

His head was *silver'd* o'er with age.

*Gay*, *Shepherd and Philosopher*.

**Silvered glass.** See *glass*.

II. *intrans.* To assume the appearance of silver in color; become of a silvery whiteness.

[Rare.]

All the eastern sky began to *silver* and shine.

*L. Wallace*, *Ben-Hur*, p. 460.

**silverback** (sil'vēr-bak), *n.* The knot or annule, a sandpiper. See cut under *Tringa*.

[Ipswich, Massachusetts.] **silver-barred** (sil'vēr-bārd), *a.* Barred with silvery color.—**Silver-barred moth.** *Dankia argen-*



*tula*, a British species.—**Silver-barred sable**, a British pyralid moth, *Euphyia cingulata*.

**silver-bass** (sil'vēr-bās), *n.* The moon-eye, or toothed herring, *Hyodon tergus*. See *ent* under *moon-eye*. [Local, U. S.]

**silver-bath** (sil'vēr-bāth), *n.* 1. In *photog.*, a solution of silver nitrate, used especially for sensitizing collodion plates or paper for printing.—2. A dish or tray for the use of such a solution. That for plates is usually a flat, deep glass vessel inclosed and supported nearly upright in a wooden box. The plate is immersed and removed by means of a skeleton "dipper."

**silver-beater** (sil'vēr-bē'tēr), *n.* One who prepares silver-foil by beating. Compare *gold-beater*.

**silverbell** (sil'vēr-bel), *n.* A name common to the shrubs or small trees of the genus *Halesia*, natural order *Styracace*; the snowdrop-tree. See *Halesia*.

**silverbell-tree** (sil'vēr-bel-trē), *n.* Same as *silverbell*.

**silverberry** (sil'vēr-ber'i), *n.* A shrub, *Elaeagnus argentea*, found from Minnesota westward. It grows six or eight feet high, spreads by stolons, has the leaves silvery-scurfy and somewhat rusty beneath, and bears fragrant flowers which are silvery without and pale-yellow within, and silvery edible berries which are said to be a principal food of the prairie-chicken in the Northwest.

**silverbill** (sil'vēr-bill), *n.* One of sundry Indian and African birds of the genus *Munia*; *n.* waxbill, as the Java sparrow. *P. L. Selator*.

**silver-black** (sil'vēr-blak), *a.* Silvery-black; black silvered over with hoary-white; *as*, the *silver-black fox*. See *silver fox*, under *silver*.

**silver-boom** (sil'vēr-būm), *n.* [D. *silverboom*.] Same as *silver-tree*.

**silver-bracts** (sil'vēr-brakts), *n.* A whitened succulent plant, *Cotyledon (Pachyphytum) bracteosa*, from Brazil. It is of ornamental use, chiefly in geometrical beds.

**silver-bush** (sil'vēr-būsh), *n.* An elegant leguminous shrub, *Anthyllis Barlettioris*, of southern Europe. It has yellow flowers and silvery pinnate leaves, suggesting this name and that of *Jupiter's beard*.

**silver-buskined** (sil'vēr-bus'kind), *a.* Having buskins adorned with silver.

*Fair silvered with nymphs.* *Mt. n. Arcades*, l. 23.

**silvèrehain** (sil'vēr-ehān), *n.* The common locust-tree, *Robinia Pseudacacia*; imitated from *gold-nehain*, a name of the laburnum. *Written and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names.

**silver-cloud** (sil'vēr-skūd), *n.* A British moth, *Nymphalis conopseoides*.

**silver-duckwing** (sil'vēr-duk'wīng), *a.* Noting a beautiful variety of the exhibition game-fowl. The cock has silvery-white neck and back, a wing showing the so-called duckwing marking, with silvery blue, metallic-blue bar, and white bar on secondary, black breast, neck, parts, and tail. The hen is of a delicate buff or ashen gray, with dark tail, fly, and striped silver back, and salmon feet. The legs are dark and the eyes red. The yellow or golden duckwing food is of similar coloration, but with yellow or orange of different shades in place of the silver or white.

**silver-eel** (sil'vēr-ēl), *n.* 1. The sabre-fish or entolus-fish, *Trichiurus lepturus*. Also called *silver haurtail*. [Texas.]—2. The common eel, when noticeably pale or silvery.

**silverer** (sil'vēr-ēr), *n.* One who silvers; especially, a person employed in silvering glass.

*Mr. Arkle exhibited a magnificent two, also King glass silverer, who was the subject of municipal honors.* *London*, 1880, l. 631.

**silverette** (sil'vēr-et'), *n.* [*< silver + -ette*.] A fancy breed of domestic pigeons.

**silvereye** (sil'vēr-ē), *n.* A bird of the genus *Zosterops*, of which there are many species, whose leading common color-mark is a white eye-ring; *n.* white-eye. See *ent* under *Zosterops*.

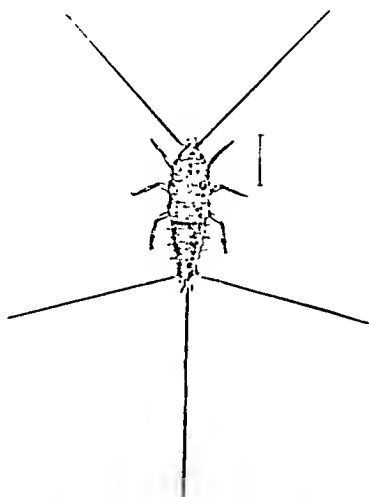
By most English speaking people in various parts of the world the prevalent species of *Zosterops* is commonly called "White eye," or *Silver-eye*, from the feature before mentioned. *A. Newton*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV, 821.

**silver-fern** (sil'vēr-fēr), *n.* One of numerous ferns in which the under surface of the frond is covered with a white or silvery powder, *as* in many species of *Notothola* and *Gymnogramme*. Compare *gold-fern*. For *ent*s, see *Gymnogramme* and *Notothola*.

**silverfin** (sil'vēr-fīn), *n.* A minnow of the genus *Notropis*, *as* *N. schippei*, of the fresh waters of North America.

**silverfish** (sil'vēr-fīsh), *n.* 1. An artificial variety of the goldfish, *Carassius auratus*, more or less nearly colorless, or with silvery-white instead of red scales on much or all of the body.—2. A sand-smelt or itherine; any fish of the family *Atherinidae*; *same as silversides*.—3. The

bream *Natemigonus chrysolenus*. See *ent* under *shiner*.—4. The tarpon (or tarpon) or jewfish, *Megalops atlanticus* or *M. thirsoideus*. Also *sahalo*, *saravilla*. See *ent* under *tarpon*.—5. The characineid *Crimatops argenteus*, inhabiting the fresh waters of Trinidad.—6. Any species of *Lepisma*, *as* *L. saccharina* or *L. domes-*



*Silverfish (Lepisma saccharinum).* (Life shows natural size.)

*tica*, a thysanurous insect occurring in houses and damaging books, wall-paper, etc. See *Lepisma*. Also called *rearing-fish*, *bristletail*, *fish-tail*, *furniture-bug*, *silver-moth*, *silver-sitch*, *shiner*, and *silvertail*.

**silver-foil** (sil'vēr-foīl), *n.* Silver beaten thin.

**silver-gilt** (sil'vēr-gilt), *n.* 1. Silver covered with gilding; also, gilded articles of silver.—2. A close imitation of real gilding, made by applying silver-leaf, burnishing the surface, and then coating with a transparent yellow lacquer.

**silver-glance** (sil'vēr-glāns'), *n.* Native silver sulphid. See *argente*.

**silver-grain** (sil'vēr-grān), *n.* In *bot.*, the shining plates of parenchymatous tissue (medullary rays) seen in the stems of exogenous wood when these stems are cut in a longitudinal radial direction. They are the little light-colored or bright bands that give to oak maple quartered oak, and the like their chequered beauty, and make them prized in cabinet-work. See *ent* under *oak*, under *one half*.

**silver-grass** (sil'vēr-grās'), *n.* 1. *See Phalaris*.—2. A variety of a multiflorous species of meadow-grass, *Poa capitata*, of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

**silver-gray** (sil'vēr-grā'), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Of a color produced by an intimate combination of black and silvery white; silvery or lustrous gray, *as* hair, fur, or cloth.

*"Then never clashing touch of Time  
Will turn it silver-gray."*

*Feeney*, in the *Blazet*.

**Silver-gray fox**, the silver fox (which see, under *silver*).—**Silver-gray rabbit**, a silver-rabbit.

**II.** *n.* 1. A silver-gray color.—2. [*cap.*] In U. S. Hist., one of a body of conservative Whigs who met together for some time after the general disintegration of the Whig party following its overwhelming defeat in the national election of 1852; said to be so called from the silver-gray hair of their leaders. Also *Silvery Gray*.

The conservative Whigs, the so-called *Silver Gray*, had supported them out of fear of the Republican.

*H. van Bate*, *Const. Hist. (trans.)*, V, 200.

In 1853 they [the Americans] were joined by the *Silvery Gray*, whom Mr. Fillmore was unable to guide into another harbor. *T. W. Larzer*, *Men*, Thurlow Weed, p. 221.

**silver-ground** (sil'vēr-grōund), *a.* Having a silvery ground-color; *as*, the *silver-ground carpet*, a British moth, *Melanippe montana*.

**silver-haired** (sil'vēr-hārd), *a.* Having hair of the color of silver; having white or lustrous gray hair.

**silverhead** (sil'vēr-hed), *n.* The silver chickweed, *Paronychia argyrocoma*.

**silver-headed** (sil'vēr-hed'), *a.* 1. Having a silver head, *as* a cane.—2. Same as *silver-haired*.

*Mrs. Skewton . . . clapped into this house a silver-headed butler.* *Diogenes*, *Dombey and Son*, xxx.

**silveriness** (sil'vēr-ī-nēs), *n.* The state or character of being silvery.

This picture is remarkable for its broad and pure silveriness. *Athenaeum*, Jan. 7, 1888, p. 22.

**silvering** (sil'vēr-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *silver*, *r.*] 1. The art or practice of covering anything with silver, or with a bright-shining white surface like that of silver; also, a sensitizing with a salt of silver, *as* in photography.—2. Silver or plating laid on any surface.

A silver cheese-toaster with three tongues, an ebony handle, and *silvering* at the end. *Steel*, *Tatler*, No. 245.

**Amalgam silvering**. See *amalgam*.

**silverite** (sil'vēr-īt), *n.* [*< silver + -ite*.] One who favors the free use of silver as money equally with gold; a bimetalist; specifically, in U. S. politics, one who advocates the free coinage of silver, particularly one who desires free coinage at the existing ratio with gold (about 16 to 1).

The attempt is made to cast a slur upon the *silverites* by calling them inflationists, as if to be an inflationist were the greatest of monetary sins. *Science*, VII, 267.

**silverize** (sil'vēr-īz), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *silverized*, pp. *silverizing*. [*< silver + -ize*.] Same as *silver*.

When like age shall *silverize* thy Tress.

*Sylvester*, tr. of the Four's Quadrains of Florac, st. 119.

**silver-king** (sil'vēr-king), *n.* The tarpon, *Megalops atlanticus* or *thirsoideus*.

**silver-leaf** (sil'vēr-lēf), *n.* 1. The thinnest kind of silver-foil.—2. A name of the buffaloberry (*Shepherdia argentea*), of the queen's-delight (*Stillingia sylvatica*), and of the Japanese and Chinese plant *Senecio Kämpferi*, var. *argentea*.—3. The white poplar. See *poplar*.

**silver-leaved** (sil'vēr-lēf), *a.* Having leaves with one or both sides silvery.—**Silver-leaved linden**. See *linden*.

**silverless** (sil'vēr-les), *a.* [*< ME. silverles, selverles; < silver + -less*.] Having no silver; without money; impecunious.

He sent him forth *silverless* in a sower garment.

*Piers Plowman* (C), x. 119.

**silverling** (sil'vēr-ling), *n.* [Early mod. E. *silverling* (= D. *silverling* = G. *silberling*); *< silver + -ling*.] An old standard of value in silver; a piece of silver money; in the passage cited from the Bible, either a shekel or a half-shekel.

Here have I purst thy paltry *silverlings*.

*Marlowe*, *Jew of Malta*, l. 1.

There were a thousand vices at a thousand *silverlings*.

*Id.*, vii, 23.

The canon's talk about "the center and olive branch stamped upon a shekel" is as unwarranted as his name for the *silverlings* of the traitor [Judas].

*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V, 293.

**silverly** (sil'vēr-lī), *adv.* [*< silver + -ly*.] Like silver, *as* regards either appearance or tone.

Let me wipe off this honourable dew  
That *silverly* doth progress on thy cheek.

*Shakespeare*, *Titus Andronicus*, v. 2, 40.

Silver's value therefrom  
Grew up like crystal, that begins  
Its strain, when other harmonies stop short,  
Leave the diamond alone vibrating *silverly*.

*Keats*, *Hyperion*, ll.

**silver-mill** (sil'vēr-mīl), *n.* The mill, or metallurgical plant, used in treating silver ores by either the wet or the dry process.

**silver-moth** (sil'vēr-mōth), *n.* 1. A geometrid moth, *Bapta punctata*.—2. The bristletail. See *Lepisma*, and *ent* under *silverfish*.

**silvern** (sil'vēr-n), *a.* [*< ME. silcern, scelcern, scolcern, < AS. sylfren, soylfren* (= OS. *silubrin*, *silafren* = OE. *silern* = MD. *silveren*, D. *silveren* = OHG. *silherin*, *silharin*, MHG. *silberin*, G. *silbern* = Dan. *silberne* = Goth. *silubreins*), of *silver*, *< sylfor*, *silver*; see *silver* and *-en*.] Made of or resembling silver; having any characteristic of or analogy to silver; *as*, "speech is *silvern*, silence is golden."

*Silvern* orators no longer entertain gentle and perfumed hearers with predictions of his failure.

*A. Phelps*, *My Study*, p. 37.

Spirit of dreams and *silvern* memories,  
Believe Sleep.

*T. B. Aldrich*, *Invocation to Sleep*.

**silver-owl** (sil'vēr-ōwl), *n.* The barn-owl; so called from its whiteness. See *ent* under *barn-owl*.

**silver-paper** (sil'vēr-pā'pēr), *n.* White tissue-paper of good quality.

**silver-plated** (sil'vēr-plā'ted), *a.* Plated with silver. See *plate*, *r. t.*, and *plated ware* (under *plated*).

**silver-plater** (sil'vēr-plā'tēr), *n.* One who plates metallic articles with a coating of silver, either by direct application or by electrical deposition.



**silver-print** (sil'vēr-print), *n.* A photographic positive made on papers sensitized by a silver salt.

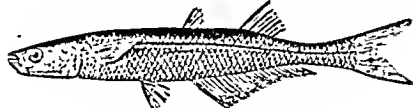
**silver-printing** (sil'vēr-prin'ting), *n.* In *photog.*, the production of prints by the agency of a salt of silver as a sensitizer; especially, any ordinary "printing out" process in which the picture is immediately visible without development, as upon albumen paper.

**silver-shafted** (sil'vēr-shāf'ted), *a.* Carrying silver arrows: an epithet of Diana.

Hence had the huntress Dian her dread bow,  
Fair silver-shafted queen, for ever chaste.  
Milton, *Comus*, l. 442.

**silver-shell** (sil'vēr-shel), *n.* A gastropod, *Anomia ephippium*: so called from its glistening white color. See *Anomia*. Also called *gold-shell*, *clink-shell*, and *jingle-shell*.

**silversides** (sil'vēr-sīdz), *n.* A silvery fish, sand-smelt, or atherine; any poroseine fish of the family *Atherinidae*, having a silvery stripe along the sides. The most abundant species along the Atlantic coast of the United States is *Menidia notata*, also called



Silversides or Sand smelt (*Menidia notata*).

*frier*, *tailor*, and *tinker*, 5 inches long, of a transparent greenish color with silver band. The brook-silversides is a graceful little fresh-water fish, *Labidesthes sicculus*, 3½ inches long, of ponds and streams from New York and Michigan to the Mississippi valley (see *skipjack*).

**silversmith** (sil'vēr-smīth), *n.* One whose occupation it is to work in silver, as in the manufacture of articles in silver. Compare *goldsmith* and *coppersmith*.

**silver-solder** (sil'vēr-sod'ēr), *n.* A solder for uniting objects of silver. It varies in composition, and is accordingly termed *hard*, *harder*, or *soft*. *Hard silver-solder* consists of three parts of sterling silver and one of brass wire. *Harder silver-solder* is made of four parts of fine silver and one of copper. *Soft silver-solder* consists of two parts of fine silver and one of brass wire, to which arsenic is sometimes added to give greater whiteness and fusibility.

**silverspot** (sil'vēr-spot), *n.* A silver-spotted butterfly, as a fritillary of the genus *Drygnis* and related forms.

**silver-spotted** (sil'vēr-spot'ed), *a.* Marked with spots of silvery color: said especially of certain butterflies thus spotted on the under side of the wings. Compare *silver-striped*, *silver-studded*, *silver-washed*.

**silver-sprig** (sil'vēr-sprig), *n.* The pelt of a silver-haired variety of the common rabbit, *Lepus cuniculus*; also, such a rabbit.

The true silver grey rabbits—*silver springs*, they call them—do you know that the skins of those *silver springs* are worth any money?

Miss Edgeworth, *The Will*, l. (Davies.)

**silver-standard** (sil'vēr-stan'dārd), *a.* Using silver money alone as full legal tender. The silver-standard countries are Mexico, Central America, Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador, India, China, Hong-Kong and Straits Settlements, and Ceylon. Countries having nominally at least a double standard (gold and silver) are the United States, Haiti, Uruguay, Argentine Republic, Venezuela, France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Greece, Spain, Serbia, Bulgaria, Netherlands, Algeria, Tunis, Java, Philippine Islands, and Hawaii. Many of these, as the United States, are practically on a gold basis. See *gold-standard*.

**silver-stick** (sil'vēr-stik), *n.* In England, an officer of the royal palace, so called from the silvered wand which is his badge.

**silver-striped** (sil'vēr-stript), *a.* Striped with silvery color: as, the *silver-striped hawk-moth*, *Dilephila leiorhiza*, a rare British species.

**silver-studded** (sil'vēr-stud'ed), *a.* Studded with silvery markings: as, the *silver-studded butterfly*, *Polyommatus alceus*.

**silvertail** (sil'vēr-tail), *n.* Same as *silverfish*, 6.

**silver-thistle** (sil'vēr-this'tl), *n.* A herbaceous plant, *Acauthus spinosus*, the traditional model of the architectural acanthus. See *Acanthus*, 1 and 4. Also called *silvery thistle*.

**silver-tongue** (sil'vēr-tung), *n.* The song-sparrow of the United States, *Melospiza fasciata* or *melodia*. *Cones*.

**silver-tongued** (sil'vēr-tungd), *a.* Having a smooth tongue, or fluent, plausible, or convincing speech; eloquent.

**silver-top** (sil'vēr-top), *n.* A disease affecting grasses. See the quotation.

Professor Herbert Osborn . . . said the *silver-top* in grass is a whitening of the upper portion of the stalk, especially the head, which withers without maturing seed. Micro-myza, Chlorops, and Thrips have been credited with being the cause of the mischief. Professor Comstock has shown

that Limothrips poaphagus is often the cause. The injury may result from any attack upon the juicy base of the terminal node that cuts off the flow of sap to the head.

Amer. Nat., October, 1890, p. 970.

**silver-tree** (sil'vēr-trē), *n.* 1. See *Leucadendron*. Also *silver-boom*.—2. An Australian forest-tree, *Tarrietia argyrodendron*.

**silver-vine** (sil'vēr-vīn), *n.* See *Scindapsus*.

**silverware** (sil'vēr-wār), *n.* Collectively, manufactures of silver; especially, articles for the table or other domestic use made of silver.

**silver-washed** (sil'vēr-wosh't), *a.* Colored as if washed over with silver; frosted; hoary; pruinose: as, the *silver-washed fritillary*, *Argynnis paphia*, a British butterfly.

**silverweed** (sil'vēr-wēd), *n.* 1. A plant, *Potentilla anserina*, having pinnate leaves covered beneath with silvery-silky down. It is a tufted herb, emitting runners which root at the nodes and send up peduncles bearing a single yellow flower. It is common in the northern Old World, and is found in marshes, on river-banks, etc., northward in North America.

2. A plant of the convolvulaceous genus *Argyrea*, containing some 30 chiefly East Indian and Malayau species. They are climbing or rarely almost erect shrubs, bearing showy purple or rose-colored flowers with funnel-shaped corolla, and having the foliage often white-pubescent beneath.

**silver-white** (sil'vēr-hwīt), *n.* A very pure form of white lead. Also called *Chinese white* and *Kremitz white*.

**silver-witch** (sil'vēr-wich), *n.* Same as *silverfish*, 6. Also written *silver witch*.

**silverwood** (sil'vēr-wūd), *n.* A tree of the genus *Mouriria*. *Guettarda argentea* of the *Rubiaceae* and *Cascaria latifolia* of the *Samiaceae* are also so named. [West Indies.]

**silver-work** (sil'vēr-wēr'k), *n.* Ornamental work in silver in general; vessels, utensils, etc., made of silver.

**silvery** (sil'vēr-i), *a.* [*< silver + -y*.] 1. Besprinkled, covered with, or containing silver.—2. Having the qualities, or some of the qualities, of silver. Especially—(a) Having the lustrous whiteness of silver. (b) Having a soft and musical sound, as that attributed to silver bells. (c) In *zoöl.*, of a silvery color: shining-white or hoary; frosted; pruinose. (d) In *bot.*, bluish-white or gray with a metallic luster.—**Silvery-arches**, a British night-moth, *Apotea tineta*.

**Silvery-gade**, the mackerel-midge.—**Silvery gibbon**, the wau-wau, *Hylobates leuciscus*.—**Silvery gull**, same as *herring-gull*.—**Silvery hairtail**, mullet, shrew-mole, etc. See the nouns.—**Silvery thistle**, same as *silver-thistle*.

**silvestrite** (sil-ves'trit), *n.* See *siderazote*.

**Silvia**, *n.* See *Sylvia*. *Carier*, 1800.

**silviculture**, *n.* See *sylviculture*.

**Silvius** (sil'vi-us), *n.* See *Sylvius*.

**Silybum** (sil'i-bum), *n.* [NL. (Vaillant, 1718), *< L. silybium, silybus, < Gr. σίλβος (pl. σίλβος)*, a kind of thistle, said to be *< Egyptian sibil*.] A genus of thistles, belonging to the order *Compositae*, tribe *Cynaroideae*, and subtribe *Carduineae*. It is characterized by flowers with a flat bristly receptacle, unequal simple pappus, smooth and undulating filaments, and a somewhat globular involucre with its numerous overlapping outer bracts spiny-fringed at the base, and tipped with a long, stiff, awl-shaped, spreading spine. The only species, *S. Marianum* (the milk-thistle), a smooth, erect perennial with large purple solitary and terminal flower-heads, is a native of the Mediterranean region, extending from Spain to southern Russia, occurring as a weed in cultivated grounds northward, and also found in the Himalayas.

**sima**, *n.* In *arch.*, an erroneous spelling of *cypna*.

**Simaba** (si-mā'bā), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), from a native name in Guiana.] A genus of polypetalous trees and shrubs, of the order *Simarubaceae* and tribe *Simarubeae*. It is characterized by flowers with small calyx of four or five imbricated sepals, the same number of spreading petals and of lobes of the erect narrow disk, twice as many stamens with their filaments adnate to elongated scales, and a deeply parted ovary with four or five cells, ovules and styles. There are about 14 species, natives of tropical South America. They bear alternate pinnate leaves with entire coriaceous leaflets sometimes reduced to three or even to one, and loosely flowered panicles of small or medium-sized flowers. See *cedron*.

**simagret** (sim'ā-gér), *n.* [*< F. simagrec (OF. cimagrec, chinagrec)*; Geneva dial. *simagrie* = Wall. *simagraue*, affected manners assumed to deceive, grimaces: origin unknown.] A grimace. [Rare.]

Now in the crystal stream he looks, to try

His *simagres*, and rolls his glaring eye.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, xlii. 31.

**simar** (si-mär'), *n.* [Also *simarre*, *simare*, *samarra*, *ctmar*, *cymar*, *cymarr*, *< F. simarre*, *samarre*, OF. *chamarre*, a loose and light gown, *F. chamarre*, lacework, embroidery, = Pr. *chamarra* = It. *chamarra*, *zanara*, *zamarra*, *zamarra*, a night-robe; cf. dial. (Sardinian) *acchamarra*, a sheepskin garment; *< Sp. chamarra*, *zamarra*, *zamarro* = Cat. *samarra* = Pg.

*samarra*, *gamarra*, a shepherd's coat of sheepskin, Sp. *zamarro*, a sheepskin; said to be of Basque origin.] A loose, light robe, worn by women: only in poetical use, without precise meaning.

Her body shaded with a slight *cymarr*.

Dryden, *Cym.* and *Iph.*, l. 100.

The profusion of her sable tresses . . . fell down upon as much of a lovely neck and bosom as a *simarre* of the richest Persian silk . . . permitted to be visible.

Scott, *Ivanhoe*, vii.

**simarref**, *n.* See *simar*.

**Simaruba** (sim-ā-rō'bū), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), from a native name in Guiana for *S. officinalis*; cf. *Simaba*.] A genus of polypetalous trees,



Branch of *Simaruba amara*, with female flowers, *a*, a male flower; *b*, a female flower.

type of the order *Simarubaceae* and tribe *Simarubeae*. It is characterized by dioecious flowers with a small five-lobed calyx, five petals surrounding a hemispherical and villous disk which bears ten stamens, or a deeply five-parted ovary with a single short style, a broad five-lobed stigma, and five solitary ovules. It is closely allied to the well-known genus *Alantus*, but distinguished by a fruit of one to five sessile spreading drupes instead of as many thin wing-fruits. There are 3 or 4 species, natives of eastern parts of tropical America, for which see *mountain-damson*, *Quassia*, *paraba*, and *paradi-tree*. They bear alternate and abruptly pinnate leaves, with entire coriaceous leaflets, and small flowers in axillary and terminal elongated branching panicles.

**Simarubaceae** (sim'ā-rō'bā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (L. C. Richard, 1808), *< Simaruba + -aceae*.] An order of polypetalous trees, of the cohort *Geraniales* in the series *Disciflorae*, closely allied to the order *Rutaceae*, from which it is distinguished by the usual presence of alternate leaves without glands, stamens each augmented by one or more scales, and but a single ovule in each ovary-cell. It includes about 112 species, of about 30 genera, mainly natives of warm climates, and classed in the two tribes *Simarubeae* and *Pterantheae*. They are mostly odorless trees or shrubs, with a bitter bark, alternate plane leaves without stipules, and usually small flowers, commonly axillary, panicled or racemose. See *Quassia* (with cut), *Simaba*, *Alantus*, *Samaudura*, *Pterana*, and *Pteranthea*.

**simarubaceous** (sim'ā-rō'bā'shēns), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or belonging to, the *Simarubaceae*; typified by or like *Simaruba*.

**Simarubee** (sim-ā-rō'bō-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1811), *< Simaruba + -ee*.] A tribe of polypetalous trees and shrubs, comprising those genera of the order *Simarubaceae* which have a lobed ovary like the related *Rutaceae*. It includes 21 genera, nearly all tropical and American, with one from the Mediterranean, the dwarf shrub *Cneorum*, and with two in the United States, *Cneoridium*, a smooth shrub with bitter juice from California, and *Holacantha*, a leafless spiny shrub of New Mexico.

**simballi**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cymbal*. *Minsheu*.

**simbere**, *n.* Same as *simbil*.

**simbil** (sim'bil), *n.* An African stork, *Ciconia* or *Sphenorhynchus abdini*, or *Abdimia sphenorhynchus*.



Simbil (*Abdimia sphenorhynchus*).

*rhyncha*, having rather short legs for this family, white under parts, purplish upper parts, and greenish beak with sharp red tip.

**simblin**, **simbling** (sim'blin, -bling), *n.* See *simlin*.

**simbling-cake** (sim'bling-kāk), *n.* Currant-enko made to be eaten on Mid-Lent Sunday. *Wright*. See *simnel*. [Prov. Eng.]

**simblot** (sim'blot), *n.* [*< F. simblot*, also *simgliots*, *u. pl.*; *< singler*, *singler*, trace lines with



a whitened or blackened cord stretched, also lash, whip, < OF. *cengle*, *sengle*, F. *sangle*, < L. *cingulum*, a girdle: see *cingle*, *stringle*.] The harness of a weavers' draw-loom. *Simmonds*. **simbole-oil** (sim'ho-lé-oil), *n.* See *Murray*. **Simenchelyidae** (si-meng-ke-li'i-dé), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Simenchelys* + *-idae*.] A family of eels, represented by the genus *Simenchelys*; the pug-nosed eels. They are deep-sea forms parasitic upon other fishes. The form is shorter and more robust than in the common eels, but the scales are distributed in the same manner. The head ends in a short and blunt snout, and the lower jaw is deep and strong. The teeth are blunt, incisor-like, and in one row on the edge of the jaws. Only one species is known, *S. parasiticus*, which is found in deep water, and is prone to attack fishes that have been hooked, especially the halibut, into whose flesh it burrows. It is very abundant on the banks south of Newfoundland.

**Simenchelys** (si-meng'ke-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σινελυς*, snub-nosed, flat-nosed, + *εχελυς*, *echelus*, an eel.] The representative genus of *Simenchelyidae*, having scales like those of the com-



Pug-nosed Eel (*Simenchelys parasiticus*).

mon eel, the osteological characters of the eel-geners, and the snout blunt and rounded (whence the name). *S. parasiticus*, the only species, is known as the pug-nosed or snub-nosed eel.

**Simeonite** (sim'ē-on-īt), *n.* [*Simeon* (see def. and *Simonian*) + *-ite*.] 1. A descendant of the patriarch Simeon.—2. *Eccles.*, a follower of the Rev. Charles Simeon (1759–1836), a clergyman of the Church of England at Cambridge, distinguished for his evangelical views and as a leader of the Low-church party; hence, a name sometimes given to Low-churchmen.

**Simeon's degree.** See *degree*.

**Simia** (sim'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < L. *simia*, *simius*, an ape, monkey (> It. *simia*, *scimia*, *scimula*, an ape).] 1. A Linnaean genus (1735–66) containing the whole of his order *Primates*, excepting the genera *Homo*, *Lemur*, and *Vespertilio*.—2. Now, the name-giving genus of *Simiidae*, containing only those apes known as *orang-outans*. The common orang is *S. satyrus*, and no other species is established. See *simia*, *pongo*, and cut under *orang-outan*. Also called *Pithecia* and *Satyra*.

3. A genus of gastropods. *Leach*; *Gray*, 1847. **Simiadae** (si-mi'ā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Simia* + *-adae*.] Same as *Simiidae*.

**simial** (sim'i-āl), *a.* [*L. simia*, an ape, + *-al*.] Same as *simian*. [Rare.]

We are aware that there may be vulgar souls who, judging from their *simial* selves, may doubt the continuance of Scipio. *D. Jerrold*, *St. Giles and St. James*, I. 94.

**simian** (sim'i-an), *a. and n.* [= F. *simien* = Sp. *simiano*, < NL. *simianus* (cf. ML. *simianus*, a demon), < L. *simia*, an ape.] 1. *a.* 1. Like an ape or monkey, in any sense; apish; rhesian; simious: as, *simian* characters, habits, traits, tricks, antics, etc.—2. Technically, of or pertaining to the *Simiidae* or *Simiinae*; anthropoid or manlike, as one of the higher apes: as, *simian* ancestors.

II. *n.* 1. An ape or monkey of any kind.—2. An anthropoid ape of the family *Simiidae*.

**Simiidae** (si-mi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Simia* + *-idae*.] The anthropoid apes; the highest family of the order *Primates* and suborder *Anthropoidea* (excepting *Hominidae*), divided into the two subfamilies *Simiinae* and *Hylobatinae*, the former containing the gorilla, chimpanzee, and orang, and the latter the gibbons. The form is more nearly human than that of any other animal below man. The carriage is semi-erect, or capable of becoming so; the arms are much longer than the legs; the tail is rudimentary (in the gorilla with fewer vertebrae than in man); the sacrum is large and solid; the sternum is short and broad, with three or four intermediate sternbrae; and the spinal column has a slight sigmoid curve, giving a "small of the back" somewhat as in man; the teeth are thirty-two, with the same formula as in man; and the nose is catarrhine, as in the rest of the Old World apes. Also *Simiadae*.

**Simiinae** (sin-i-i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Simia* + *-inae*.] The higher one of two subfamilies of *Simiidae*, from which the *Hylobatinae* or gibbons are excluded, and which includes the gorilla, chimpanzee, and orang, having a robust form, broad haunch-bones, large cerebrum overlapping the cerebellum, and no ischial callosities. The genera are *Gorilla*, *Mimetes* (or *Anthropopithecus* or *Troglodytes*), and *Simia*.

**similar** (sim'i-lār), *a. and n.* [*OF.* (and *F.*) *similaire* = Sp. *similar* = It. *similare*, < ML. *\*similaris*, extended from *L. similis*, like; akin

to *simul*, together, Gr. *ἀνα*, together, and *E. same*: see *same*. From the *L. similis* are also ult. *E. simile*, *similitude*, *simulate*, *simultaneous*, *semblé*, *semblé*, *assemble*, *dissemble*, *resemble*, *semblance*, *semblant*, *assimilate*, *dissimilar*, *dis-simulation*, etc.] 1. *a.* 1. Having characteristics in common; like in form, appearance, size, qualities, relations, etc.; having a more or less marked resemblance to each other or one another; in some respects identical; bearing a resemblance, as to something implied or specified: as, the general features of the two landscapes are *similar*; the plans are *similar*.

My present concern is with the commandment to love our neighbor, which is a duty second and *similar* to that of the love of God. *Waterland*, *Works*, IX. ii.

A captious question, sir (and yours is one), Deserves an answer *similar*, or none.

*Cowper*, *Throckmum*, I. 904.

The mental interests of men were everywhere *similar* in kind; their chief topics of thought for the most part alike. *C. E. Norton*, *Church-building in Middle Ages*, p. 9.

The dresses of the female slaves are *similar* to those of the Egyptian women. *E. W. Lane*, *Modern Egyptians*, I. 236.

2. Homogeneous; of like structure or character throughout.

Minerals appearing to the eye either to be perfectly *similar*, as metals; or at least to consist but of two or three distinct ingredients, as cinnabar. *Boyle*, *Works*, I. 206.

3. [*Tr. Gr.* *ὁμοιος*.] In *geom.*, of the same shape: said of two figures which have all their corresponding angles equal, whence it will follow, for ordinary Euclidean space, that all their corresponding lengths will be proportional, that their corresponding areas will be in the duplicate ratio of their lengths, and that their corresponding volumes will be in the triplicate ratio of their lengths. In the non-Euclidean systems of geometry these consequences are falsified, so that there are no similar figures.

*Similar* solid figures are such as have their solid angles equal, each to each, and are contained by the same number of similar planes. *Euclid's Elements*, Bk. xi. def. xi.

4. In *biol.*, alike in some respects; identical to some extent. Specifically—(a) Having the like structure; of common origin; homologous (which see). (b) Having the like function or use, though of unlike origin; analogous (which see). These two senses are respectively the morphological and the physiological application of the word to parts or organs of animals and plants.

5. In *music*, in the same direction: said of the rising and falling of two voice-parts.—*Similar* areas. See *area*.—*Similar* curves or *curvilinear* figures. Those within which similar rectilinear figures can in every case be inscribed.—*Similar* feet. See *focus*, 3.—*Similar* functions. See *function*.—*Similar* pencils, polygons, ranges, sheafs, those whose elements correspond so that corresponding distances are proportional.—*Similar* quantities. See *quantity*.

II. *n.* That which is similar; that which resembles something else in form, appearance, quality, etc.; in the plural, things resembling one another.

If the *similars* are entitled to the position of ἀπαί, the dissimilars are not. *J. Martineau*, *Materialism* (1874), p. 123.

All [the Indian names are] more flexible on the tongue than their Spanish *similars*. *Scribner's Mag.*, II. 505.

The law of *similars*. (a) The law of mental association by which similar ideas are connected in the mind and suggest one another. This kind of association is denied by some psychologists, who forget that without it *similarity* would have no possible meaning. When we say that today's idea is like yesterday's, we can only mean that a sense of affinity connects them. The kind of association is the essential condition of generalization. (b) The homeopathic principle of administering drugs. See *similia*.

**similarity** (sim-i-lar'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *similarité* = Sp. *similaridad*; as *similar* + *-ity*.] 1. The quality or condition of being similar; likeness; perfect, partial, or general resemblance.

*Similarity* was defined as the coextension of two conational relations between states of consciousness which are themselves like in kind but commonly unlike in degree. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 371.

*Similarity*, in compounds, is partial identity.

*W. James*, *Prin. of Psychol.*, I. 579.

2. A point or respect in which things are similar.

It is plain that in finding out the *similarities* of things we analyse. *J. Sully*, *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 336.

Center of similarity. See *center*.—*Syn.* Analogy, correspondence, parity, parallelism.

**similarly** (sim-i-lār-lī), *adv.* In a similar or like manner; with resemblance in certain respects.

As *similarly* constituted beings, men have certain rights in common. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 534.

**similarly** (sim'i-lār-lī), *a.* [*ML.* *\*similaris*, like: see *similar*.] *Similar*; like. [Rare.]

Those more noble parts or eminent branches belonging to that Catholic visible Church, which, being *similar* or partaking of the same nature by the common faith, have yet their convenient limits.

*Bp. Gauden*, *Tears of the Church*, p. 25. (Davies.)

Rhyming cadences of *similar* words. *South*.

**simile** (sim'i-lē), *n.* [Formerly also *similie*, *simily*; = Sp. *simil* = Pg. *simile*, a simile, = It. *simile*, a like, fellow, < L. *simile*, a like thing, neut. of *similis* (> It. *simile* = Sp. *simil*), like: see *similar*. Cf. *facsimile*.] In *rhet.*, the comparing or likening of two things having some strong point or points of resemblance, both of which are mentioned and the comparison directly stated; a poetic or imaginative comparison; also, the verbal expression or embodiment of such a comparison.

*Tra.* O, sir, Lucentio slipp'd me like his greyhound, Which runs himself and catches for his master.

*Pet.* A good swift *simile*, but something curish.

*Shak.*, *T. of the S.*, v. 2. 54.

In this *Simily* wec have himself compar'd to Christ, the Parliament to the Devil. *Milton*, *Ilkonoklostes*, v.


In Argument *Similies* are like Songs in Love: They much describe; they nothing prove. *Prior*, *Alma*, iii.

=*Syn.* *Simile*, *Metaphor*, *Comparison*, *Allegory*, *Parable*, *Fable*, *similitude*, *trope*. The first six words agree in implying or expressing likeness between a main person or thing and a subordinate one. *Simile* is a statement of the likeness in literal terms; as, man is like grass; Herod is like a fox. *Metaphor* taxes the imagination by saying that the first object is the second, or by speaking as though it were; as, "All flesh is grass," *Isa.* xl. 6; "Go ye and tell that fox," *Luke* xiii. 32. There are various combinations of *simile* and *metaphor*: as, "We will do fade as a leaf," *Isa.* lxxv. 6;

"There are a sort of men whose visages Do cream and mantle, like a standing pool" (*Shak.*, *M. of V.*, I. 1. 89).

In these the *metaphor* precedes; in the following the *simile* is in the middle of the *metaphor*: "These metaphoric rights, entering into common life, like rays of light which pierce into a dense medium, are, by the laws of Nature, refracted from their straight line." (*Burke*, *Rev.* in France.) In the same way the *simile* may come first. A *comparison* differs from a *simile* essentially in that the former fixes attention upon the subordinate object, while a *simile* fixes it upon the main one: thus, one verse of Shelley's "Ode to the Skylark" begins by saying that the skylark is like a poet, whose circumstances are thereupon detailed. Generally, on this account, the *comparison* is longer than the *simile*. The *allegory* personifies abstract things, usually at some length. A short *allegory* is *Ps.* lxxx. 8–16. Spenser's "Faery Queene" is a series of *allegories* upon the virtues, and Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" allegorizes Christian experiences. These are acknowledged to be the most perfect *allegories* in literature. The *allegory* is on extended *simile*, with the first object in the *simile* carefully left unmentioned. A *parable* is a story that is or might be true, and is used generally to teach some moral or religious truth: as, the three *parables* of God's great love for the sinner in *Luke* xv. Socrates' story of the sailors who chose their steersman by lot, as suggesting the folly of a similar course in choosing the headman of the state, is a fine example of the *parable* of civil life. A *fable* differs from a *parable* in being improbable or impossible as fact, as in making trees choose a king, beasts talk, or frogs pray to Jupiter; it generally is short, and points a homely moral. See the definitions of *apologue* and *trope*.

**simile** (sim'i-lē), *adv.* [It., < L. *simile*, *similis*, like: see *similar*, *simile*, *n.*] In *music*, in the same manner; similarly. Compare *sempre*.

**simile-mark** (sim'i-lē-märk), *n.* In *musical notation*, an abbreviation-mark signifying that the contents of the last measure that was written out are to be repeated: as, . See *abbreviation*, 4.

**similia** (si-mil'i-i), *n. pl.* [NL. neut. pl. of *L. similis*, like: see *similar*.] Things which are similar or alike; like things; similars.—*Similia similibus curantur*, or 'like cures like,' 'like things are cured by like things,' the homeopathic formula, meaning that medicines cure those diseases whose symptoms are like the effects of the medicines on the healthy organism. Thus, belladonna dilates the pupil of the eye; it is therefore remedial of diseases of which dilatation of the pupil is pathognomonic.

**similiter** (si-mil'i-tēr), *adv.* [L., < *similis*, like, resembling.] In like manner: in *law*, the technical designation of the common-law form by which, when the pleading of one party, tendering an issue, demanded trial, the other accepted the issue by saying, "and the [defendant] doeth the like."

**similitude** (si-mil'i-tūd), *n.* [*ME.* *similitude*, < *OF.* (and *F.*) *similitude* = Sp. *similitud* = It. *similitudine*, < L. *similitudo* (-din-), likeness, < *similis*, like: see *similar*. Cf. *verisimilitude*.] 1. Likeness in constitution, qualities, or appearance; similarity; resemblance.

This lie bears a *similitude* of truth. *Beau. and Fl.*, *Thierry and Theodoret*, ii. 4.

The *similitude* of superstition to religion makes it the more deformed. *Bacon*, *Superstition*.

What *similitude* this dream hath with the truth accomplished you may easily see. *T. Shepard*, *Clear Sunshine of the Gospel*, p. 16.



It is chiefly my will which leads me to discern that I hear a certain image and similitude of Deity.

*Descartes, Meditations* (tr. by Veitch), iv.  
2. A comparison; a simile; a parable or allegory.

A *similitude* is an likeness when two things or more than two are so compared and resembled together that they both in some one property seem like.

*Wilson, Rhetorika*.  
As well to a good maker and Poet as to an excellent reader in prose, the figure of *Similitude* is very necessary, by which we not only bewilder our tale, but also much improve & enlarge it.

*Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 201.  
He is as [therefore] with great address interspersed several speeches, Reflections, *Similitudes*, and the like Effects to diversify his Narration.

*Addison, Spectator*, No. 333.  
3. That which bears likeness or resemblance; an image; a counterpart or facsimile.

He knew not Catoun—for his wit was rude,  
That bad man should wedde his *similitude*.  
*Chaucer, Miller's Tale*, l. 42.

That we are the breath and *similitude* of God, it is indisputable, and upon record of Holy Scripture.

*Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici*, l. 34.  
The appearance there of the very *similitude* of a green country gawky raised a shout of laughter at his expense.  
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 483.

4. In *geom.*, the relation of similar figures to one another.—*Axis of similitude of three circles*. See *axis*.—*Center of similitude*. See *center*.—*Circle of similitude*, a circle from any point on the circumference of which two given circles look equally large.—*External and internal centers of similitude* for two circles, the intersections of their common tangents on the line joining their centers.—*Principle of similitude*. See *principle*.—*Ratio of similitude*. See *ratio*.—*Similitude clause or act*. See *clause*.

*similitudinary* (si-mil-i-tū-'dī-nā-ri), *a.* [*L. similitudo* (-dū-), likeness, + *-ary*.] Pertaining to similitude or the use of simile; introducing or marking similitude.

"As" is sometimes a note of quality, sometimes of equality; hence it is only *similitudinary*; "as lambs," "as doves," etc.  
*Rev. T. Adams, Works*, II. 113.

*similize* (sim-'i-līz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *similized*, ppr. *similizing*. [*L. similis*, like (see *simile*), + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* 1. To liken; compare. [*Rare*.]

The best to whom he may be *similized* herein is Yr. Paul the Servite.

*Ep. Hacket, Abp. Williams*, l. 53. [*Darwin*.]  
2. To take pattern by; copy; imitate. [*Rare*.]

I'll *similize*  
These Gabaonites; I will myself disguise  
To gull thee.  
*Shakespeare, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, II. The Captives.

II. *intrans.* To use similitude. [*Rare*.]

If I may *similize* in my turn, a dull fellow might ask the meaning of a problem in Euclid from the Bishop of Salisbury without being ever the better for his learned solution of it.  
*Dryden, Duchess of York's Paper Defended*.

*similor* (sim-'i-lōr), *n.* [*Also erroneously semilor* (as if involving *semi*, half); = *It. similoro* = *G. similor*, *L. similor*, an alloy so called, irreg. *L. similis*, like, + *F. or* (*L. aurum*), gold.] A (French) synonym of brass, defined as Mannheim gold, Prince Rupert's metal, etc.; chiefly applied to very yellow varieties of brass used instead of gold for personal ornaments, watch-cases, and the like—that is, for what is called in English "brass jewelry" and (in the United States) "Attleboro' jewelry."

*similoid* (sim-'i-oid), *a.* [*L. similia*, an ape, + *Gr. -oides*, form.] Same as *simian*.  
*simious* (sim-'i-ōs), *a.* [*L. simia*, an ape, + *-ous*.] Same as *simian*.

That strange *simious* school-boy passion of giving pain to others.  
*Sydney Smith*.

But to students of natural or literary history who cannot discern the human from the *simious* element it suggests that the man thus imitated must needs have been the imitator of himself.  
*Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 543.

*simiri* (si-mē-'ri), *n.* [*Brit. Guiana*.] A tree, *Hymenaea Courbaril*.

*simitar, scimitar* (sim-'i-tīr), *n.* [This word, owing to its Oriental origin and associations, to ignorance of its original form, and to the imitation now of the *F.* now of the *It.* spelling, has appeared in a great variety of forms, of which the first three are perhaps the most common—namely, *simitar*, *scimitar*, *cimitar*, *cimitar*, *cymitar*, *ciméterre*, *ciméter*, *cymetar*, *scymitar*, *sciméter*, *scymeter*, *scymetar*, *scenitar*, *scenitary*, also *smiler*, *smyster*, *smeceler* (simulating *smile*); *OF. ciméterre*, *ciméterre*, *smiterre*, *scimitar* = *Sp. cimitarra*, *scimitarra* = *Pg. cimitarra* = *It. cimitara*, *cimitarra*, *scimitarra*, *scimitarra*, mod. *scimitarra*; origin uncertain; according to Larramendi, *C. Basque elmetarra*, with a sharp edge; but prob., with a corruption of the termination due to some confor-

mation, of Pers. origin (through *It.* < *Turk.* < *Pers.*—it does not appear in *Turk.*, where 'simitar' is denoted by *pala*).

> *Hind. shamshir, shamsher*, < *Pers. shamshir, shamshir* (in *E. written shamsher* (Sir T. Herbert), in *Gr. sauphpa*), a sword, simitar; appar. lit. 'lion's claw,' < *sham*, a nail, claw, + *shir, sher*, a lion (> *Hind. sher, n tiger*).] A short, curved, single-edged sword, much in use among Orientals. It is usually broadest at the point-end, but the word is also used for sabers without this peculiarity, and loosely for all one-edged curved swords of non-European nations. See cut under *saber*.

He dies upon my *scimitar's* sharp point.  
*Shak., Tit. And.*, iv. 2. 91.

Moreover, they have painted a *Ciméterre* hung in the middle, in memory of Italy, who forsooth with his sword cut the rocks in sunder.  
*Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 307.

Their Wastes boop'd round with Turkey Leather Belts, at which hung a Bagaet, or short *Scimitar*.  
*London Spy*, quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of* (Queen Anne, I. 84).

When Winter wields  
His icy *scimitar*.  
*Burdett, Misc. Poems*.

*simitared, scimitared* (sim-'i-tīrd), *a.* [*< simitar* + *-ed*.] Shaped like a simitar; acinaciform.

*simitar-pod* (sim-'i-tīr-pod), *n.* The woody legume of *Eutada scandens*, a strong shrubby climber of the tropics. Its pods are said to be from 4 to 6 feet long, flat, and often curved so as to resemble a simitar. The seeds are 2 inches long, rounded and hard, and are made into snuff and toy-boxes. See *sea-bean*.

*simitar-shaped* (sim-'i-tīr-shāpt), *a.* In bot., same as *acinaciform*.

*simitar-tree* (sim-'i-tīr-trō), *n.* See *Harpophyllum*.

*simkin* (sim-'kin), *n.* [*A Hind. form of E. champagne*.] The common Anglo-Indian word for champagne. Also spelled *simkin*.

A basket of *simkin*, which is as though one should say champagne, behind the chariot.  
*J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old*, p. 233.

*simlin* (sim-'lin), *n.* [*Also simblin, simbling*; sometimes spelled, erroneously, *cymlin, cymblin, cymbling*; a dial. var. of *simnel*, q. v.] 1. A kind of cake: same as *simnel*, 1. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. A kind of small squash. See *simnel*, 2. [*Southern and western U. S.*]

"That 'ar lot," said Teague Poteet, after a while, "is the ole Mathis lot. The line runs right across my *simlin* patch."  
*J. C. Harris, The Century*, XXXI. 143.

*simmer*<sup>1</sup> (sim-'ér), *v.* [*Formerly also simmer and simper*, early mod. *E. symper* (see *simper*); *n* freq. form of \**sim*, < *Sw. dial. sunna*, hum, buzz, = *Dan. sunno* = *MLG. summen* = *G. summen*, hum; cf. *Hind. sunsum, sunsan, sanan*, the crackling of moist wood when burning, *simmering*: an imitative word, like *hum*, and *boom*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To make a gentle murmuring or hissing sound, under the notion of heat, as liquids when beginning to boil; hence, to become heated gradually: said especially of liquids which are to be kept, while heating, just below the boiling-point.

Placing the vessel in warm sand, increase the heat by degrees, till the spirit of wine begin to simmer or to boil a little.  
*Boyle, Works*, l. 712. [*Richardson*.]

A plate of hot buttered toast was gently *simmering* before the fire.  
*Dickens, Pickwick*, xxvii.

Between the andirons straddling feet  
The mug of elder *simmered* slow.  
*Hiltier, Snow-Bound*.

2. Figuratively, to be on the point of boiling or breaking forth, as suppressed anger.

"Old Joshiway," as he is irreverently called by his neighbors, is in a state of *simmering* indignation; but he has not yet opened his lips.  
*George Eliot, Adam Bede*, II.

This system . . . was suited for a period when colonies in a state of *simmering* rebellion had to be watched.  
*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 177.

II. *trans.* To cause to simmer; heat gradually: said especially of liquids kept just below the boiling-point.

Green wood will at last *simmer* itself into a blaze.  
*G. H. Hallier, Khuley Hollow*, xv.

*simmer*<sup>1</sup> (sim-'ér), *n.* [*< simmer*<sup>1</sup>, v.] A gentle, gradual, uniform heating: said especially of liquids.

Bread-sauce is so ticklish; a *simmer* too much, and it's clean done for.  
*Trollope, Orley Farm*, xlv.



Simitar, Persian, 17th century.

*simmer*<sup>2</sup> (sim-'ér), *n.* A Scotch form of *summer*<sup>1</sup>.

*simmetriet*, *n.* An obsolete form of *symmetry*.  
*simnel* (sim-'nel), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *simnell, symnel, cynnel*, also dial. *simlin, simblin, simbling* (see *simlin*); < *ME. simnel, simnell, simcnal, symnell, symnelle*, < *OF. sineuel, simonnel* (ML. *simenellus*, also *simella*), bread or cake of fine wheat flour, < *L. simila*, wheat flour of the finest quality: see *semola*.] 1. A cake made of fine flour; a kind of rich sweet cake offered as a gift at Christmas and Easter, and especially on Mothering (Simnel) Sunday.

*Simnell*, bunne, or cracknell. *Baret, Alvearie*, 1580.

To thee a *simnel* bring  
'Gainst thou go'st a mothering.  
*Herrick, To Dianeme*.

Cakes of all formes, *simnells*, cracknells, buns, wafers, and other things made of wheat flour, as fritters, pancakes, and such like, are by this rule rejected.

*Haven of Health*, p. 26. [*Nares*.]

2. A variety of squash having a round flattish head with a wavy or scalloped edge, and so resembling the cake so called: now called *simlin*. [*Southern U. S.*]

The clypeate are sometimes called *cynnels* (as are some others also), from the lenten cake of that name, which many of them much resemble. Squash or squanter squash is their name among the northern Indians, and so they are called in New York and New England.

*Deverley, Hist. Virginia*, iv. ¶ 19.

*Simnel Sunday*, Mid-Lent or Refreshment Sunday (which see, under *refreshment*).

*Simocyon* (si-mō-'si-on), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. σιμόκυων*, flat-nosed (see *simous*), + *κίων*, a dog.] A genus of fossil carnivorous quadrupeds, from the Upper Miocene of Greece, giving name to the *Simocyonidae*. It had (probably) 32 teeth, the last lower premolar moderate, first molar obtusely sectorial, and the second one oblong tuberculate.

*Simocyonidae* (sim-'ō-si-on-'i-dō), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Simocyon* + *-idae*.] A family of extinct *Carnivora*, of uncertain affinity, formed for the reception of the fossil called *Simocyon*.

*simoner* (sim-'ō-nér), *n.* [*< simon-y* + *-er*.] A simonist. [*Rare*.]

These *simoners* sell sin, suffering men and women in every degree and estate to lie and continue from year to year in divers vices scandalously.

*Sp. Bale, Select Works*, p. 120. [*Darwin*.]

*simoniac* (si-mō-'ni-ak), *n.* [*< OF. (and F.) simoniague* = *Pr. simoniac*, *simoniaie* = *Sp. simonaco* = *Pg. It. simonaco*, < *ML. simoniacus*, relating to simony, < *simonia*, simony: see *simony*.] One who practises simony.

Witches, heretics, *simoniacs*, and wicked persons of other instances, have done miracles.  
*Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 632.

*simoniacal* (sim-'ō-nī-'ā-kal), *a.* [*< simoniac* + *-al*.] 1. Guilty of simony.

If a priest be *simoniacal*, he cannot be esteemed righteous before God by preaching well.

*Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II. 8.

What shall we expect that have such multitudes of Achaens, church robbers, *simoniacal* patrons?  
*Burton, Ann. of Mel.*, To the Reader, p. 52.

2. Partaking of, involving, or consisting in simony: as, a *simoniacal* presentation.

*Simoniacal* corruption I may not for honour's sake suspect to be amongst men of so great place.

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, vii. 24.

When the common law censures *simoniacal* contracts, it affords great light to the subject to consider what the canon law has adjudged to be simony.

*Blackstone, Com., Int.*, § II.

*simoniacally* (sim-'ō-nī-'ā-kal-i), *adv.* In a simoniacal manner; with the guilt or offense of simony.

*simoniacalness* (sim-'ō-nī-'ā-kal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being simoniacal. *Bailey*, 1727.

*simonial*, *n.* [*ME. symonyal*, < *OF. \*simonial*, < *ML. simonia*, simony: see *simony*.] A practitioner of simony; a simonist.

Understando that bothe her that selleth and he that buyeth thynges spirytuelles been cleped *symonyals*.  
*Chaucer, Parson's Tale*.

*Simonian* (si-mō-'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< LGr. Σιμωνιανός*, Simonian, a Simonian, < *Σίμων*, Simon (see *def.*). The *Gr.* name *Σίμων* is (a) pure *Gr.*, < *σῖμος*, flat-nosed (see *simous*); (b) an adaptation of *Σιμεών*, Simeon, < *Heb. Shim'on*, lit. 'harkening,' < *shāma*, hear, harken. Cf. *simony*.] I. A. Belonging or pertaining to Simon Magus or the Simonians: as, *Simonian* doctrines.

II. *n.* One of a Gnostic sect named from Simon Magus: it held doctrines similar to those of the Cainites, etc.; hence, a term loosely applied to many of the early Gnostics.

*Simonianism* (si-mō-'ni-an-izm), *n.* [*< Simonian* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Simonians.



We have . . . in *Simonianism* a rival system to Christianity, in which the same advantages are offered, and in which accordingly Christian elements are embodied, even Christ himself being identified with the supreme God (Simon). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII, 80.

**simoniacal** (si-mōn'i-kal), *a.* Same as *simoniacal*.

Fees exacted or demanded for Sacraments, Marriages, Baptisms, and especially for Interim, are wicked, accursed, *simoniacal*, and abominable. *Milton*, *Touching Heresies*.

**simonious** (si-mōn'i-us), *a.* [*simony* (ML. *simonia*) + *-ous*.] *Simoniacal*.

Deliver us, the only People of all Protestants left still undelivered, from the Oppressions of a *simonious* dominating Clergy. *Milton*, *To the Parliament*.

**simonist** (sim'ō-nist), *n.* [*simony* + *-ist*.] One who practises or defends simony. [Rare.]

Wuller not without a stain left behind him, of selling the Bishoprick of London to Wint, the first *simonist* we read of in this story. *Milton*, *Hist. Eng.*, iv.

He that with observing and weeping eyes beholds . . . our lawyers turned truth-defrauders, our landlords oppressors, our gentlemen rioters, our patrons *simonists*—would surely say, This is Satan's walk. *Rev. T. Adams*, *Works*, II, 47.

**Simonist** (si'mon-ist), *a.* and *n.* [*Simon* (see *Simonian*) + *-ist*.] Same as *Simonian*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI, 854.

**simon-pure** (si'mon-pūr'), *a.* [So called in allusion to *Simon Pure*, a character in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy, "A Bold Stroke for a Wife," who is thwarted in his undertakings by an impostor who lays claim to his name and rights, and thus necessitates a complete identification of the "real Simon Pure" (v. 1.)] Genuineness; authentic; true. [Colloq.]

The home of the *Simon-pure* wild horse is on the southern plains. *The Century*, XXXVII, 337.

**simony's operation.** See *operation*.

**simony** (sim'ō-ni), *n.* [*ME. simonie, symony, symonye*, < *F. simonie* = *Sp. simonia* = *Pr. Pg. It. simonia*, < *ML. simonia*, *simony*, so called from *Simon Magus*, because he wished to purchase the gift of the Holy Ghost with money; < *LL. Simon*, < *Gr. Σίμων*, *Simon*; see *Simonian*.] The act or practice of trafficking in sacred things; particularly, the buying or selling of ecclesiastical preferment, or the corrupt presentation of any one to an ecclesiastical benefice for money or reward.

For hit is *symonye* to sille that send is of grace. *Piers Plowman* (C), x, 55.

The Name of *Simony* was begot in the Canon-Law; the first Statute against it was in Queen Elizabeth's time. Since the Reformation *Simony* has been frequent. One reason why it was not practised in time of Popery was the Pope's provision; no man was sure to bestow his own benefice. *Selden*, *Table-Talk*, p. 149.

"*Simony*, according to the canonists," says Ayliffe in his *Parergon*, "is defined to be a deliberate act or a premeditated will and desire of selling such things as are spiritual, or of anything annexed unto spirituals, by giving something of a temporal nature for the purchase thereof; or in other terms it is defined to be a commutation of a thing spiritual or annexed unto spirituals by giving something that is temporal." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII, 84.

**simonyite** (sim'ō-ni-ite), *n.* [So called after *F. Simony*, of Hallstadt, the discoverer.] Same as *blodite*.

**simool** (si-mōl'), *n.* [E. Ind.] The East Indian silk-cotton tree, *Bombax Malabarica*.

**simoom** (si-mōm'), *n.* [Also *simoon*; = *F. simoun*, *simoun* = *D. simoen* = *G. samum* = *Sw. samum*, *seum*, *simum* = *Dan. samum* = *Turk. samum* = *Pers. Hind. samūm*, < *Ar. samūm*, a sultry pestilential wind, so called from its destructive nature; < *samma*, he poisoned, *samm*, poisoning. Cf. *samiel*.] An intensely hot dry wind prevalent in the Arabian desert, and on the heated plains of Sind and Kandahar, sudden in its occurrence, moving in a straight, narrow track, and characterized by its suffocating effects. In the Arabian desert the simoom generally moves from south or east to north and west, and occupies from five to ten minutes in its passage; it is probably a whirlwind set in motion in the overheated air of the desert. The traveler seeks protection against the gusts of sand and the suffocating, dust-laden air, by covering his head with a cloth and throwing himself upon the ground; and camels instinctively bury their noses in the sand. The desecrating wind parches the skin, inflames the throat, and creates a raging thirst.

**simorg**, *n.* Same as *simurg*.

**Simorhynchus** (sim-ō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. σιμῶρ*, flat-nosed, snub-nosed, + *ῥιγος*, snout.] A genus of small gymnorhinal *Aleidae* of the North Pacific, having the bill diversiform with deciduous elements, the head usually crested in the breeding-season, the feet small with entirely reticulate tarsi shorter than the middle toe, and the wings and tail ordinary; the snub-nosed anklets. They are among the smallest birds of the family. *S. pallaculus* is the parakeet anklet; *S.*

*cristallus*, the crested anklet; *S. pygmaeus*, the whiskered anklet; and *S. parulus*, the least anklet. The genus was founded by Merrem in 1819; it is sometimes dismembered into *Simorhynchus* proper, *Ombria* or *Phaleria*, *Tylerhynchus*, and *Oceonotus*. See *cut* under *anklet*.

**simosity** (si-mōs'i-ti), *n.* [*simous* + *-ity*.] The state of being simous. *Bailey*, 1731.

**simous** (si'mus), *a.* [*L. simus* = *Gr. σιμῶς*, flat-nosed, snub-nosed.] 1. Snub-nosed; having a flattened or turned-up nose.—2. Concave.

The concave or *simous* part of the liver.

*Sir T. Bruce*, *Vulz. Err.*

**simpai** (sim'pī), *n.* [Native name in Sumatra.] The black-crested monkey, *Simnapithecus melalophus*, of Sumatra, having a long slender body, tail, and limbs, and highly variegated coloration.

**simpathy**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sympathy*.

**simper** (sim'pēr), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *smile*. *Palsgrave*; *Florio*.

**simper** (sim'pēr), *v. i.* [Not found in early use; prob. ult. < *Norw. semper*, fine, smart, = *Dan. dial. semper*, *simper*, affected, coy, prudish, esp. of one who requires pressing to eat, = *OSw. semper*, also *simp*, *sipp*, a woman who affectedly refuses to eat, *Sw. sipp*, finical, prim, = *Dan. sipp*, a woman who is affectedly coy, = *LG. sipp*, a word expressing the gesture of a compressed mouth, and affected pronunciation (*Junfer Sipp*, 'Miss Sipp', a woman who acts thus affectedly); a particular use derived from the verb *sip*, take a little drink at a time, hence be affected over food, be prim and coy: see *sip*. Cf. also *prov. G. zimpern*, be affectedly coy; *zipp*, prudish, coy; prob. < *LG. The verb* has prob. been influenced by the now obs. or dial. *simper* (to which *simper* in def. 2 may perhaps really belong).] 1. To smile in an affected, silly manner; smirk.

I charge you, O men, for the love you bear to women—as I perceive by your *simpering*, none of you hates them—that . . . the play may please. *Shak.*, *As you Like It*, Epil., 1, 16.

All men adore,  
And *simper*, and set their voices lower,  
And soften as if to a girl. *Tennyson*, *Maud*, x.

2. To twinkle; glimmer.

*Lya*. The candles are all out.  
*Lan*. But one 't the parlour;  
I see it *simper* hither.  
*Fletcher* (and *Massinger* ?), *Lovers' Progress*, III, 2.  
Yet can I mark how stars above  
*Simper* and shine. *G. Herbert*, *The Search*.

= *Syn. 1.* *Simper* and *Smirk* both express smiling; the primary idea of the first is silliness or simplicity; that of the second is affectation or conceit. The simplicity in *simpering* may be affected; the affectation in *smirking* may be of softness or of kindness.

**simper** (sim'pēr), *n.* [*simper*², *v.*] An affected, conscious smile; a smirk.

No City Dame is demurer than she [in handsome barmaid] at first Greeting, nor draws in her Mouth with a Chaster *Simper*; but in a little time you may be more familiar, and she'll hear a double Entendre without blushing. Quoted in *Ashley's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I, 218.

They should be taught the net of managing their smiles, from the contemptuous *simper* to the long laborious laugh. *Goldsmith*, *Citizen of the World*, lxxxviii.

**simperer** (sim'pēr-ēr), *n.* [*simper*² + *-er*¹.] One who simpers.

Doffing his cap to elsty dame,  
Who smiled and blushed for pride and shame;  
And well the *simperer* might be vain—  
He chose the fairest of the train.

*Scott*, *L. of the L.*, v, 21.

**simpering** (sim'pēr-ing), *p. a.* [Verbal *n.* of *simper*², *v.*] Wearing or accompanied by a *simper*; hence, affected; silly.

Mr. Legality is a cheat; and for his son Civility, notwithstanding his *simpering* looks, he is but a hypocrite, and cannot help thee. *Bunyan*, *Pilgrim's Progress*, I.

Smiling with a *simpering* grace.

*Times Whistle* (E. T. S.), p. 29.

Forming his features into a set smile, and affectedly softening his voice, he added, with a *simpering* air, "Have you been long in Bath, Madam?"

*Jane Austen*, *Northanger Abbey*, III.

**simperingly** (sim'pēr-ing-li), *adv.* In a *simpering* manner; affectedly.

A merchant's wife, that . . . looks as *simperingly* as if she were besmeared. *Nashe*, *Merce Penitence*, p. 21.

**simple** (sim'pl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *simplex*; < *Sc. simple*, < *ME. simple, symple, sympl*, *sympylle* (= *D. MLG. G. Sw. Dan. simpel*), < *OF. simple*, *F. simple* = *Pr. simple*, *simple* = *Sp. simple* = *Fg. simples* = *It. semplice*, < *L. simplex* (*simplex*), simple, lit. 'onefold,' as opposed to *duplex*, twofold, double, < *sim-*, the same (which appears also in *sin-guli*, one by one, *sem-per*, always, alike, *sem-el*, once, *sim-ul*, together), + *plicare*, fold: see *same* and *ply*. Cf.

*single*, *singular*, *simultaneous*, etc., from the same ult. root. Hence ult. *simplicity*, *simplicity*.] 1. *a.* 1. Without parts, either absolutely, or of a special kind alone considered; elementary; uncompounded; as, a *simple* substance; a *simple* concept; a *simple* distortion.

For compound sweet forgoing *simple* favour.  
*Shak.*, *Sonnets*, cxxx.

A prime and *simple* Essence, uncompounded.

*Heaven*, *Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 75.

Among substances some are called *simple*, some are compound, whether the words be taken in a philosophical or vulgar sense. *Watts*, *Logic*, I, II, § 2.

Belief, however *simple* a thing it appears at first sight, is really a highly composite state of mind.

*J. Sully*, *Sensation and Intuition*, p. 74.

2. Having few parts; free from complexity or complication; uninvolved; not elaborate; not modified. Hence—(a) Rudimentary; low in the scale of organization, as an animal or a plant. Compare *def. 10, 11*. Nevertheless, low and *simple* forms will long endure if well fitted for their simple conditions of life.

*Darwin*, *Origin of Species*, p. 134.

(b) Without elaborate and rich ornamentation; not loaded with extrinsic details; plain; beautiful, if at all, in its essential parts and their relations.

He rode in *simple* array.

*Lyell*, *Genie of Robert Hood* (Child's Ballads, V, 48).

The *simple* cadence, embracing but a few notes, which in the chants of savages is monotonously repeated, becomes, among civilized races, a long series of different musical phrases combined into one whole.

*H. Spencer*, *First Principles*, § 114.

The areades themselves, though very good and *simple*, do not carry out the wonderful boldness and originality of the outer range.

*E. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 249.

(c) Without sauce or condiment; without luxurious or unwholesome accompaniments; as, a *simple* diet; a *simple* repast.

After crystal-masse come the crabbed lentoun,  
That frays'te (tries) flesh with the fische & fowle more  
*simple*.

*Sir Gairayne and the Green Knight* (E. T. S.), I, 503.

Bless'd be those feasts with *simple* plenty crown'd.  
*Goldsmith*, *The Traveller*, l. 17.

(d) Mero; pure; sheer; absolute.

A medicine . . . whose *simple* touch  
Is powerful to raise King Iepin.

*Shak.*, *All's Well*, II, 1, 78.

If we could contrive to be not too indolently our *simple* selves, we should be the most delightful of human beings, and the most original.

*Lowell*, *Study Windows*, p. 69.

3. Plain in dress, manner, or deportment; hence, making no pretense; unaffected; unassuming; unsophisticated; artless; sincere.

With that com the kynge Loot and his knyghtes down  
the meadowes alle on foote, and badde don of thre  
helmes from thre heedes and valed thre colles of  
mayle vpon thre shouleres, and com full *simple*.

*Mervin* (E. T. S.), III, 478.

She sobre was, ek *simple*, and wyse withalle,  
The best ynolised ek that myghte be.

*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, v, 820.

Arthur . . . neither wore on helm or shield  
The golden symbol of his kinghood,  
But rode a *simple* knight among his knyghts.

*Tennyson*, *Coming of Arthur*.

4. Of little value or importance; insignificant; trifling.

Thel were so astoned with the hete of the flet that thre  
deffence was but *simple*.

*Mervin* (E. T. S.), I, 116.

For the ill turn that thou hast done  
'Tis but a *simple* fee.

*Robin Hood and the Beggar* (Child's Ballads, V, 200).

Great floods have flown  
From *simple* sources. *Shak.*, *All's Well*, II, 1, 143.

5. Without rank; lowly; humble; poor.

Be feigtlful & fre & euer of false speche,  
& scrulsalut to the *simple* so as to the riche.

*William of Palerne* (E. T. S.), I, 338.

There's wealth an' ease for gentlemen,  
An' *simple* folk maun fight an' fei.

*Dumas*, *Gane is the Day*.

6. Deficient in the mental effects of experience and education; unlearned; unsophisticated; hence, silly; incapable of understanding a situation of affairs; easily deceived.

And oftentimes it hath be seue expresse,  
In grete materys, withouten eny fayle.

A *simple* mannyis counsell may prevayle.

*Geoffrey* (E. T. S.), I, 1211.

And though I were but a *simple* man volde of learning,  
yet still I had in remembrance that Christ dyed for me.

*J. Hebbe*, *Travels* (ed. Arber), p. 29.

You will not believe that Sir James Grey will be so *simple* as to leave Venice, whither with difficulty he obtained to be sent.

*Walsley*, *Letters*, II, 101.

7. Proceeding from ignorance or folly; evidencing a lack of sense or knowledge.

Their wise men . . . scold'd at him  
And this high Quest as at a *simple* thing.

*Tennyson*, *Holy Grail*.

8. Presenting no difficulties or obstacles; easily done, used, understood, or the like; aptly



to man's natural powers of acting or thinking; plain; clear; easy: as, a *simple* task; a *simple* statement; a *simple* explanation.

That is the doctrine, *simple*, ancient, true.  
Browning, James Lee's Wife, vii.

In the comment did I find the charm.  
O, the results are *simple*; a mere child  
Might use it to the harm of anyone.  
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

9. In music: (a) Single; not compound: as, a *simple* sound or tone. (b) Undeveloped; not complex: as, *simple* counterpoint, fugal, imitation, rhythm, timo. (c) Not exceeding an octave; not compound: as, a *simple* interval, third, fifth, etc. (d) Unbroken by valves or crooks: as, a *simple* tube in a trumpet.—10. In bot., not formed by a union of similar parts or groups of parts: thus, a *simple* pistil is of one carpel; a *simple* leaf is of one blade; a *simple* stem or trunk is one not divided at the base. Compare *simple umbel*, below.—11. In zool. and anat.: (a) Plain; entire; not varied, complicated, or appendaged. See *simple-faced*. (b) Single; not compound, social, or colonial: as, the *simple* ascidians; the *simple* (not compound) eyes or ocelli of an insect. (c) Normal or usual; ordinary; not duplex: as, the *simple* teeth of ordinary rodents. See *simple-toothed*. (d) In entom., more particularly—(1) Formed of one lobe, joint, etc.: as, a *simple* maxilla; the *simple* capitulum or club of an antenna. (2) Not specially enlarged, dilated, robust, etc.: as, *simple* femora. Not fitted for leaping or not like a grasshopper's. (3) Entire; not deutate, serrate, emarginate, etc.; having no special processes, etc.: as, a *simple* margin. (4) Not sheathed or vaginate: as, a *simple* aculeus or sting.—12. In chem., that has not been decomposed or separated into chemically distinct kinds of matter; elementary. See *element*, 3.—13. In mineral., homogeneous.—See *simple*.  
See *fee* 2.—*Simple* acceptance, in logic, the acceptance of a universal term as signifying a general nature abstracted from singulars, as when we say, "Animal is the genus of man."—*Simple* act, that activity of a faculty from which the faculty derives its name.—*Simple* addition. See *addition*, 1.—*Simple* affection, in logic, a character which belongs to objects singly, as opposed to a relation.—*Simple* apoplexy, apoplexy with no visible structural change or lesion.—*Simple* apprehension. See *apprehension*.—*Simple* ascidians. See *Simplicies*.—*Simple* asthenic fever. See *fever* 1.—*Simple* beneficence. See *benefice*, 2.—*Simple* cancer, a form of scirrhous cancer which from excessive cell-growth approximates to the characters of enchondroid cancer.—*Simple* cell. See *cell*, 8.—*Simple* cerata, same as *ceratum*.—*Simple* cholera. Same as *sporadic cholera*.—*Simple* chuck. See *chuck*, 3.—*Simple* commissure of the cerebellum. See *commissure*.—*Simple* comparison, the faculty of judgment by which we compare the subject and predicate of a proposition.—*Simple* concept, a concept in which no plurality of attributes can be distinguished, which cannot be defined, and of which nothing can be predicated.—*Simple* conclusion, or *simple* consequence, an inference drawn from a single premise; also, a conclusion from a single premise which is valid by virtue of the meaning of the terms used: as, Socrates is a man, therefore Socrates is an animal.—*Simple* concomitance. See *concomitance*.—*Simple* constructive dilemma, *simple* destructive dilemma. See *dilemma*.—*Simple* continued fever. See *fever* 1.—*Simple* contract. See *parole contract*, under *contract*.—*Simple* conversion. See *conversion*, 2.—*Simple* degradation, in eccl. law. See *degradation*, 1 (a).—*Simple* dislocation, in surg. See *dislocation*, 2.—*Simple* ens. (a) That which is neither composite nor compossible, which is true of God alone. (b) The object of a *simple* concept. (c) That which is not composed of different things, especially not of matter and form, but is either pure matter or pure form. (d) That which is not composed of different kinds of matter, as an element.—*Simple* enumeration, the colligation of examples upon which to base an induction without the use of any preparation for any check upon the correctness of the induction. See *induction* by *simple enumeration*, under *enumeration*.—*Simple* enunciation, epithellum, equation. See the nouns.—*Simple* ethers. See *ether*, 3.—*Simple* event. See *event*.—*Simple* feast, in the Rom. Cath. Ch., a feast of the lowest class, the services for which differ very little from the services for ordinary occasions, the other classes being *double* and *semi-double*.—*Simple* foot, in an. pros.: (a) According to the earlier rhythmicians, a trisemic, tetrasemic, or pentasemic foot, or a hexasemic foot not consisting of two similar trisemic feet: opposed to a *compound foot* in the sense of a colon. (b) Later, a dissyllabic or trisyllabic foot, with inclusion of the pyrrhic (—): opposed to a *compound foot* in the sense of a foot compounded of these. See *pyrrhic*.—*Simple* force, form, fraction, fracture. See the nouns.—*Simple* fruits. See *fruit*, 4.—*Simple* ganglion. See *ganglion*, 3 (a).—*Simple* group, harmony, homage, hypertrophy. See the nouns.—*Simple* hypothesis, explanation, or theory, a hypothesis which recommends itself to the natural light of reason, and, being easily conceived, appears to us as incomplex.—*Simple* idea, in associationist psychology, a feeling incapable of analysis. Some psychologists deny the distinction of *simple* and *complex* ideas, on the ground that all feelings are *simple* in themselves; but by a *simple* idea is not meant a feeling *simple* in itself, but a feeling incapable of subsequent analysis. The idea produced by a color and an odor perceived together

is an example of an idea not *simple*.—*Simple* intelligence, understanding not involving a cognition of relations as such.—*Simple* interest. See *interest*, 7.—*Simple* interpretation, an interpretation of which no part signifies anything separately.—*Simple* interval. See *interval*, 5.—*Simple* lacerny. See *lacerny*.—*Simple* leaf, in bot., a leaf consisting of a single piece.—*Simple* machine. See *machine*, 2.—*Simple* matter, the matter of an element.—*Simple* medicine, a medicine consisting of a single drug.—*Simple* mode, a mode which is but a variation of a proposition whose denial would imply a contradiction; logical necessity.—*Simple* number. Same as *abstract number* (which see, under *abstract*, 1).—*Simple* ointment. See *ointment*.—*Simple* operation, an operation considered apart from others, as an operation of the mind apart from an accompanying operation of the body.—*Simple* part, a part which has itself no parts of the same kind.—*Simple* position, in arith. See *position*, 7.—*Simple* power, the power of first matter; pure power.—*Simple* probation, a probation which involves a single inferential step; one which cannot be analyzed into a succession of inferences.—*Simple* proportion. See *proportion*.—*Simple* proposition. See *proposition*.—*Simple* quadratic, an equation which contains the unknown quantity only in its square, which is a factor of one of the terms. The general form is  $Ax^2 = B$ .—*Simple* quality of an element, the property of the simple matter, fitting it to receive the substantial form of the element.—*Simple* quantity, in math.: (a) A quantity expressible by means of a single number. (b) A monomial.—*Simple* question, the question whether a thing is, or what it is.—*Simple* ratio, repetend, science, sentence, singularity, strain. See the nouns.—*Simple* sporophore, in bot., a sporophore consisting of a single hypha or branch of a hypha. De Barry.—*Simple* time, in an. pros., a monosemic as opposed to a greater or compound (disemic, trisemic, etc.) time.—*Simple* trust, in law, a trust not qualified by provisions as to the power or duty of the trustee, so that in general he is a mere passive depository of possession or legal title, subject to which the entire right is in the beneficiary.—*Simple* umbel, in bot., an umbel having but a single set of rays.—*Simple* will, will directed toward an ultimate end, not toward a means.—Syn. 1. Unmixed, elementary.—2. Unstudied, unvarnished, naïve, frank, open, straightforward.—6. *Simple*, *Silly*, *Dull*, shallow, stupid, preposterous, inept, trifling, frivolous. Of the italicized words, *silly* is more active; the others are more passive. The *simple* person is not only ignorant or lacking in practical wisdom, but unconscious of his own deficiencies, so that he is peculiarly liable to be duped. That which in the *simple* is unconsciousness is in the *silly* an active self-satisfaction or conceit: the *simple* may be taught wisdom by hard experience; the *silly* have much to unlearn as well. *Silliness* is a form of *folly*. (See *absurd*.) He who is *dull* has no edge upon his mind; his mind works into a subject with the slowness with which a dull knife cuts into a piece of wood, but his mind can perhaps be gradually sharpened, so that the *dull* boy becomes the keen man.

II. n. 1. That which is unmixed or uncompounded; a simple substance or constituent; an element.

It is a melancholy of mine own, compounded of many *simples*, extracted from many objects.

Shak., As you like it, iv. 1. 16.  
To these noxious *simples* we may reduce an infinite number of compound, artificial, made dishes.  
Burlton, Anat. of Mel., p. 141.

2. A medicinal herb, or a medicine obtained from an herb: so called because each vegetable was supposed to possess its particular virtue, and therefore to constitute a *simple* remedy: commonly in the plural.

I went to see Mr. Wats, keeper of the Apothecaries garden of *simples* at Chelsea, where there is a collection of innumerable rarities of that sort particularly.

Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 7, 1685.  
Run and fetch *simples*,  
With which my mother heal'd my arm when last  
I was wounded by the boar.

Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, li. 2.  
3. A person of low birth or estate: used chiefly in contrast with *gentle*: as, *gentle* and *simple*. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Sho besches you as hir souerayne that *symple* to saue.

York Plays, p. 232.  
"I fancy there's too much whispering going on to be of any spiritual use to *gentle* or *simple*." . . . Accordingly there was silence in the gallery.

T. Hardy, Under the Greenwood Tree, l. 6.

4. pl. Foolish or silly behavior; foolishness: as, to have a fit of the *simples*. [Colloq.]—5. A draw-loom. [Archaic.]—6. A set of short dependent cords, with terminal bobs, attached to the tail of a part of the harness in a draw-loom, worked by the draw-boy.—7. *Eccles*, a *simple* feast.—To cut for the *simples*, to cure of foolishness, as if by a surgical operation. [Humorous.]

Indeed, Mr. Neverout, you should be cut for the *simples* this morning; say a word more, and you had as good cut your nails.

Swift, Polite Conversation, l.  
*simple* (sim'pl), v. i.; pret. and pp. *simpled*, ppr. *simpiling*. [*< simple*, n.] To gather *simples*, or medicinal plants.

I know that here are several sorts of Medicinal Herbs made use of by the Natives, who often go a *simpiling*, seeming to understand their Virtues much, and making great use of them.

Dampier, Voyages, II. l. 126.  
Botanists, all cold to smiles and dimpling,  
Forsake the fair, and patiently—go *simpiling*.  
Goldsmith, Prol. to Craddock's Zobeide, l. 6.

*simple-faced* (sim'pl-fäst), a. Having no foliaceous appendages on the snout: applied to bats of the family *Vespertilionidae*, as distinguished from leaf-nosed, phyllostomous, or rhinolophine bats. W. H. Flower.

*simple-hearted* (sim'pl-här'ted), a. Having a simple heart; single-hearted; ingenuous.

And, as the cageling newly flown returns,  
The seeming-injured *simple-hearted* thing  
Came to her old perch back, and settled there.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.  
*simple-minded* (sim'pl-mīn'ded), a. Lacking intelligence or penetration; unsophisticated; artless.

Others of graver mien,  
... bending off their sanctimonious eyes,  
Take homage of the *simple-minded* throng.

Akenside, Pleasures of the Imagination, iii. 112.  
I am a *simple-minded* person, wholly devoid of subtlety of intellect.

Huxley, Nineteenth Century, XIX. 191.  
*simple-mindedness* (sim'pl-mīn'ded-nes), n. The state or character of being *simple-minded*.

*simplesness* (sim'pl-nes), n. [*< ME. simplesnesse, symphylnesse, symphylnes*; *< simple* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being *simple*, in any sense of that word.

My labor will don After my *simplesness*  
Hit for to coney As I can or may.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Introd., l. 71.

God's will,  
What *simplesness* is this!

Shak., R. and J., iii. 3. 77.

*simpler* (sim'plēr), n. [*< simple*, v., + *-er*.] One who collects *simples*, or medicinal plants; a herbalist; a *simplist*. Minshew.

The *Simpler* comes, with basket and book,  
For herbs of power on thy banks to look.

Bryant, Green River.

"Look at this blue-flag," she said; "our neighbor, a wise *simpler*, declares it will cure a host of diseases."

S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 1.

*simpler's-joy* (sim'plērz-joi), n. The common vervain, *Verbena officinalis*: so called as a marketable drug-plant. [Prov. Eng.]

*simplesset*, n. [*< ME. simplesse, < OF. simplesse, simplece, simpleche, F. simplece* (= Fr. Sp. Pg. *simpleza*), simplicity, *< simple*, simple: see *simple*.] *Simplesness*; simplicity.

Though that diffrautes apperen in use,  
Yut of your mercy my *simplesse* excuse.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6800.

Darting forth a dazzling light  
On all that come her *simplesse* to rebuke!

B. Jonson, Underwoods, xlv.

*simpleton* (eim'pl-ṭon), n. [*< F. as if \*simpleton*, dim. of *simplet*, m., *simplette*, f., *simple*, dim. of *simple*, simple; cf. Sp. *simpion*, a *simpleton*. No F. *\*simpleton* occurs; but *-eton*, a double dim. suffix, occurs in other words, one of which is the source of E. *jenneting*; another is the source of E. *musketoon*. Cf. *sillyton*, made in imitation of *simpleton*.] 1. A person of limited or feeble intelligence; a foolish or silly person.

Those letters may prove a discredit, as lasting as mercenary scribbles, or curious *simpletons*, can make it.

Pope.

The fears of the sister have added to the weakness of the woman; but she is by no means a *simpleton* in general.

Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, xiv.

2. The American dunlin, *purre*, or ox-bird.

See cut under *dunlin*.

*simple-toothed* (sim'pl-tōht), a. Having one pair of incisors above and below, as a rodent; *simplicident*. See *Simplicidentata*.

*simple-winged* (sim'pl-wingd), a. Not tooth-winged, as a butterfly: noting the *Heliconiinae*.

*Simplices* (sim'pli-sēz), n. pl. [NL., pl. of L. *simplex*, simple: see *simple*.] The *simple* ascidians; a suborder of *Ascidacea* contrasted with *Compositæ* and with *Salpiformes*, containing ordinary fixed ascidians which are solitary and seldom reproduce by gemmation, or, if colonial (as in one family), whose members have no common investment, each having its own case or test. Here belong the common forms known as *sea-squirts*, and by other fanciful names (as *sea-peach*, *sea-pear*, *sea-potato*), of at least four families, the *Clavelinidae*, *Ascididae*, *Cynthidae*, and *Molgulidae*, of which the first-named is colonial or social, and makes a transition from the quite *simple* or solitary ascidians (the other three families named) to the compound forms, or *Compositæ*.

*Simplicia* (sim-plish'i-ā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of L. *simplex*, simple: see *simple*.] In Cuvier's system of classification, the *simple* acalephs; the first order of his *Acalepha*, distinguished from *Hydrostatia*. It was an artificial group of medusans and ctenophorans.

*simplician* (sim-plish'i-an), n. [*< L. simplex* (*simplic-*), simple (see *simple*), + *-i-an*.] A *simpleton*.



Be he a foole in the esteeme of man,  
In worldly thinges a merer *simplician*,  
Yet, for all this, I boldly dare averre  
His knowledge great.

*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 148.

**simplicident** (sim-plis'i-den-t), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. simplex (simplex), simple, + den(t)-s = E. tooth.*] *I. a.* Simple-toothed, as a rodent; having only one pair of upper incisors; of or pertaining to the *Simplicidentata*.

*II. n.* A simple-toothed rodent; any member of the *Simplicidentata*.

**Simplicidentata** (sim'pli-si-den-tā'ti), *n. pl.* [*NL.: see simplicident.*] The simple-toothed rodents, or *simplicident Rodentia*, a suborder containing all living rodents except the *Duplicidentata*, having only one pair of upper incisors, or the *Myomorpha*, *Sciuromorpha*, and *Hystriomorpha*, as rats and mice of all kinds, squirrels, beavers and their allies, and porcupines and their allies. See *Duplicidentati*. Also called *Simplicidentati* when the order is named *Glires* instead of *Rodentia*.

**simplicidentate** (sim'pli-si-den-tāt), *a.* [*As simplicident + -ate.*] Same as *simplicident*.

**Simplicidentati** (sim'pli-si-den-tā'ti), *n. pl.* Same as *Simplicidentata*.

**simplicimane** (sim-plis'i-mān), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Simplicimani*.

**Simplicimani** (sim-pli-sim'a-ni), *n. pl.* [*NL.: < L. simplex (simplex), simple, + manus, hand: see main.*] In Latreille's system of classification, a division of caraboid beetles; the fourth section of his second tribe *Carabici*, having the two anterior tarsi only dilated in the males, not forming a square or an orbicular plate.

**Simplicirostres** (sim'pli-si-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.: < L. simplex (simplex), simple, + rostrum, bill, beak.*] In Sundaev's system of classification, a group of American couirostral oscine passerine birds, consisting of the tanagers.

**simpliciter** (sim-plis'i-tēr), *adv.* [*L., simply (used in philosophy to translate Gr. ὁπλῶς), < simplex (simplex), simple: see simple.*] Simply; not relatively; not in a certain respect morally, but in the full sense of the word modified.—*Dietum simpliciter*, said simply, without qualification or limitation to certain respects: opposed to *dictum secundum quid*.

**simplicity** (sim-plis'i-ti), *n.; pl. simplicities* (-tiz). [*< F. simplicité = Pr. simplicitat = Sp. simplicidad = Pg. simplicidade = It. semplicità, < L. simplicitas (-t-s), < simplex (simplex), simple: see simple.*] The state or property of being simple. (a) The state or mode of being uncompounded; existence in elementary form.

In the same state in which they [angels] were created in the beginning, in that they everlastingly remain, the substance of their proper nature being permanent in *Simplicite* and *Immutabilité*.

*Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 372.

Mandrakes afford a pavorous and unpleasant odour, whether in the leaf or apple, as is discoverable in their *simplicity* or mixture. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, vii. 7.

(b) Freedom from complexity or intricacy.

We are led . . . to conceive this great machine of the world . . . to have been once in a state of greater *simplicity* than now it is.

*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*, I. 45.

From . . . primordial uniformity and *simplicity*, there takes place divergence, both of the wholes and the leading parts, towards multifariousity of contour and towards complexity of contour. *H. Spencer, First Principles*, §119.

(c) Freedom from difficulty of execution or understanding; easiness; especially, lack of abstruseness; clearness; also, an instance or illustration of simple clearness.

Truth by her own *simplicity* is known.

*Herrick, Truth and Falsehood.*

The grand *simplicities* of the Bible.

*Lowell, Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 246.

(d) Freedom from artificial ornament; plainness, as of dress, style, or the like.

Give me a look, give me a face,  
That makes *simplicity* a grace;  
Robes loosely flowing, hair as free;  
Such sweet neglect more taketh me  
Than all th' adulteries of art.

*B. Jonson* (tr. from Bonifrons), *Epicæne*, I. 1.

Thou canst not adorn *simplicity*. What is naked or defective is susceptible of decoration: what is decorated is *simplicity* no longer.

*Landor, Imag. Conv.*, Epictetus and Seneca.

(e) Artlessness of mind or conduct; unaffectedness; sincerity; absence of parade or pretense.

I swear to thee . . .

By the *simplicity* of Venus' doves, . . .

To-morrow truly will I meet with thee.

*Shak., M. N. D.*, I. I. 171.

I, for my part, will slack no service that may testify my *simplicity*.

*Ford, Love's Sacrifice*, III. 3.

He [Madison] had that rare dignity of unconscious *simplicity* which characterizes the earnest and disinterested scholar.

*J. Fiske, Critical Period of Amer. Hist.*, v.

(f) Ignorance arising from lack either of education or of intelligence; especially, lack of common sense; foolishness; childishness; also, an act of folly; a foolish mistake.

How long, ye simple ones, will ye love *simplicity*?

*Prov.* I. 22.

To be ignorant of the value of a snit is *simplicity*, as well as to be ignorant of the right thereof is want of conscience.

*Bacon, Suits* (ed. 1887), p. 470.

Let it be . . . one of our *simplicities* to suffer that injury which neither impairs the reputation of the father, nor abates the credit of the sons.

*G. Harvey, Four Letters.*

Generally, nature hangs out a sign of *simplicity* in the face of a fool. *Fuller, Holy and Profane State*, III. xli. I.

=Syn. See *simple*.

**simplification** (sim'pli-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= *F. simplification = Pg. simplificação = It. semplificazione*; as *simplify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] The act of simplifying or making simple; reduction from a complex to a simple state: as, the *simplification* of English spelling.

The *simplification* of machines renders them more and more perfect, but this *simplification* of the rudiments of languages renders them more and more imperfect, and less proper for many of the purposes of language.

*Adam Smith, Formation of Languages.*

Where tones coincide, the number of tones actually present is less than the number of possible tones, and there is a proportionate *simplification*: so to put it, more is commanded and with less effort.

*J. Ward, Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 69.

**simplificative** (sim'pli-fi-kā-tiv), *a.* [*< simplification + -ive.*] Simplifying, or tending to simplify.

"Simplificative evolution" ns opposed to "elaborative evolution." *E. R. Lankester, Degeneration*, p. 71, note c.

**simplificator** (sim'pli-fi-kā-tor), *n.* [*< simplification + -or.*] One who simplifies, or favors simplification, as of a system, doctrine, etc. [*Rare.*]

This is the supposition of *simplificators*, who, from the impulse of a faulty cerebral conformation, must needs disbelieve, because theology would otherwise afford them no intellectual exercise.

*Isaac Taylor, Nat. Hist. Entomology*, p. 92.

**simplify** (sim'pli-fi), *v.; pret. and pp. simplified*, *ppr. simplifying*. [*< F. simplifier = Sp. Pg. simplificar = It. (red.) semplificare*; irreg., as *simple* + *-fy*.] *I. trans.* To make simple; reduce from complexity to simplicity; also, to make easy of use, execution, performance, or comprehension.

Philosophers have generally advised men to shun needless occupations, as the certain impediments of a good and happy life; they bid us endeavour to *simplify* ourselves.

*Barrow, Works*, II. xxxiv.

With no outdoor amusements, and with no summer holiday, how much is life *simplified*? But the simplicity of life means monotony.

*W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago*, p. 88.

*II. intrans.* To produce or effect simplicity.

That is a wonderful *simplification*, and science always *simplifies*.

*J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal.*, p. 166.

**simplism** (sim'pliz-m), *n.* [*< simple + -ism.*] The advocacy or cultivation of simplicity; hence, an affected or labored simplicity.

Other writers have to affect what to him [Wordsworth] is natural. So they have what Arnold called *simplism*, he *simplifies*.

*The Century*, XXXIX. 624.

**simplist** (sim'plis-t), *n.* [*< OF. simpliste*, also *simpliste* = *Sp. simplista* = *It. semplicitista*; as *simple* + *-ist*.] One skilled in simples or medicinal plants; a simpler.

A plant so unlike a rose, [the rose of Jericho] hath been mistaken by some good *simplist* for anemum.

*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, II. 6.

**simplistic** (sim-plis'tik), *a.* [*< simplist + -ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to simples or a simplist. [*Rare.*] *Imp. Dict.*—2. Endeavoring to explain everything, or too much, upon a single principle.

The facts of nature and of life are more apt to be complex than simple. *Simplistic* theories are generally one-sided and partial.

*J. F. Clarke, (Worcester.)*

**simplity** (sim'pli-ti), *n.* [*< ME. simplity, symplect, < OF. symplecte*, simplicity: see *simplicity*.] Simplicity.

Thanne shallow so Sobrete and *Symplecte*-of speche.

*Piers Plowman* (B), x. 165.

**simploce**, *n.* See *symploce*.

**simply** (sim'pli), *adv.* [*< ME. simply, symplily, sympliliche, simpleche*, etc.; < *simple* + *-ly*.] In a simple manner. (a) Without complication, intricacy, obscurity, or circumlocution; easily; plainly.

He made his complainy and his clamoure heringe hem nile, and seide to hem full *simply*, "Lordings, ye bealle my llege men, and of me ye holde youre londes and youre fees."

*Martin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 616.

Evolution, under its primary aspect, is illustrated most simply and clearly by this passage of the Solar System from a widely diffused incoherent state to a consolidated coherent state.

*H. Spencer, First Principles*, §108.

(b) Without extravagance or parade; unostentatiously.

Thei ben fullc devoute Men, and lyven porely and *simply*, with Joutes and with Dates; and thei don gret Abstinence and Penance.

*Mandeville, Travels*, p. 58.

A mortal, built upon the antique plan,  
Brimful of lusty blood as ever ran,  
And taking life as *simply* as a tree!

*Lowell, Agassiz*, I. 144.

(c) Without pretense or affectation; unassumingly; artlessly.

Thei dide to Kyng Arthur their homaige full debonerly as was right, and the kyng he receyved with gode herte and *sympliche* with wepyng.

*Martin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 140.

Subverting worldly strong, and worldly wise  
By *simply* meek.

*Milton, T. L.*, xli. 569.

(d) Without wisdom or discretion; unwisely; foolishly.

And we driven the remenant in at the yates, that *simply* bem defended when they hadde loste their lorde.

*Martin* (E. E. T. S.), I. 78.

(e) Merely; solely; only.

It more afflicts me now to know by whom  
This deed is done than *simply* that 'tis done.

*Beau. and Fl., Philaster*, III. 1.

The attractive force of a stimulus is determined not *simply* by its quantity but also by its quality.

*J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 82.

Hence—(f) Absolutely; quite.

He is *simply* the rarest man i' the world.

*Shak., Cor.*, iv. 5. 169.

They [the older royal families of Europe] never wanted a surname; none attached itself to them, and they *simply* have none.

*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 414.

(g) Absolutely; in the full sense of the words; not in a particular respect merely.

**Simpson's operation.** See *operation*.

**simptomē**, *n.* An obsolete form of *symptom*.

**simulacrum** (sim'pū-lum), *n.; pl. simulacra* (-lā). [*L.: see def.*] In *Rom. antig.*, a small ladle with which wine was dipped out for libations, etc.

A third [relief] which seemed to be an altar, with two reliefs on it, one being a person holding a *simulacrum*; these were all brought from Judea.

*Pococke, Description of the East*, II. II. 249.

**simson, simpson** (sim'son), *n.* [*Var. of obs. sencion, senchion, < OF. sencion, < L. senecio(n)-, groundsel: see sencion, Senecio.*] Groundsel. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**Sims's operation.** See *operation*.

**simulacra**, *n.* Plural of *simulacrum*.

**simulacret** (sim'ū-lā-kēr), *n.* [*Also simulacret; < ME. symulaere, symylaere, < OF. simulacra, also simulate, F. simulate = Pr. simulacra = Sp. Pg. It. simulacro, < L. simulacrum, a likeness, image, form, appearance, phantom: see simulacrum.*] An image.

Between *Simulacra* and *Ydoles* is a gret difference. For *Simulacra* ben ymages made afre lyknesse of Men or of Women, or of the Sonne or of the Moone, or of any best, or of any kyndely thing.

*Mandeville, Travels*, p. 164.

Phidias . . . made of nyure the *simulacra* or image of Jupiter.

*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, I. 8.

**simulacrum** (sim'ū-lū'krum), *n.; pl. simulacra* (-krā). [*L., a likeness, image, form, appearance, phantom (in philosophy a tr. of Gr. ὁμοίωμα), < simulare, make like, imitate: see simulate.*] 1. That which is formed in the likeness of any object; an image.

The mountain is flanked by two tall conical *simulacra*, with radiato summits.

*B. F. Head, Historia Numorum*, p. 634.

He [the author of the De Mysteriis] condemns as folly and impley the worship of images of the gods, though his master held that these *simulacra* were filled with divine power, whether made by the hand of man or (as he believed) fallen from heaven.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 603.

2. A shadowy or unreal likeness of anything; a phantom; a vague, unreal representation.

The sensations of persons who have suffered amputation show that their sensorium retains a picture or map of the body so far as regards the location of all its sensitive regions. This *simulacrum* is invaded by consciousness whenever the proper stimulus is applied.

*E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest*, p. 407.

All the landscape and the scene seemed the *simulacrum* of an old romance, the echo of an early dream.

*C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey*, xvii.

3. A formal sign; a sign which represents a thing by resembling it, but does not indicate it, or stand for the actual presence of the thing.

**simulant** (sim'ū-lant), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. simulant(-t-s), ppr. of simulare, make like: see simulate.*] 1. *a.* Simulating (something else); appearing to be (what it is not); replacing (in position or in aspect); with *of*: used especially in biology; as, a scutum *simulant* of a scutellum; chelicerae *simulant* of elaeæ; stamens *simulant* of petals, or conversely. A good many parts and organs, under various physiological modifications, are thus *simulant* of others from which they are morphologically different. See *similar*, 4.

*II. n.* One who or that which simulates something else.



These are, indeed, solemn processions, which not even youth and beauty, or their *simulants*, can make gay.  
W. H. Russell, *Diary in India*, I. 103.

**simular** (sim'ū-lār), *a.* and *n.* [Irreg. < *L. simulare*, make like, simulate, < *similis*, like; see *similar*. The form is appar. due to association of the adj. *similar* with the verb *simulate*; it may have been suggested by the OF. *simulacre*, an image, simulacrum: see *simulacra*.] I. *a.* 1. Practising simulation; feigning; deceiving. [Rare.]

Thou perjured, and thou *simular* man of virtue.  
Shak., *Lear*, iii. 2. 51.

2. Simulated or assumed; counterfeit; false. [Rare.]

I return'd with *simular* proof enough  
To make the noble Leonatus mad.  
Shak., *Cymbeline*, v. 5. 200.

In the old poetic fame  
The gods are blind and lame,  
And the *simular* despite  
Betrays the more abounding might.  
Emerson, *Monadnoc.*

II. *n.* One who simulates or feigns anything. [Rare.]

Christ calleth the Pharisees hypocrites, that is to say *simulars*, and white sepulchres.  
Tyndale.

**simulate** (sim'ū-lūt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *simulated*, ppr. *simulating*. [*L. simulatus*, pp. of *simulare*, also *simulare* (> *It. simulare* = Sp. Pg. *simular* = F. *simuler*), make like, imitate, copy, represent, feign, < *similis*, like; see *similar*. Cf. *dissimulate*.] 1. To assume the appearance of, without having the reality; feign; counterfeit; pretend.

She, while he stabbed her, *simulated* death.  
Browning, *Ring and Book*, II. 102.

The scheme of *simulated* insanity is precisely the one he [Hamlet] would have been likely to hit upon, because it enabled him to follow his own bent.  
Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 221.

2. To act the part of; imitate; be like; resemble.

The pen which *simulated* tongue  
On paper, and saved all except the sound,  
Which never was. Browning, *Ring and Book*, I. 41.

What proof is there that brutes are other than a superior race of marionettes, which eat without pleasure, cry without pain, desire nothing, know nothing, and only *simulate* intelligence as a bee *simulates* a mathematician?  
Huxley, *Animal Automatism*.

3. Specifically—(a) In *phonology*, to imitate in form. See *simulation*. 2. (b) In *biol.*, to imitate or mimic; resemble by way of protective mimicry: as, some insects *simulate* flowers or leaves. See *mimicry*, 3. = *syn. 1. Disguise*, etc. (see *dissimulate*), affect, sham.

**simulate** (sim'ū-lūt), *a.* [*L. simulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Feigned; pretended.

The monks were not threatened to be unde this curse, because they had vowed a *simulate* chastity.

Bp. Bale, *Eng. Votaries*, II.

**simulation** (sim'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*ME. simulacion*, < OF. *simulation*, *simulacion*, F. *simulation* = Fr. Sp. *simulación* = Pg. *simulação* = *It. simulazione*, < *L. simulatio* (n-), ML. also *simulatio* (n-), a feigning, < *simulare*, pp. *simulatus*, feign, simulate: see *simulate*.] 1. The act of simulating, or feigning or counterfeiting; the false assumption of a certain appearance or character; pretense, usually for the purpose of deceiving.

There be three degrees of this hiding and veiling of a man's self: the first, closeness, reservation, and secrecy; . . . the second, dissimulation in the negative—when a man lets fall signs and arguments that he is not that he is; and the third, *simulation* in the affirmative—when a man industriously and expressly feigns and pretends to be that he is not.

Bacon, *Simulation and Dissimulation* (ed. 1887).

The *simulation* of nature, as distinguished from the actual reproduction of nature, is the peculiar province of stage art.  
Scribner's Mag., IV. 438.

2. Specifically—(a) In *phonology*, imitation in form; the alteration of the form of a word so as to approach or agree with that of another word having some accidental similarity, and to suggest a connection between them: a tendency of popular etymology. Examples are *frontispiece* (simulating *piece*), *curial-az* for *curial* (simulating *az*), *sovereign* for *sovereign* or *sovereign* (simulating *reign*), *sparrowgrass* for *sparrow* (simulating *sparrow* and *grass*), etc.

*Simulation*. The feigning a connection with words of similar sound is an important fact in English and other modern languages: as *sparrow* > *sparrow-grass*. It probably had just as full play in ancient speech, but its effects cannot be so surely traced.

F. A. March, *Anglo-Saxon Grammar*, p. 28.

(b) In *biol.*, unconscious imitation or protective mimicry; assimilation in appearance.—3. Resemblance; similarity. [Rare.]

M.—why, that begins my name . . . M, O, A, I; this *simulation* is not as the former; and yet, to crush this a little, it would bow to me, for every one of these letters are in my name.  
Shak., *T. N.*, II. 5. 151.

4. In *French law*, a fictitious engagement, contract, or conveyance, made either as a fraud where no real transaction is intended, or as a mask or cover for a different transaction, in which case it may sometimes be made in good faith and valid. = *syn. 1.* See *dissimble*.

**simulator** (sim'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *simulateur* = Sp. Pg. *simulador* = *It. simulatore*, < *L. simulator*, an imitator, a copier, < *simulatus*, pp. of *simulare*, imitate, simulate, copy: see *simulate*.] One who simulates or feigns.

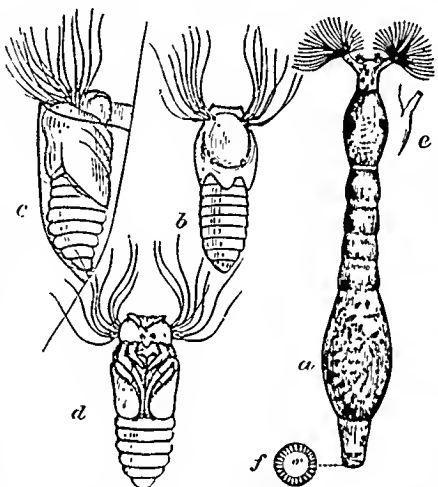
They are merely *simulators* of the part they sustain.  
De Quincey, *Autobiog. Sketches*, I. 200. (Davies.)

**simulatory** (sim'ū-lā-tō-rī), *a.* [*L. simulatio* + -ory.] Serving to deceive; characterized by simulation.

Jehoram wisely suspects this flight of the Syrians to be but *simulatory* and politic, only to draw Israel out of their city, for the spoil of both.  
Bp. Hall, *Famine of Samaria Relieved*.

**Simuliidæ** (sim'ū-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Zetterstedt, 1842, as *Simulides*), < *Simulium* + -idæ.] A family of nematoceros dipterous insects, founded upon and containing only the genus *Simulium*. Also *Simuliidæ*.

**Simulium** (si-mū'li-um), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < *L. simulare*, imitate, simulate: see *simulate*.] An important genus of biting gnats, typical of the family *Simuliidæ*. They are small hump-backed gnats, of a gray or blackish color, with broad pale wings. Many well-known species belong to this genus,



Fish-killing Buffalo gnat (*Simulium picticidum*), much magnified.  
a, larva, dorsal view, with fan-shaped appendages spread; b, pupa, dorsal view; c, pupa, lateral view; d, pupa, ventral view; e, thoracic proleg of larva; f, manner in which the circular rows of bristles are arranged at anal extremity.

such as the Columbian midge of eastern Europe, the black-fly (*S. molestum*) of the wooded regions of the northern United States and Canada, and the buffalo- and turkey-gnats of the southwestern United States. Their bite is very painful, and they sometimes swarm in such numbers as to become a pest. The larvae and pupæ are aquatic, and generally live in shallow swift-running streams. Also *Simulidæ*. See *under turkey-gnat*.

**simulaneity** (sim'ū-l- or si-mul-tā'nō-i-tī), *n.* [= F. *simultanéité* = Sp. *simultaneidad* = Pg. *simultaneidade*, < ML. *simultaneus*, happening at the same time: see *simultaneous*.] The state or fact of being simultaneous.

The organs [heart, lungs, etc.] of these never-ceasing functions furnish, indeed, the most conclusive proofs of the *simulaneity* of repair and waste.  
H. Spencer, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 62.

In the palmiest days of Sydney Smith and Maccaulay . . . the great principle of *simulaneity* in conversation, as we may call it, had not been discovered, and it was still supposed that two people could not with advantage talk at once.  
The Nation, Nov. 20, 1883, p. 444.

**simultaneous** (sim-ul- or si-mul-tā'nō-us), *a.* [= F. *simultané* = Sp. *simultáneo* = Pg. *It. simultaneo*, < ML. *simultaneus*, < *simul*, together, at the same time: see *similar*.] Existing, occurring, or operating at the same time; contemporaneous; also, in Aristotelian metaphysics, having the same rank in the order of nature: said of two or more objects, events, ideas, conditions, acts, etc.

Our own history interestingly shows *simultaneous* movements now towards freer, and now towards less free, forms locally and generally.  
H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 510.

No fact is more familiar than that there is a *simultaneous* impulse acting on many individual minds at once, so that genius comes in clusters, and shines rarely as a single star.  
O. W. Holmes, *Essays*, p. 84.

The combination, whether *simultaneous* or successive, of our conscious experiences is correlated with the combination of the impressions made.  
G. T. Ladd, *Physiol. Psychology*, p. 580.

**Simultaneous equations**, equations satisfied at the same time—that is, with the same system of values of the unknown quantities, or, in the case of differential equations, with the same system of primitives.

**simultaneously** (sim-ul- or si-mul-tā'nō-us-li), *adv.* In a simultaneous manner; at the same time; together in point of time.

**simultaneousness** (sim-ul- or si-mul-tā'nō-us-ness), *n.* The state or fact of being simultaneous, or of happening at the same time, or acting in conjunction.

**simulty** (sim'ul-tī), *n.* [*L. simulta* (t)-s, a hostile encounter, rivalry, < *simul*, together: see *simultaneous*.] Rivalry; dissension.

Nor seek to get his patron's favour by embarking himself in the factions of the family; to enquire after domestic *simulties*, their sports or affections.  
B. Jonson, *Discoveries*.

**simung**, *n.* The otter of Java, *Lutra leptonyx*.  
**simurg**, **simurgh** (si-mōrg'), *n.* [Also *simorg*, *simorgh*; < Pers. *simurgh*, a fabulous bird (see *def.*).] A monstrous bird of Persian fable, to which are ascribed characters like those of the roc.

But I am an "old bird," as Mr. Smith himself calls me: a *Simorg*, an "all-knowing Bird of Ages" in matters of cyclometry.  
De Morgan, *Budget of Paradoxes*, p. 329.

**sin**¹ (sin), *n.* [*ME. sinne, synne, sunne, senne, zenne*, < AS. *synn*, *synn* (in inflection *synn-, synn-, seun-*) = OS. *sundea*, *sundia* = OFries. *sinne, sende* = MD. *sunde, sonda*, D. *zonde* = MLG. *sunde*, LG. *sunne, sunn* = OHG. *suntea, sunta*, *sundea, sunda*, MHG. *sunde, sünde*, G. *sünde*, = Icel. *synðh, synth*, later *synd*, = Sw. *Dan. synd* (not in Goth.), *sin*, akin to *L. son* (t)-s, sinful, guilty, *soniticus*, dangerous, hurtful, and perhaps to Gr. *árrn*, *sin*, mischief, harm. According to Curtius and others, the word is an abstract noun formed from the ppr. represented by *L. \*seu* (t)-s, *en* (t)-s; being, and by AS. *sōth*, true, sooth, = Icel. *sanur*, etc., lit. 'being (so)' (see *sooth*), Goth. *sunja*, the truth, sooth.] 1. Any want of conformity unto or transgression of the law of God. (*Westminster Assembly's Shorter Catechism*.) The true definition of sin is a much contested question, theologians being broadly divided into two schools of thought, the one holding that all sin consists in the voluntary and conscious act of the individual, the other that it also includes the moral character and disposition of the race; one that all moral responsibility is individual, the other that there is also a moral responsibility of the race as a race. To these should be added a third school, which regards sin as simply an imperfection and immaturity, and therefore requiring for remedy principally a healthful development under favorable conditions. Theologians also divide sin into two classes, *actual sin* and *original sin*. Actual sin consists in the voluntary conscious act of the individual. (See *actual*.) Original sin is the innate depravity and corruption of the nature common to all mankind. But whether this native depravity is properly called *sin*, or whether it is only a tendency to sin and becomes sin only when it is yielded to by the conscious voluntary act of the individual, is a question upon which theologians differ. Roman Catholic and other theologians, following the early church fathers, distinguish between *mortal* (or *deadly*) and *venial* sins. Mortal or deadly sins are such as willfully violate the divine law, destroy the friendship of God, and cause the death of the soul. The seven mortal or deadly sins are pride, covetousness, lust, anger, gluttony, envy, and sloth. Venial sins are such transgressions as are due to inadvertence, do not destroy the friendship of God, and, while tending to become mortal, are not in themselves the death of the soul. The difference is one of degree, not of kind.

And ye knowe also that it was do be me, and so sholde myn be the *synne*.  
Mertin (E. E. T.), I. 80.

Sure, it is no *sin*:  
Or of the deadly seven it is the least.  
Shak., *M. for M.*, iii. 1. 111.

At the court of assistants one Hugh Bewett was banished for holding publicly and maintaining that he was free from original *sin* and from actual also for half a year before.  
Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, II. 22.

Original *sin* is the product of human will as yet unindividualized in Adam, while actual *sin* is the product of human will as individualized in his posterity.

Shedd, *Hist. Christian Doctrine*, II. 81.

2. A serious fault; an error; a transgression: as, a *sin* against good taste.—3. An incarnation or embodiment of sin.

Thy ambition,  
Thou scarlet *sin*, robb'd this bewailing land  
Of noble Buckingham. Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, iii. 2. 255.

**Canonical sins**. See *canonical*.—**Deadly sin**. See *def. 1*.—**Man of sin**. See *man*.—**Mortal sin**. See *def. 1*.—**Original sin**. See *def. 1*.—**Remission of sins**. See *remission*.—**The seven deadly sins**. See *def. 1*.—**Venial sin**. See *def. 1*. = *syn. 1* and 2. *Wrong, iniquity*, etc. See *crime*.



**sin**<sup>1</sup> (sin), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sinned*, ppr. *sinning*. [*< ME. sinnen, synnen, sinien, simiden, singen, singen, singen, singen, sinegen, < AS. synigian, gesynigian = OS. sindian, sundian = MD. sondighen, D. zondigen = OHG. sunteon, suntan, sundon, MHG. sundigen, sunden, sindigen, sinden, G. sündigen = Icel. synda = Sw. synda = Dan. synde, sin; from the uum.*] **I. intrans.** 1. To commit a sin; depart voluntarily from the path of duty prescribed by God; violate the divine law by actual transgression or by the neglect or non-observance of its injunctions.

Ther seyn that wee synnen whan we eten Flesche on the Dayes before Assche Wednesday, and of that that wee eten Flesche the Wednesday, and Egges and Chese upon the Frydayes. *Manderille, Travels, p. 20.*

All have *sinned*, and come short of the glory of God. *Rom. III. 23.*

The tempter or the tempted, who *sine* most? *Shak., M. for M., II. 2. 163.*

That he *sinn'd* is not believable;  
For, look upon his face!—but if he *sinn'd*,  
The sin that practice burns into the blood,  
And not the one dark hour which brings remorse,  
Will brand us, after, of whose fold we be.  
*Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.*

2. To commit an error or a fault; be at fault; transgress an accepted standard of propriety or taste; offend: followed by *against* before an object.

Against thee, thee only, have I *sinned*. *Ps. II. 4.*

I am a man  
More *sinn'd* against than *sinning*.  
*Shak., Lear, III. 2. 60.*

I think I have never *sinned* against her; I have always tried not to do what would hurt her.  
*George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxvii.*

"The Old Well" . . . quite cleverly painted, and *sinning* chiefly by excessive prettiness. *The Nation, XLVII. 461.*

**II. trans.** 1. To do or commit, contrary to right or rule: with a cognate object.

And all is past, the sin is *sinn'd*, and I,  
Lo! I forgive thee, an Eternal God  
Forgives; do thou for thine own soul the rest.  
*Tennyson, Guinevere.*

[Also used impersonally, as in the following quotation: Meanwhile, ere thus was *sinn'd* and judged on earth, Within the gates of hell sat Sin and Death. *Milton, P. L., x. 223.*

2. To influence, force, or drive by sinning to some course of procedure: followed by an adverbial phrase noting the direction of the result effected.

I have *sinned* away your father, and he is gone.  
*Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, II.*  
We have *sinned* him hence, and that he lives  
God to his promise, not our practice, gives.  
*Dryden, Britannia Rediviva, I. 202.*

*Sinning* one's merces, being ungrateful for the gifts of Providence. [Scotch.]

I know your good father would term this *sinning* my merces. *Scott.*

**sin**<sup>2</sup> (sin), *adv., prep., and conj.* [*< ME. sin, syn, sen, a contraction of sithen: see sithen, sith<sup>1</sup>, and cf. siue, sync, since.*] Same as *since*.

**sin.** An abbreviation of *since*.  
**sin-absolver** (sin'ab-sol'vēr), *n.* One who absolves from the guilt of sin. [Rare.]

A divine, a ghostly confessor,  
A *sin-absolver*. *Shak., R. and J., III. 3. 50.*

**Sinai** (sī-nā'ik), *a.* [*< Sinai + -ic.*] Same as *Sinaitic*.

**Sinaitic** (sī-nā'ik), *a.* [*< NL. Sinaiticus, < Sinai* (see def.).] Pertaining to Mount Sinai, or to the peninsula in which it is situated, in Arabia, between the two arms of the Red Sea: as, *Sinaitic* inscriptions; the *Sinaitic* tables.—*Sinaitic* codex. See *codex*, 2.

**sinamine** (sī-nam'in), *n.* [*< L. sin(api), mustard, + amine (?)*.] Allyl cyanide, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CN, a substance obtained from crude oil of mustard.

**sinamont, sinamoner, n.** Obsolete forms of *cinamon*.

**sinapine** (sin'ā-pin), *n.* [*< F. sinapine; as Sinapis + -ine*.] An organic base, C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>23</sub>NO<sub>5</sub>, existing as a sulphocyanate in white mustard-seed. The free base is quite unstable, and has not been obtained.

**Sinapis** (sī-nā'pis), *n.* [*< NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), earlier Sinapi, < L. sinapi, usually sinapi, < Gr. σινάπι, σινάπιν, σινάπιν, σινάπιν, in Attic σινάπιν, mustard: see senny.*] A former genus of European and Asiatic cruciferous plants, including mustard, the type of the order. It is now regarded as a subgenus of *Brassica*, and as such distinguished by its spreading petals, and sessile beaked and cylindrical or angled pods with globose seeds. This is still the official name of mustard, of which the seeds are laxative, stimulant, emetic, and rubefacient. See *mustard*.

**sinapism** (sin'ā-pizm), *n.* [= *F. sinapisme, < L. sinapismus, < Gr. σινάπις, a mustard-plaster, < σινάπιν (> L. sinapizare), cover with a mustard-plaster, < σινάπιν (> L. sinapi), mustard: see senny.*] A plaster composed wholly or in part of mustard-flour; a mustard-plaster.

The places ought, before the application of those topicko medicines, to be well prepared with the razor, and a sinapism or rubicative made of mustard-seed, until the place look red. *Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxix. 6.*

**sin-born** (sin'börn), *a.* Born of sin; originating in or derived from sin; conceived in sin.

Thus the sin-born monster answer'd soon:  
To me, who with eternal famine pine,  
Alike is hell, or paradise, or heaven.  
*Milton, P. L., x. 500.*

**sin-bred** (sin'bred), *a.* Produced or bred by sin.

Dishonest shame  
Of nature's works, honour dishonourable  
Sin-bred, how have ye troubled all mankind!  
*Milton, P. L., lv. 315.*

**since** (sins), *adv., prep., and conj.* [*< late ME. sins, syns, sens (cf. D. sinds, sinte), a contraction of sithence, ult. < sith: see sithence, sith<sup>1</sup>.*] **I. adv.** 1. After that; from then till now; from a specified time in the past onward; continually afterward; in or during some part of a time between a specified past time and the present; in the interval that has followed a certain event or time; subsequently.

Saint George, that swinged the dragon, and e'er *since*  
Sits on his horse back at mine hostess' door,  
Teach us some fence! *Shak., K. John, II. 1. 283.*

I hear Butler is made *since* Count of the Empire.  
*Hovell, Letters, I. vi. 30.*

Ireland was probably then (1651) a more agreeable residence for the higher classes, as compared with England, than it has ever been before or *since*.

*Macaulay, Sir William Temple.*

2. Before now; ago: with an adverbial phrase specifying the amount of time separating the event or time in question from the present: as, many years *since*; not long *since*.

This Church (of Amiens) was built by a certain Bishop of this city, about four hundred years *since*.  
*Coryat, Crudities, I. 15.*

You know, if argument, or time, or love,  
Could reconcile, long *since* we had shook hands.  
*Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, v. 3.*

In the North long *since* my nest is made.  
*Tennyson, Princess, IV. (song).*

**II. prep.** Ever from the time of; throughout all the time following; continuously after and from; at some or any time during the period following; subsequently to.

You know *since* Pentecost the sun is due.  
*Shak., C. of E., IV. 1. 1.*

My last was of the first current, *since* which I received one from your Lordship.  
*Hovell, Letters, I. v. 20.*

Sam, who is a very good hottle companion, has been the diversino of his friends, upon account of his passion, ever *since* the year one thousand six hundred and eighty-one.  
*Addison, Spectator, No. 60.*

A waste land, where no one comes,  
Or hath come, *since* the miking of the world.  
*Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.*

**III. conj.** 1. From the time when; in or during the time after.

A hundredth wyntyr, I wnto wele,  
Is wente *sen* I this werko had wrought.  
*York Plays, p. 40.*

Ayent nyght the wynde fell fayre in our waye, so that we sayled further that nyght thanne we dydo in any daye *sen* we departed from Jntfe.  
*Sir R. Guyforde, Pygmygame, p. 70.*

I have been in such a plectle *since* I saw you last.  
*Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 282.*

Now we began to repent our haste in coming from the settlements, for we had no food *since* we came from thence.  
*Dampier, Voyages, I. 20.*

2. When: after verbs noting knowledge or recollection.

Remember *since* you owed no more to thine  
Than I do now: with thought of such affections,  
Step forth mine advocate. *Shak., W. T., v. 1. 210.*

3. As a sequel or consequence of the fact that; inasmuch as; because.

I'ol. You are very hold.  
*Jan. "The st, since you no proud.*

Perhaps for want of food the soul may pine;  
But that were strange, *since* all things had nnd good,  
*Since* all God's creatures, mortal and divine,  
*Since* God himself is her eternal food.  
*Sir J. Davies, Immortal of Soul, xxxi.*

= **SYN. 3.** Because, *Since*, *As*, *Inasmuch as*, *For*, *Because* (originally by cause) is strong and the most direct. *Since*, starting from the idea of mere sequence in time, is naturally less emphatic as to causation: its clause more often precedes the main proposition. *As* is still weaker, and, like *since*, generally brings in the reason before the main proposition: *as* or *since* the mountain will not come to Mohammed, Mohammed must go to the mountain. *Inasmuch as* is the most formal and emphatic, being used only to mark

the express reason or condition. *For* follows the main proposition, and generally introduces that which is really continuative of the main proposition and of equal or nearly equal importance, the idea of giving a reason being subordinate.

**Sinceny ware.** See *ware*<sup>2</sup>.

**sincere** (sin-sēr'), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *syn-cere*; *< OF. sincere, syncere, F. sincère = Sp. Pg. It. sincero, < L. sincerus, sound, uninjured, whole* (applied in a physical sense to the body, limbs, skin, etc.), clean (applied to a vessel, jar, etc.), pure (applied to saffron, ointment, gums, etc.), unmixed (applied to a race, tribe, etc.), real, genuine (applied to various things); in a fig. sense, sound, uncorrupted; ult. origin unknown. The word is appar. a compound, but the elements are uncertain, and various views have been held: (a) *Sincerus*, lit. 'without wax,' *< sine*, without, + *cera*, wax; explained as referring originally to clean vessels free from the wax sometimes used in sealing wine-jars, etc. This etymology is untenable. (b) *Sincerus*, lit. 'wholly separated,' *< sin-*, 'one,' seen also in *singuli*, one by one, *simplex*, single, simple, *semit*, once, etc. (see *same*), + *-cer* in *cernere* (pp. *erectus*), separate: see *concern*, *discern*. (c) *Sincerus*, lit. 'entirely pure,' *< sin-*, 'same, over,' in *L. simul*, together, etc. (identical with *sin*-above), + *-cerus* for *'serus = AS. sēr*, bright, pure, sheer: see *sheer*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Sound; whole; unbroken; without error, defect, or injury. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He tried a third, a tough well chosen spear;  
The inviolable body stood *sincere*,  
Though Cygnus then did no defence provide,  
But seem'd offer'd his unshielded side.  
*Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 133.*

2. Pure; unmixed; unadulterated; free from imitation; good throughout: as, *sincere* work. [Obsolete or archaic.]

As newborn babes, desire the *sincere* milk of the word (the spiritual milk which is without guile, *It. V.*)  
*1 Pet. II. 2.*

Wood is cheap  
And wine *sincere* outside the city gate.  
*Browning, Ring and Book, II. 14.*

3. Having no admixture; free; clear: followed by *of*. [Rare.]

Our air, *sincere* of ceremonious haze,  
Foreing hard outlines mercilessly close.  
*Lowell, Agassiz, IV. 26.*

4. Unalloyed or unadulterated by deceit or unfriendliness; free from pretense or falsehood; honestly felt, meant, or intended: as, a *sincere* wish; a *sincere* effort.

His love *sincere*, his thoughts immaculate.  
*Shak., T. G. of V., II. 7. 70.*

The instructions given them [the viceroys] by the Home Government show a *sincere* desire for the well-being of Ireland.  
*Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.*

5. Free from duplicity or dissimulation; honest in speech or intention; guileless; truthful; frank.

A woman is too *sincere* to mitigate the fury of her principles with temper and discretion.  
*Addison, Spectator, No. 57.*

If he is as deserving and *sincere* as you have represented him to me, he will never give you up so.  
*Sheridan, The Rivals, I. 2.*

Man's great duty is not to be *sincere*, but to be right; to be so, and not to believe that he is so.  
*H. B. Smith, System of Christian Theol., p. 190.*

6. Morally pure; undepraved; upright; virtuous; blameless.

But now the bishop  
Turns insurrection to religion:  
Supposed *sincere* and holy in his thoughts,  
He's followed both with body and with mind.  
*Shak., 2 Hen. IV., I. 1. 202.*

This Countre is thought to have been the habitation of . . . Noah and his *sincere* family. . . . Yet how soon, and how much, they degenerated in the wicked off-spring of cursed Cham.  
*Purcells, Pilgrimage, p. 78.*

A Predicant or preaching Friar, a man of *sincere* life and conversation. *Heywood, Illucrately of Angels, p. 476.*  
= **SYN. 4** and 5, *Fair, Open*, etc. (see *cautious*); *Cordial, Sincere*, etc. (see *heartly*), unfeigned, undissembling, artless, heartfelt.

**sincerely** (sin-sēr'li), *adv.* In a sincere manner, in any sense of the word *sincere*; wholly; purely; with truth; truly; really.

**sincereness** (sin-sēr'nes), *n.* Same as *sincerity*.  
**sincerity** (sin-sēr'itē), *n.* [*< F. sincérité = Sp. sinceridad = Pg. sinceridade = It. sincerità, < L. sincerita(-s), < sincerus, sincere: see sincere.*] The state or character of being sincere. (a) Freedom from admixture, adulteration, or alloy; purity. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The Germans are a people that more than all the world, I think, may boast *sincerity*, as being for some thousand of years a pure and unmixed people.

*Pelham, Brief Character of the Low Countries.*  
(b) Freedom from duplicity, deceit, or falsehood; honesty; truthfulness.



I speak not by commandment, but . . . to prove the sincerity of your love. 2 Cor. viii. 8.

Sincerity can never be taken to be the highest moral state. Sincerity is not the chief of virtues, as seems to be assumed. H. B. Smith, *System of Christian Theol.*, p. 189.

(c) Integrity; uprightness; faithfulness.

In the integrity (margin, *sincerity*) of my heart and innocency of my hands have I done this. Gen. xx. 5.

Order of Sincerity. See *Order of the Red Eagle*, under *eo. re.* = Syn. See *sincere*.

**sinch** (sinch), *n.* and *r.* A had spelling of *eineh*. **sincipital** (sin-sip'i-tal), *a.* [*< L. sinciput (-pit-), sinciput, + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the sinciput; opposed to *occipital*. *Dunghison*.

**sinciput** (sin'si-put), *n.* [Formerly also *synceput*; *< L. sinciput*, the head, brain, lit. half a head (applied to the cheek or jawl of a hog), *< semi-*, half, + *caput*, head. In mod. use opposed to *occiput*, the back part of the head; see *occiput*.] 1. The upper half or part of the head; the dome of the skull; the calvarium, including the vertical, parietal, and frontal regions of the oranium; distinguished from *occiput*. [A usual restricted sense of the word to forehead or brow seems to have come from opposition to *hind-head* or *occiput*.] 2. In *entom.*, the front of the epicranium, or that part between the vertex and the clypeus.

**sinckit**, *r.* An obsolete spelling of *sink*. **sinckfoilet**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cinquefoil*. **sincope**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *syncope*.

**sindelf**, *n.* Same as *sindal*. **sinder**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cinder*.

**sinder** (sind'ér), *r.* A Scotch form of *sunder*. **Sindh carpet**. A name given somewhat loosely to East Indian carpets and rugs of the poorest quality.

**sindickt**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *syndie*.

**sindle** (sin'dl), *adv.* [Also now or formerly *sindyll*, *seindyll*, *seindie*, *seindill*, *seendil*, *seendil*; perhaps *< Sw. Dan. sönder* in *i sönder*, asunder, separately; see *sunder*, *sinder*.] Seldom; rarely. [Scotch.]

W! good white bread, and farrow-cow milk,  
He hadc her feed me aft;  
And ga'e her a little weo summer-dale wandle,  
To ding me kindle and saft.  
Lord Randal (A) (Child's Ballads, II. 25).

**sindle** (sin'dl), *a.* [Also *seindie*; *< sindle*, *adv.*] Rare. [Scotch.]

**sindoc**, *n.* See *sintoe*.

**sindont** (sin'don), *n.* [*< ME. syndone*, *sendony*, *< L. sindon*, *< Gr. σινδών*, fine muslin or muslin, or something made from it, as a garment, napkin, sail, etc.; prob. from India or *Sind*, ult. *< Skt. Sindhu*, the Indus, a particular use of *sindhu*, a river; see *Indian*. Cf. *senda*.] 1. A thin fabric, of cotton, linen, or silk.

So Joseph layde Thesu to rest in his sepulture,  
And wrapped his body in a clothe called *sendony*.  
Joseph of Arimathe (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

2. A piece of cotton or linen; a wrapper.

A hook and a letter, . . . wrapped in *sindons* of linen. Bacon.

**sine** (sin), *adv.* and *conj.* [Also *sync*, the usual spelling in Sc.; *< ME. sine*, *syne*, a later form, with added adverbial termination *-e* (in part a mere variant), of *sin*, contraction of *sithen*; see *sin*, *sith*.] 1. *adv.* 1. After that; afterward: same as *sine*, 1.

Scyne bowes of wyldc bores with the braune lechyde.  
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 188.

2. Before now; ago: same as *sine*, 3: as, *lang syne*, long ago, used also as a noun, especially in the phrase *auld langsyne*, old times (see *langsyne*). [Obsolete or Scotch in both uses.]

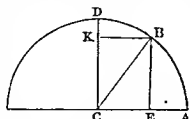
II. *conj.* After; since: same as *sine*.

**sine** (sin), *n.* [*< L. sinus*, a bend, curve, fold, coil, curl, esp. the hanging fold of the upper part of a toga, a bay, gulf, NL. in math. a sine: see *sinus*.] 1. A gulf.

Such is the German Sea, such Persian *Sine*,  
Such th' Indian Gulf, and such th' Arabian Brine.  
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

2. In *trigon.*, formerly, with reference to any arc of a circle, the line drawn from one extremity of the arc at right angles to the diameter which passes through its other extremity; now ordinarily, with reference not to the arc but to the angle which it subtends at the center of the circle, the ratio of the aforesaid line to the radius of the circle.

Thus, in the diagram, BE is the sine of the arc AB (sometimes it is defined as half the chord of double the arc), and the ratio of BE to CB is the sine of the angle ACB. (See *trigonometrical functions*, under *trigonometrical*.) A more scientific definition of



the sine is that of Euler,  $\sin x = \frac{1}{2}(e^{-ix} - e^{ix})$ , where  $i^2 = -1$ , and  $e$  is the Napierian base. The sine is also fully defined by the infinite series

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \dots$$

But all the properties of sines are readily deduced from the definition that the sine is such a function that it vanishes with the variable, while

$$\frac{d \sin x}{dx} = \sqrt{1 - (\sin x)^2}.$$

Abbreviated *sin*, as in formulas here given.—**Arithmetic of sines**, analytical trigonometry. Its object is to exhibit the relation of the sines, cosines, tangents, etc., of arcs, multiple arcs, etc.—**Artificial sine**. See *artificial*.—**Co-versed sine**, the versed sine of the complement of an angle. In the diagram the ratio of DK to BC is the co-versed sine of the angle ACB; and DK is the co-versed sine of the arc AB.—**Curve of sines**. See *curve*.—**Lines of sines**, a scale having divisions marked with values of an angle in arithmetical progression, the distances of the divisions from the origin being proportional to the sines of these angular values.—**Logarithmic sine**, the logarithm of a natural sine.—**Natural sine**, the sine as above defined: the expression arose when sine was still understood as a half-chord, and meant the sine for radius unity (or some multiple of ten).—**Sine galvanometer**. See *galvanometer*.—**Sine of the (n-1)th order**, the function expressed by the series

$$\frac{x^{m-1}}{(m-1)!} + \frac{x^{2m-1}}{(2m-1)!} + \frac{x^{3m-1}}{(3m-1)!} \pm \dots$$

These functions were invented by Wronski.—**Sine of three lines which meet in a point**, the sine of the angle between the first line and the plane of the other two, multiplied by the sine of the angle between the other two lines.—**Sine of three planes**, the sine of the angle between the first plane and the intersection of the other two, multiplied by the sine of the angle between the other two planes.—**Subversed sine**. Same as *supplemental versed sine*.—**Supplemental versed sine**, the difference between the versed sine and the diameter.—**Versed sine**, unity minus the cosine. Formerly, for the arc AB (see the diagram), it was understood to be the line EA; now the ratio of EA to BC is the versed sine of the angle ACB.—**Whole sine of a circle**, the radius.

**sine** (sin), *v. i.* [*< sice*, *sile*.] 1. To strain. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]-2. To leave off milking a cow. Halliwell.

**sine** (sine), *prep.* [L., without: see *sans*, *sine-eure*.] A Latin preposition, signifying 'without.' See *sine die*, *sine qua non*.

**Sinea** (sin'e-i), *n.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843), *< Heb. seac*.] A genus of predaceous bugs of the family *Reduviidae*, comprising only 8 species, 4 of which are from the western United States, while 3 are Mexican or South American. *S. didactyla*, found throughout the United States, is a well-known enemy of the Colorado potato-beetle, commonly called *rapacious soldier-bug*. See cut under *Reduviidae*.

**sin-eater** (sin'e-ter), *n.* Formerly, in some parts of England, one who was hired in connection with funeral rites to eat a piece of bread placed near the hier, and who by this symbol took upon himself the sins of the deceased, that the departed soul might rest in peace. The usage is said to have originated in a mistaken interpretation of Hosea iv. 8: "They eat up the sin of my people."

The manner [in the County of Hereford] was that, when the Corps was brought out of the house and layd on the Bie, a Loafe of bread was brought out, and delivered to the *Sine-eater* over the corps, as also a Mazar-bowie of maple (Gossips bowle) full of beer, wch he was to drinke up, and sixpence in money, in consideration whereof he tooke upon him (ipso facto) all the Sinnes of the Defunct, and freed him (or her) from walking after they were dead. Aubrey, Remaines of Gentilisme, p. 35 (Folk-Lore Soc. Publ., IV. 35).

**sin-eating** (sin'e-ting), *n.* The practices of the sin-eaters. *Hone*, Year-Book, July 19.

**sine-complement** (sin'kom-plé-ment), *n.* Same as *cosine*.

**sinecure** (sine-kür-al), *a.* [*< sinecure + -al.*] Of or relating to a sinecure; of the nature of a sinecure. *Imp. Dict.*

**sinecure** (sine-kür), *n.* and *a.* [*< F. sinecure* (*< E.*), *< ML. sine cura*, in the phrase *beneficium sine cura*, a benefice without the cure of souls: L. *sine*, without; *cura*, abl. of *cura*, care: see *sine*, *cure*, *n.*] 1. *n.* 1. An ecclesiastical benefice without cure of souls. In England these exist (a) where the benefice is a donative, and is committed to the incumbent by the patron expressly without cure of souls, the cure either not existing or being intrusted to a vicar; (b) where residence is not required, as in certain cathedral offices to which no spiritual function is attached except reading prayers and singing; (c) where a parish is destitute of parishioners, having become depopulated.

Hence—2. Any office or position giving profitable returns without requiring work.

Never man, I think,  
So mould'rd in a sinecure as he.  
Tennyson, Princess, ProL

II. *a.* Free from exaction; profitable without requiring labor; sinecure.

Gibbon, whose *sinecure* place was swept away by the Economical Reform Bill of 1782.

Lecky, Eng. In 18th Cent., xi.

**sinecure** (sine-kür), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sinecured*, ppr. *sinecuring*. [*< sinecure*, *n.*] To place in a sinecure. *Imp. Dict.*

**sinecurism** (sine-kür-izm), *n.* [= F. *sinecurisme*; as *sinecure* + *-ism*.] The holding of sinecures; a state of society or affairs in which sinecures are of frequent occurrence.

The English universities have suffered deeply from evils to which no American universities seem at present likely to be exposed—from clericalism, celliacy, and *sinecurism*, for example. C. W. Elliot, N. A. Rev., CXVI. 224.

**sinecurist** (sine-kür-ist), *n.* [= F. *sinecuriste*; as *sinecure* + *-ist*.] One who holds or seeks a sinecure.

He tilted as gallantly as ever against the placemen, the borough-mongers, and the *sinecurists*.

Nineteenth Century, XIX. 254.

**sine die** (sine di'e). [L.: *sine*, without (see *sine*); *die*, abl. of *dies*, day: see *dial*.] Without day: used in connection with an adjournment of an assembly, or of any business or cause, without any specified day or time for reassembling, or resuming the subject or business. When a prisoner is suffered to go *sine die*, he is practically discharged.

**sine-integral** (sin'in-té-grál), *n.* The function

$$\int \frac{\sin x}{x} dx.$$

**Sinemurian** (sine-mü-ri-an), *n.* The French name of a division of the Jurassic series; the equivalent of the Lower Lias of the English geologists. As typically developed at Semur, in France, it consists of three series, each characterized by a particular species of ammonite.

**sine qua non** (sine kwä non). [L.: *sine*, without (see *sine*); *qua*, abl. sing. fem. of *qui*, which (agreeing with *re*, thing, understood); *non*, not: see *non*.] Something absolutely necessary or indispensable; an indispensable condition: as, he made the presence of a witness a *sine qua non*; used attributively, indispensable; necessary.

Publication, in some degree, and by some mode, is a *sine qua non* condition for the generation of literature. De Quincy, Style, iv.

**sine-titular** (sine-tit'ü-lär), *a.* [*< L. sine*, without, + *titulus*, title: see *title*, *titular*.] Without a title for ordination. *Jer. Taylor*, Works, II. 196.

**sinew** (sin'u), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sinewe*; *< ME. sineve*, *synewe*, *synowe*, *synow*, *senewe*, *senwe*, *senue*, *sinue*, *< AS. sinu*, *seono*, *sionu* (*sinw-*, *sinew-*) = OFries. *sin*, *sin* = MD. *senuwe*, *senue*, D. *senuw* = MLG. *senue* = OHG. *senawa*, *senewa*, *senewa*, MHG. *senewe*, *senwe*, *senue*, G. *senue* = Icel. *sin* = Sw. *sen* = Dan. *sen* = Goth. *\*sinawa* (not recorded), a sinew; prob. Skt. *snāva* (for *\*snava*), a sinew; perhaps akin to AS. *sāl* = OS. *sāl* = OHG. MHG. G. *seil* = Icel. *seil* = Goth. *\*sail* (inferred from deriv. *insailjan*) = OBulg. *silo*, a cord, rope, and to Gr. *snāg*, a hand; from a root *\*si*, Lett. *sinu*, I bind, Skt. *\*si* (1st pers. pres. *sinomi*), hind.]. 1. A cord or tendon of the body. See *tendon*.

He . . . was grete and lene and full of veynes and of *senewes*, and was also so grym a figure that he was drede-ful for to be holde. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 339.

Cutting out the *sinews* of his hands and feet, he bore them off, leaving Jupiter behind miserably maimed and mangled. Bacon, Political Fables, viii.

2. A nerve. Compare *aponeurosis*.

The feeling pow'r, which is life's root,  
Through ev'ry living part itself doth shed  
By *sinews*, which extend from head to foot,  
And, like a net, all o'er the body spread.  
Sir J. Davies, Immortal of Soul, xviii.

Hence—3. Figuratively, muscle; nerve; nervous energy; strength.

Oppressed nature sleeps:  
This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken *sinews*.  
Shak., Lear, iii. G. 105.

You have done worthily; I have not seen,  
Since Hercules, a man of tougher *sinews*.  
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, ii. 4.

All the wealth  
That *sinews* bought and sold have ever earn'd.  
Cowper, Task, ii. 32.

4. A string or chord, as of a musical instrument.

His sweetest strokes then sad Arion lent  
Th' *sinews* of his instrument.  
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

5. That which gives strength or in which strength consists; a supporting member or factor; a mainstay.

What with Owen Glendower's absence thence,  
Who with them was a rated *sinew*, . . .  
I fear the power of Percy is too weak  
To wage an instant trial with the king.  
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 17.



He that first said that Money was the *sinew* of all things spake it chiefly, in my opinion, in respect of the Warren. *North*, tr. of Plutarch's Lives (Cleomenes), p. 677.

Good company and good discourse are the very *sinews* of virtue. *J. Walton*, Compleat Angler, p. 61.

The whalemen especially have been the *sinews* of the American navy. *The Century*, XL, 609.

**Sinow-backed bow.** See *bow*.—**Sinows of war, money.**

Neither is the authority of Machiavel to be despised, who scorneth the proverb of estate taken first from a speech of Mucianus, that money are the *sinews of wars*; and saith there are no true sinews of wars but the very sinews of the arms of valiant men.

*Bacon*, Speech for Naturalization (Works, ed. Spedding, N. 321).

**sinew** (sin'ū), *v. t.* [*< sinew, n.*] 1. To furnish with sinews; strengthen us by sinews; make robust; harden; steel.

He will rather do it [sue for peace] when he sees  
Ourselves well *sinewed* to our defence.

*Shak.*, K. John, v. 7. 88.

2. To serve as sinews of; be the support or mainstay of.

Wretches now slunk up for long tortures, lest luxury should feel a momentary pang, might, if properly treated, serve to *sinew* the state in time of danger.

*Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxvii.

3. To knit or bind strongly; join firmly. [*Rare.*]

Ask the Lady Bona for thy queen;  
So shalt thou *sinew* both these lands together.

*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., li. 6. 91.

**sinewey**, *n.* A Middle English form of *senry*.

**sinewiness** (sin'ū-i-nēs), *n.* The state or character of being sinewy. *Bailey*, 1727.

**sinewish** (sin'ū-ish), *a.* [*< sinew + -ish.*]

**Sinewy.** [*Rare.*]

His [Hugh de Lacle's] neck was short, and his bodie halfe, as also not flexible but *sinewish* and strong compact. *Giraldus Cambrensis*, Conquest of Ireland (trans.), li. 21 (Hollinshead's Chron.).

**sinewize** (sin'ū-īz), *v. t.* [*< sinew + -ize.*] To sinew; make sinewy. [*Rare.*]

Such an anatomy of wit, so *sinewized* and articulated that 'tis the goodliest model of pleasure that ever was to behold. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

**sinewless** (sin'ū-less), *a.* [*< sinew + -less.*] Having no sinews or muscles; lacking strength or vigor, as of sinews; not sinewy.

Death stood all glasse in his dead eye; . . .  
His foot, in long whiteness, shined there,  
Shrunk and *sinewless*, and ghastly bare.

*Byron*, Saul.

**sinewy** (sin'ū-ns), *a.* [*< sinew + -ous.*]

**Sinewy.**

His arms and other limbs more *sinewous* than flesh. *Giraldus Cambrensis*, Conquest of Ireland (trans.), li. 10 (Hollinshead's Chron.).

**sinew-shrunk** (sin'ū-shrunk), *a.* In *furriery*, having the sinews of the belly-muscles shrunk by excessive fatigue, as a horse.

**sinewy** (sin'ū-i), *a.* [*< ME. senacy; < sinew + -y.*] 1. Of the nature of a sinew; resembling a sinew; forming a sinew; tendinous; as, *sinewy* fibers; a *sinewy* muscle, in which the tendinous part is conspicuous.

The *sinewy* thread my brain lets fall  
Through every part  
Can tie those parts, and make me one of nil.

*Deane*, The Funeral.

2. Having strong sinews; hence, muscular; strong; brawny; robust.

Take oxen yonge, . . . playne bak and sturght,  
The thies eadde and *senacy*.

*Palladius*, Husbandrie (O. E. D. S.), p. 129.

For thy vigour,  
Bull-bearing Mith his addilion yield  
To *senacy* Ajax. *Shak.*, T. and C., li. 3. 29.

3. Pertaining to or due to physical strength; hence, stout, strong, or vigorous in any way.

Motion and long-during action thre  
The *senacy* vigour of the traveller.

*Shak.*, 1. 2. L., iv. 3. 508.

In the literature of Rome it is that we find the true El Dorado of rhetoric, as we might expect from the *senacy* compactness of the language. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

**sinfonia** (sin-fū-nō'f), *n.* [*It.*: see *symphony*.] In music, same as *symphony*.

**sinfonie**, *n.* In music, same as *symphony*.

**sinful** (sin'fūl), *a.* [*< ME. sinful, synful, senful, saunful; < AS. synful, synfull (= Icel. synfultr, synfulltr = Sw. syndfull = Dan. syndfaldt); < syn, sin, + full, full; see sin<sup>1</sup> and -ful.*] 1. Full of sin; wicked; iniquitous; unholily.

Thou, a wrecche *saunful* mon. *Ancren Ricle*, p. 56.

Shame attend the *sinful*!

I know my Innocence.

*Fletcher*, Wit for a Month, iv. 3.

2. Containing or consisting in sin; contrary to the laws of God; as, *sinful* action; *sinful* thoughts; *sinful* words.

Nature herself, though pure of *sinful* thought,  
Wrought in her so that, seeing me, she turned.  
*Milton*, P. L., viii. 606.

3. Contrary to propriety, discretion, wisdom, or the like; wrong; blameworthy.

Were it not *sinful* then, striving to mend,  
To mure the subject that before was well?

*Shak.*, Sonnets, ciii.

= *Syn. Illegal, Immoral*, etc. (see *criminal*), bad, evil, unrighteous, ungodly, impious.

**sinfully** (sin'fūl-i), *adv.* [*< ME. synfulliche, sinfullike; < sinful + -ly.*] 1. In a sinful manner. (a) So as to incur the guilt of sin; wickedly; iniquitously; unworthily.

"Sir," said Herry, "ye sey enell and *synfulliche*, but soche is now youre talent." *Merlin* (O. E. D. S.), iii. 407.

The humble and contented man pleases himself innocently and easily, while the ambitious man attempts to please others *sinfully* and diffidently.

*South.*

(b) Reprehensibly; wrongly; a weakened sense.

We were a *sinfully* indiscreet and curious young couple to talk of the affairs of others as we did.

*D. C. Murray*, Weaker Vessel, xiii.

2. By sin; by or in consequence of sinful acts. [*Rare.*]

If a son that is by his father aced about merchandise do *sinfully* intarry upon the sea, the imputation of his wickedness, by your rule, should be imposed upon his father that sent him.

*Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 155.

**sinfulness** (sin'fūl-nēs), *n.* [*< ME. synfulness; < sinful + -ness.*] The state or character of being sinful; especially, the quality of being contrary to the divine law; wickedness; depravity; moral corruption; iniquity; as, the *sinfulness* of an action; the *sinfulness* of thoughts or purposes.

Good with had  
Expect to hear, supernal grace contending  
With *sinfulness* of men.

*Milton*, P. L., xi. 250.

**sing** (sing), *v.*: pret. *sang* or *sung*, pp. *sung*, ppr. *singing*. [*< ME. singen, syngeu* (pret. *sang*, *sang*, pl. *sangen*, *songe*, pp. *sungen*, *sougen*, *songe*, *i-sungen*, *i-songe*; < AS. *singan* (pret. *sang*, pl. *sungan*, pp. *sungen*), sing, chant, sound (used of the human voice, also poet. of the howling of wolves, the sound of a trumpet, etc.), = OS. *singan* = OFries. *siunga* = MD. *singan*, D. *zingen* = MLG. LG. *zingen*, sing, = OIt. *zingan*, sing, crow, MIt. G. *zingen*, sing, = Icel. *syngeja* = Sw. *syngeja* = Dan. *synge* = Goth. *siγγan* (for *\*singran*), sing, also read or intone (used of Christ's reading the Scriptures in the synagogue); perhaps orig. imitative, like *ring*, and used orig. of the cluck of weapons, resonance of metals, and the rush of a missile through the air (although in the earliest recorded uses it denotes human utterance). If imitative, it has nothing to do with AS. *seagan*, etc., say; see *sayl*. Hence *singel*, *sung*.] 1. Intrans. 1. To utter words or immitate sounds in musical succession or with a tone that is musical in quality; chant; said of human beings.

On of the Jews he can to *synge*, and than all the women  
Danced to gedy by the space of an ower.

*Torlinton*, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 63.

Such musick, as 'twould,  
Before was never made,  
But when of old the sons of morning *sung*.

*Milton*, Satilly, l. 110.

2t. Specifically, to intone.

Thel suffer not the Lalyes to *synge* at here Awb res.

*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 19.

3. To produce tuneful, musical, or rhythmical sounds; said of certain birds, beasts, and insects, and of various inanimate things; as, *singing* birds.

Bestes and . . . Brybles . . . *sonnen* fulle delectably,  
and merced be cratt, that he remede that thei weren  
quyke.

*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 278.

When the bagpipe *sings* the now.

*Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 40.

At eve a dry cleas *sung*.

*Tennyson*, Mariana in the South.

4. To give out a continuous murmuring, humming, buzzing, or whistling sound.

Another storm brewing; I hear it *ring* the wind.

*Shak.*, 1. 2. 20.

The kettle was *ringing*, and the clock was ticking steadily toward four o'clock.

*George Eliot*, Felix Holt, li.

5. To cry out with pain or displeasure; squeal. [*Humorous.*]

Certes, I crydours dille he grettest wa;  
They shoulde *rygen* if that they were hnt.

*Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 13.

6. To compose verse; relate or rehearse something in numbers or verse.

Who would not *ring* for Lyeldas? He knew  
Himself to *ring*, and build the billy rhyme.

*Milton*, Lycidas, l. 10.

7. To have the sensation of a continuous humming or ringing sound; ring.

Their ears *ring*, by reason of some cold and rheum.

*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 255.

8. To be capable of being sung; be adaptable to a tonsorial setting.

I know it [Ossianic hymn] myself very well, and I know several old poems that will *ring* to it.

*O'Curry*, Anc. Irish, II. xxxviii.

**Singing bird.** (a) A bird that sings; a songster; a singer. My old friend ought not to pass the remainder of his life in a cage like a *singing bird*.

*Addison*, Guardian, No. 67.

(b) Technically, an oscine passerine bird, whether it can sing or not; any member of the *Oscines* or *Cantiores*, many of which are songless.—**Singing falcon.** See *singing hawk*, below.—**Singing fish.** A Californian head-fish of the family *Parrotichthys*, the midshipman, *Forichthys porocephalus*. It attains a length of over 15 inches, and abounds on the Pacific coast of the United States from Puget Sound southward.—**Singing hawk.** One of five or six different African hawks of the genus *Melierix*, as *M. canorus* or *M. poliozona*; a chanting-falcon. The name is due to *le faucon chanteur* of Levaillant, 1799, whence *Falco canorus* of Bland, 1799, *F. musicus* of Dandly, 1800, chanting-falcon of Latham, 1802, together with the genus *Melierix* of G. R. Gray, 1810—all these terms being based upon the South African bird, *M. canorus*. The reputation of these hawks for musical ability appears to rest upon very slight basis of fact, many. See cat under *Melierix*.—**Singing mouse.** A mouse that sings. It is not a distinct species. Some individuals of the common house-mouse, *Mus musculus*, and of the American wood-mouse, *Hesperomys leucopus*, have been known to acquire the trick or habit of warbling a few musical notes in a high key and with a shrill, wry humbre, vocalizing in a manner fairly to be called singing.

—To hear a bird sing. See *bird*.—To sing out, to speak or call out loudly and distinctly; shout. [Colloq.]

When the call-boy would *ring* out for Captain Beaugarde, in the second net, we'd find that he had leventid with our best slashed trousers.

*C. Lever*, Harry Lorrequer, xvi.

To sing small, to adopt a humble tone or part, as through defeat or inferiority; play a subordinate or insignificant part.

I must myself *ring small* in her company! I will never meet at hard edge with her.

*Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, I. 96.

II. *trans.* 1. To utter in musical sounds or with musical alternations of pitch; chant.

And by [they] *zong* thane *zang* that none other ne may *zunge*.

*Agneside of Inverly* (O. E. D. S.), p. 288.

By shallow rivers, to whose falls  
Melodious birds sing madrigals  
Marche, passionate Shepherd to His Love.

*Shak.*, T. of A., l. 1. 18.

2t. Specifically, to intone.

The mede that many prestes laketh for masses that thei *synge*.

*Piers Plowman* (O. E. D. S.), iv. 313.

3. To celebrate with singing, or with some form of sound resembling singing; proclaim musically or resonantly; chant.

I hear a tempest coming,  
That *synge* mine and my kindom's ruin  
Lena, and I, Hilary and Theodoret, l. 2.

By what Voice, Sound, what Tongue,  
Can this Eternal Delle be *synge*?

*Hyperion*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 60.

4. To frame, utter, or declaim in poetic form.

But now my Muse dull heavy numbers *sings*;  
Cupid, 'tis thou alone giv'st verse her wings.

*Randolph*, Complaint against Cupid.

5. To celebrate in numbers or verse; describe or glorify in poetry.

That happy verse  
Which aptly *sings* the good.

*Shak.*, T. of A., l. 1. 18.

Arms, and the man I *ring*, who, forced by Fate,  
And haughty Jno's unrelenting hate,  
Expelled and exiled, left the Trojan shore.

*Dryden*, Aeneid, l. 1.

6. To utter with enthusiasm; celebrate; as, to *sing* a person's praises on all occasions.

And I'll  
Be bound, the players shall *ring* your praises then,  
Without their poets.

*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, li. 1.

7. To usher in or out, attend on, or accompany with singing; as, to *sing* the old year out and the new year in.

Sweet bird, that *ring'st* away the early hours,  
Of winters past or coming void of care,  
Well pleased with delights which present are.

*Browning*, Flowers of Sten, To the Nightingale.

I heard them *ringing* home the blide;  
And, as I listened to the song,  
I thought my turn would come ere long.

*Longfellow*, Blind Girl of Castile-Catill, li.

8. To bring, send, force, or effect, as any end or change, by singing; as, to *sing* a child to sleep.

She will *ring* the savageness out of a bear.

*Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1. 200.

To sing another song or tune, to take a different tone; modify one's tone or manner, especially with humility or submissiveness. [Colloq.]

Countable. Madam,  
The Queen must hear you *ring* another song  
Before you part with us.

*Elizabeth*, My God doth know,  
I can no note but truth.

*Hyperion*, If you know not me (Works, I. 207).



**To sing out**, to shout or call (something) loudly. [Colloq.] "Who's there?" *sung out* the lieutenant.  
"Torches," was the answer.

*M. Scott, Tom Cringle's Log, i.*

**To sing placebot.** See *placebo*.—**To sing sorrow**, to take a doleful, lugubrious tone; hence, to suffer discomfort or misfortune with no better remedy than complaints.

Though this were so, and your worship should find such a sword, it would be of service only to those who are dubbed knights, like the balsam; as for the poor squires, they may *sing sorrow*.  
*Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, i. 18.*

=Syn. 1. To carol, warble, chant, hymn.

**sing** (sing), *n.* [*< sing, v.*] A singing; an entertainment of song. [Colloq.]

**sing.** An abbreviation of *singular*.

**singable** (-sing'g-ə-bl), *a.* [*< sing + -able*] Capable of being sung; suitable for singing.

But for the most part Mr. Gilbert has addressed himself . . . to the task of writing, for Sir Arthur Sullivan's music, pure twaddle, appropriate twaddle, exquisitely *singable* twaddle.  
*The Academy, Oct. 13, 1895, p. 247.*

**singableness** (sing'g-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being singable; appropriateness for singing.

The *singableness* of poems and hymns.

*The Nation, March 30, 1871, p. 223.*

**singe** (sinj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *singed*, ppr. *singing*. [Early mod. E. also *sudge*; an altered form of *seuge* (see note under *English*), *< ME. seugen. seugen* (pp. *seind, seynd, sengid*), *< AS. \*seugan* (in comp. *besengan*), *singe, burn* (= MD. *senghen, D. sengen* = OHG. *sengau, seukan*, MLG. *G. seugen, singe, seorch, parch, burn*; cf. Icel. *sauar, singed, burnt*), causal of *singian* (pret. *sang*), *sing*, 'make to sing,' with reference to the singing or hissing noise made by singeing hair, and the sound given out by a burning log.] 1. To burn superficially; especially, to burn off the ends or projections of: as, to *singe* a fowl (to burn off the small downy or thready feathers left after plucking); to *singe* cloth or calico (to burn off the projecting pile or nap); to *singe* the hair of the head.

Thet ner [fire] . . . *zength* and berntth out the huyte robe of chastete and of maydenhod.

*Aynbite of Inuyt (L. E. T. S.), p. 220.*

*Seynd* hacoun and somtyme an ey or twaye.

*Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 23.*

Heat not a furnace for your foe so hot

That it do *singe* yourself.

*Shak., Hen. VIII, l. 1. 141.*

If you want paper to *singe* a fowl, tear the first book you see about the house.

*Swift, Advice to Servants (General Directions).*

2. To parch; make arid and dry.

The scorching sky

Doth *singe* the sandy wilds of spiculous Barbary.

*Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 312.*

3. To act on with an effect similar to that of heat: said of extreme cold. [Rare.]

The corns of the ordinarie wheat Triticum, being parched or rosted upon a red hot yron, are a present remedie for those who are scorched and *singed* with nipping cold.

*Holland, Pilny, xxii. 25.*

4. Figuratively, to injure superficially; come near injuring seriously: harm.

Flirtation, after all, was not necessarily a *singing* process.

*George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxvii.*

'Twas truth *singed* the lies

And saved me, not the vain sword nor weak speech!

*Browning, Ring and Book, li. 57.*

**Singed cat**, a cat disfigured with burnt fur; hence, a person of unprepossessing appearance, but of good sound character or qualities, or one whose reputation has been injured, but who is nevertheless deserving of regard.

But I forgive ye, Tom. I reckon you're n kind of n *singed* cat, as the saying is—better'n you look.

*Mark Twain, Tom Sawyer, i.*

**To singe off**, to remove by singeing or burning.

My master and his man are both broke loose. Beaten the malds a-row and bound the doctor, Whose beard they have *singed* off with brands of fire.

*Shak., C. of L., v. 1. 171.*

**To singe one's beard**, to deal a stinging insult to one.

On the 10th of April [1587] he [Sir Francis Drake] entered the harbour of Cadiz, . . . and in the course of two nights and one day had sunk, burnt, or captured shipping of ten thousand tons lading. To use his own expressive phrase, he had *singed* the Spanish king's beard.

*Knight, Popular Hist. Eng., lii. 215.*

=Syn. 1. *Scar*, etc. See *scorch*.

**singe** (sinj), *n.* [*< singe, v.*] 1. A burning of the surface; a scorching; hence, a heat capable of singeing.

An appalling mystic light—the *singe* and glow of the flame of the pit!

*J. H. Shorthouse, Countess Eve, xi.*

2. An injury or hurt caused by singeing; a superficial burn.

**singeing** (sin'jing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *singe, v.*] The act or process of burning superficially.

Specifically—(a) Removal by fire of down and thread-feathers from a fowl after plucking. See the quotation under *flouplume*. (b) The removal of the nap by heat in the preparation of calico for printing. See *singe, v. t.*, 1.

**singeing-lamp** (sin'jing-lamp), *n.* A lamp used to singe the hair from a horse, instead of clipping it. It has a flat body, with an opening on one side of the light-chamber. *E. H. Knight.*  
**singeingly** (sin'jing-li), *adv.* With heat sufficient to singe. [Rare.]

The bodies of devils may be not only wrm, but *singeingly* hot, as it was in him that took one of Melancthon's relations by the hand, and so scorched her that she bare the mark of it to her dying day.

*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, App.*

**singeing-machine** (sin'jing-ma-shōn'), *n.* A machine for singeing textile fabrics in the process of finishing them, especially cotton cloth to prepare it for printing.

**singelt**, *n.* A Middle English form of *shingle*.

**singer**<sup>1</sup> (sing'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. synger, syngare* (= MLG. *singer* = MHG. *singare, singer, G. singer*); as *sing, v.*, + *-er*]. The word took the place of the earlier noun *songer*.] 1. One who sings; one who makes music with the voice; specifically, a trained or professional vocalist.

I gat me men *singers* and women *singers*, and the delights of the sons of men, as musical instruments.

*Ecl. ii. 8.*

I remembered his fine voice; I knew he liked to sing—good *singers* generally do.

*Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxiv.*

2. In the early church and in the Greek Church, a member of one of the minor orders of clergy; one who is ordained to sing in the church. The order existed as early as the third or fourth century. In the early church the singers were distinctively called *canonical singers*.

3. One who composes or rehearses anything in verse.

Let it suffice me that my murmuring rhyme  
Beats with light wing against the ivory gate,  
Telling a tale not too importunate  
To those who in the sleepy region stny,  
Lulled by the *singer* of an empty day.

*William Morris, Earthly Paradise, lnt.*

4. A bird that sings; a bird that naturally sings well, or can be trained to sing tunes; a singing bird: as, the male mocking-bird is a *singer*, but the female is not; the canary is a good *singer*.

**singer**<sup>2</sup> (sin'jēr), *n.* [*< singe + -er*]. One who or that which sings. Specifically, in *calico-manuf.*:

(a) A person employed in singeing the nap off the cloth.

(b) A singeing-machine.

**singeress**<sup>1</sup> (sing'ēr-es), *n.* [*< ME. singeresse; < singer<sup>1</sup> + -ess*]. A female singer.

Alle the syngers and *singeresses*.

*Wyclif, 2 Par. [2 Chron.] xxxv. 25.*

**Singhalese**, *a. and n.* [Also *Sinhalese, Cingalese*, etc., *< Sinhala*, 'of lions,' whence, through Pāli *Sihala*, Hind. *Silān*, etc., come Ceylon and the other Eur. forms of the name.] See *Cingalese*.

**Singhara nut**. See *water-nut*.

**singing** (sing'ing), *n.* [*< ME. syngyng; verbal n. of sing, v.*] 1. The act, process, or result of uttering sounds that are musical in quality or in succession; chanting; cantillation.

Sche seyð that ther wer non dysgyngs, ner harpyng, ner lutyng, ner *syngyngh*, ner non lowde dysports.

*Paston Letters, III. 314.*

The time of the *singing* of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land.

*Cant. ii. 12.*

2. The act of telling, narrating, or describing anything in verse.—3. A sensation as of a prolonged ringing sound in the ears or head; tinnitus aurium.

I have a *singing* in my head like that of a cartwheel; my brains are upon a rotation.

*Harrington, Oceana (ed. 1771), p. 152. (Jodrell.)*

*Singings* in the ear, gurglings in the throat: . . . all these were ominous sleep-warnings.

*Anthropological Jour., XIX. 110.*

**Melismatic singing**. See *melismatic*.

**singing** (sing'ing), *p. a.* Of tones, sustained and sonorous, as if produced by a well-trained voice; cantabile.

The cantabile notes [of the skylark] are long-sustained and delightfully inflected tones, which have a true *singing* character.

*Appleton's Ann. Cye., 1890, p. 90.*

**singing-bird** (sing'ing-bērd), *n.* Same as *singing bird* (b) (which see, under *sing, v. i.*).

**singing-book** (sing'ing-būk), *n.* A book containing music for singing; a song-book.

When shall we have a new set of *singing-books*, or the viols?

*A. Brewer (b), Lingua, i. 9.*

**singing-bread**<sup>1</sup> (sing'ing-bred), *n.* [*< ME. syngyng-brede; < singyng + bread<sup>1</sup>*]. Same as *singing-cake*, 1.

Item, 1 box of *syngyng brede*.

*Paston Letters, l. 470. (Inventory of plate belonging to a Chapel.)*

The altar breads were of two kinds. The larger, called *singing-bread*, were used for the sacrifice; the smaller,

called *houeseling-bread*, were used for the communion of the people.

*Myrc, Instructions for Parish Priests*

[*E. E. T. S.*], Notes, p. 69.

**singing-cake**<sup>1</sup> (sing'ing-kāk), *n.* 1. The larger altar-bread used by the priest for the fraction and his own communion: so called from the service of song which accompanied its manufacture. Also called *singing-bread, singing-loaf*.

If the church always professed a communion, why have you one priest standing at the altar alone, with one *singing cake* for himself, which he showeth to the people to be seen and honoured, and not to be eaten?

*Bp. Cooper, Defence of the Truth, p. 152. (Davies.)*

2. A wafer for sealing letters or other documents.

The letters, finished and sealed up with *singing-cake*, he delivered unto us.

*Munday's English Romayne Life, 1590 (Harl. Misc., VII. 139). (Davies.)*

**singing-flame** (sing'ing-flām), *n.* A flame, as a gas-jet, which, when burned in a tube of proper length, produces a clear, musical note.

**singing-gallery** (sing'ing-gal'ē-ri), *n.* A gallery occupied by singers, as in a church or cathedral: in New England often called the *orchestra*.

The balustrade of a *singing-gallery* (cantoria) in the Cathedral.

*C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 139.*

**singing-hinny** (sing'ing-hin'ē-i), *n.* A rich kneaded cake, containing butter and currants, and baked on a griddle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

For any visitor who could stay, neither cream nor finest wheaten flour was wanting for "turt-cakes" and "*singing-hinnies*," with which it is the delight of the northern housewives to regale the honoured guest, as he sips their ivy priced tea.

*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.*

**singing-loaft** (sing'ing-lōf), *n.* Same as *singing-cake*, 1.

**singingly** (sing'ing-li), *adv.* In a singing manner; with sounds like singing.

Counterfalte courtiers—speaking lispingly, and answering *singingly*. North, *Philosopher at Court* (1676), p. 16.

**singing-man** (sing'ing-man), *n.* A man who sings or is employed to sing, as in cathedrals.

The prince broke thy head for liking his father to a *singing-man* of Windsor.

*Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 98.*

**singing-master** (sing'ing-mās'tēr), *n.* A teacher of the art of singing; specifically, the teacher of a singing-school. Also *singing-teacher*.

He . . . employed an itinerant *singing-master* . . . to instruct them rightly in the tunes of the psalms.

*Addison, Spectator, No. 112.*

**singing-muscle** (sing'ing-mus'li), *n.* In *ornith.*, one of the intrinsic syringeal muscles of any oscine bird, serving to actuate the syrinx and thus modulate the voice in singing. See *syrinx*.

**singing-school** (sing'ing-skōl), *n.* A school or class in which singing is taught, together with the rudiments of musical notation and of harmony; a song-school.

**singing-voice** (sing'ing-vois), *n.* The voice as used in singing: opposed to *speaking-voice*.

These are the limits for the human *singing-voice*.

*S. Lanier, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. 28.*

**singing-woman** (sing'ing-wūm'an), *n.* A woman who sings or is employed to sing.

2 Chron. xxxv. 25.

**singio** (sin'ji-ō), *n.* [Native name.] A silurid fish of the Gauges, *Saccobranchius singio*, having the opercular gill so modified that the fish is able to travel on land. *Owen.*

**single**<sup>1</sup> (sing'gl), *a. and n.* [Early mod. E. also *seagle* (see note under *English*); *< ME. singele, sengle, < OF. single, seagle = Pg. singelo = It. singulo, singolo, < L. singulus, single, separate* (usually in the pl. *singuli*, one by one), for *\*sin-culus, \*sim-culus, < sim-*, as in *sim-plex*, simple, single (akin to E. *same*: see *simple, same*), + dim. suffix *-culus*. Hence ult. *singular*.] 1. *a.*

1. Being a unit, as distinguished from a number: often used expletively for emphasis: as, not a *single* word was said.

No *single* soul

Can we set eye on.

*Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 130.*

My Paper has not in it a *single* Word of News.

*Addison, Spectator, No. 262.*

2. Alone; by one's self or by itself; separate or apart from others; unaccompanied or unaided; detached; individual; particular.

Each man apart, all *single* and alone,  
Yet an arch-villain keeps him company.

*Shak., T. of A., v. 1. 110.*

*King*. What, at your meditations! Who attends you?

*Arethusa*. None but my *single* self: I need no guard; I do no wrong, nor fear you.

*Deau. and Fl., Philister, iii. 2.*

3. Unmarried; also, pertaining to or involving celibacy: as, *single* life; the *single* state.



- Elles God forbode but he sente  
A wedded man hym grace to repente  
Wel ofte rather than a *single* man.  
*Chaucer, Merchant's Tale*, l. 423.
- But earthlier happy is the rose distill'd  
Than that which, withering on the virgin thorn,  
Grows, lives, and dies in *single* blessedness.  
*Shak., M. N. D.*, l. 1. 78.
4. Unique; unmatched; singular; unusual.  
Bare legged and in *single* apparayle.  
*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, III. 13.  
That you may know my *single* charity,  
Freely I here reinit all interest.  
*Ford, 'Tis Pity*, IV. 1.  
I am *single* in my circumstances—a species apart in the political society. *Bolingbroke, To Muremour*, quoted in *Walpole's Letters*, II. 160, note.
5. Pertaining to one person or thing; individual, as opposed to common, general, or universal; also, pertaining to one class, set, pair, etc.: as, a *single* dory (a boat manned by one person).  
Trust to thy *single* virtue. *Shak., Lear*, v. 3. 103.  
Narrower scrutiny, that I might learn  
In what degree or meaning thou art call'd  
The Son of God; which bears no *single* sense.  
*Milton, P. R.*, IV. 517.  
Should banded unions persecute  
Ophion, and endure a time  
When *single* thought is civil crime,  
And individual freedom mute.  
*Tennyson, You Ask me Why*.
6. Private; relating to the affairs of an individual; not public; relating to one's self.  
In every point twice done and then done double  
Were poor and *single* business to contend  
Against those honors deep and broad wherewith  
Your majesty leads our house.  
*Shak., Macbeth*, I. 6. 10.
7. Free from combination, complication, or complexity; simple; consisting of one only.  
As simple ideas are opposed to complex, and *single* to compound, so propositions are distinguished.  
*Watts*.
8. Normal; sound; healthy; often applied to the eye, and in that connection used figuratively of simplicity or integrity of character or purpose.  
If therefore thine eye be *single*, thy whole body shall be full of light.  
*Mat. vi. 22*.  
And now, courteous Reader, that I may not hold thee too long in the porch, I only crave of thee to read this following discourse with a *single* eye, and with the same ends as I had in penning it.  
*Norton, New England's Memorial*, p. 16.  
All readers of his [Matthew Arnold's] know how free he is from anything strained or fantastic or paradoxical, and how absolutely *single* his eye is.  
*J. Burroughs, The Century*, XXVII. 925.
9. Free from duplicity; sincere; honest; straightforward.  
Buildst all compliment but *single* truth  
From every tongue and every shepherd's heart.  
*Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess*, v. 5.  
Sure, he's an honest, very honest gentleman;  
A man of *single* meaning. *Ford, Broken Heart*, IV. 1.
10. Not strong or heavy; weak; noting beer, ale, etc., and opposed to *double* or *strong* beverages.  
The very smiths,  
That were half venturers, drink peccant *single* ale.  
*Beau, and Fl., Coxcomb*, II. 2.  
Sack's but *single* broth;  
Ale's meat, drink, and cloth,  
Say they that know never a letter.  
*Watts Recreations* (1854). (*Nares*).
11. Feeble; trifling; foolish; silly.  
Is not . . . your chin doubled your wit *single*?  
*Shak., 2 Hen. IV.*, I. 2. 267.  
He utters such *single* matter in so infamously a voice.  
*Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth*, III. 1.
12. In bot., solitary; said of a flower when there is only one on a stem; also, in common usage, noting flowers which have only the normal number of floral envelopes—that is, which are not double. See *double*, 6.—13. In anat. and zool., not double, triple, etc.; not paired; azygous; simple; solitary; alone; one: generally emphatic, in implied comparison with things or parts of things that are ordinarily double, paired, several, etc.—A *single* blind (milit.). See *blind*, 1.—At *single* anchor. See *anchor*, 1.—*Single* action. See *action*.—*Single*-action harp. See *harp*, 1.—*Single* billet. See *billet*.—*Single* blessedness. See *blessedness*.—*Single* block. See *block*, 14.—*Single*-boater, a trawling cutter not belonging to a fleet: used by English fishermen. *J. H. Collins*.—*Single* bond. See *bond*, 7.—*Single* bridging, Burton, combat. See the nouns.—*Single*-cylinder machine, a printing-machine that prints with a single cylinder on one side only of a sheet of paper.—*Single* entry. See *bookkeeping*.—*Single* file. See *file*, 3.—*Single* floor. See *floor*.—*Single*-fluid battery or cell, in elect. See *cell*, 8.—*Single* man, a man not married. In law the phrase may apply to any person not married at the time in question.  
A widow is a *single* man, within a public land act.  
*Sitter v. Ladd*, 7 Wall. 210.

**Single money**, money in small denominations; small change. *Hallivell*.

*Face*. What box is that?  
*Sub*. The fish-wives' rings, I think,  
And the ale-wives' *single* money.  
*R. Jonson, Alchemist*, v. 2.

**Single mordon**, oyster, poplin. See the nouns.—**Single pneumonia**, pneumonia affecting only one lung.—**Single proceleusmatic**, a pyrrhic.—**Single soldier**, a private.

I so e'en turn a *single* sodger myself, or maybe a sergeant or a captain, if ye plague me the mair.  
*Scott, Old Mortality*, VIII.

**Single standard**, stop, tax. See the nouns.—**Single woman**. (a) A woman not married. (b) By euphemism, a harlot or prostitute. (Old slang.)

**II. n. 1.** That which is single, in any sense of the word. Specifically—(a) *pl.* The twisted threads of silk made of single strands of the raw silk as wound from the cocoon. When simply cleaned and wound, the silk is called *dumb singles*, and is used for making bandana handkerchiefs, and, after bleaching, for gauze and similar fabrics. When wound, cleaned, and thrown, the silk is termed *thrown singles*, and is used for ribbons and common silks. When wound, cleaned, doubled, and thrown, and twisted in one direction, it becomes *tram*, and is used for the wool or shoot of grove Naples, velvets, and hosiery silks. When wound, cleaned, spun, doubled, and thrown, so that it resembles the strand of rope, it is called *organsine*, and is used for warp. (b) *pl.* In lawn-tennis, games played with one on a side: opposed to *doubles*, which are played with two on a side. (c) In the game of *bow*, a deposit in the pool of three chips, made by the dealer before the playing begins. (d) In *base-ball*, a side hit that allows the batter to reach the first base, but not the second. (e) In *cricket*, a hit for which one run is scored.

2. In falconry, a talon or claw.

I grant it not. Myr likewise set a fawle  
Within her talons; and you saw her pynes  
Full of the feathers; both her pety *singles*,  
And her long *singles*, grypd her more then other.  
*Heptech, Woman Killed with Kindness* (Works, II. 60).

3. The tail of an animal; properly, in hunting, the tail of the buck. *Hallivell*.

There's a kind of acid humor that nature hath put in our *singles*, the small wherof causeth our enemies, viz. the dogge, to fly from us.  
*Huvel, Parly of Beasts*, p. 63. (*Darke*)

4. A handful of the gleanings of corn tied up. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—In *stingle*, stungly; individually; separately.

Thud therefore the most of their actions in *single* to be weak, . . . I concluded that, if their single ambition and ignorance was such, then certainly nullified in a Council it would be much more.

*Milton, Apology for Smeectannus*.

**single<sup>1</sup>** (sing'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *singled*, ppr. *singling*. [*< single<sup>1</sup>, a.*] *I. trans.* 1. To make single, separate, or alone; retire; sequester.

Many men there are than whom nothing is more commendable when they are *singled*; and yet in society with others none less fit to answer the duties which are looked for at their hands.  
*Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, I. 16.

2. To select individually from among a number; choose out separately from others; commonly followed by *out*.

Each *single* I out his man.  
*Robin Hood and the Stranger* (Child's Ballads, V. 413).  
Him Hector *singled*, as his troops he led,  
And thus Indiana'd him, pointing to the dead.  
*Pope, Iliad*, xv. 652.

3. To lead aside or apart from others.

*Single* you thither then this dainty doe,  
And strike her home by force, if not by words.  
*Shak., Tit. And.*, II. 1. 117.

If we can, *single* her forth to some place.  
*R. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour*, v. 1.

4. *Naut.*, to unite, so as to combine several parts into one; as, to *single* the masts and sheels.

**II. intrans.** 1. To separate; go apart from others; said specifically of a hunted deer when it leaves the herd. *Hallivell* (under *hunting*).

It is indeed a reflection somewhat mortifying to the author who breaks his ranks, and *singles* out for public favour, to think that he must combat contempt before he can arrive at glory.  
*Goldsmith, Polite Learning*.

2. Same as *single-foot*.

**single<sup>2</sup>** (sing'gl), *v. i.* [*< OF. singler, sigler, F. cingler = Sp. singlar = Pg. singlar (ML. singlar),* sail, run the water with a full wind, make head (cf. *OF. single, sigle, n. sail*): see *snail*, *v.*, and cf. *seel*.] To sail before the wind; make head.

A royall shippes I sawe, by tyde and by wynde,  
*Single* and sayle in sea as sweet as talke.  
*Pattenham, Parthenades*, x.

**single-acting** (sing'gl-ak'ting), *a.* Of any reciprocating machine or implement, acting effectively in only one direction: distinguished from *double-acting*. Specifically applied to any machine—as a pump, a steam-engine, etc.—in which work is performed by, or performed upon, a reciprocating plunger or piston, and in which only one of the two strokes of the plunger or piston during a single reciprocation is effective.—**Single-acting pedal**. See *pedal*.

**single-banked** (sing'gl-bangk't), *a.* 1. Carrying but one oarsman on a thwart, as a boat.—2. Having but one bank or tier of oars, as the lighter vessels of antiquity.—3. Having but one bank or row of keys, as an organ.

**single-bar** (sing'gl-bair), *n.* A swingletree.

**single-breasted** (sing'gl-bres'ted), *a.* 1. Having but one breast.—2. Having buttons on one side only and buttonholes on the other: noting a coat, waistcoat, or other garment. Compare *double-breasted*.

A thoroughly single man, single-minded, single-hearted, buttoning over his single heart a *single-breasted* surcoat.  
*Lowell, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago*.

**single-brooded** (sing'gl-brü'ded), *a.* Bringing forth young once annually; having but one annual generation, or one brood a year, as an insect, bird, or other animal. See *silkworm*.

**single-cut** (sing'gl-kut), *a.* Noting a file which has but a single rank of teeth—that is, has the teeth cut in one direction only, and not crossing.

**singled** (sing'gld), *a.* [*< single<sup>1</sup> + -ed*.] Having a single or tail.

Their sheep are very small, sharpe *singled*, handfull long.  
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 356.

**single-dotted** (sing'gl-dot'ed), *a.* Having one dot, point, or mark of color; unipunctate: as, the *single-dotted* wave, *Acidalia scutellata*, a British moth.

**single-eyed** (sing'gl-id), *a.* [*< single<sup>1</sup> + cycl + -ed*.] 1. Having only one eye; cyclopean; monoculous; one-eyed, as the Cyclops Polyphemus figuring in Homer's *Odyssey*, or as various animals. See *Cyclops*, *Monoculus*.—2. Having the eye single or sound; earnest; devoted; unselfish. Compare *single<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*, 8.

You are . . . too noble, *single-eyed*, self-sacrificing, to endure my vanity and meanness for a day.  
*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, xx.

A sturdy, healthy, *single-eyed* peasantry, from whom the defenders of the country by sea and land, the skilled artificers, . . . are recruited. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 377.

**single-fire** (sing'gl-fir), *a.* Having the fulminate inside the base or head, and not intended to be reloaded after firing: said of a cartridge. Such cartridges may be either center-fire or rim-fire.

**single-foot** (sing'gl-füt), *n.* A gait of horses, better known as the rack. See *rack*, 8. [*Western U. S.*]

Most of the time the horse kept on a steady *single-foot*, but this was varied by a sharp lunge every now and then.  
*T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips*, p. 210.

**single-foot** (sing'gl-füt), *v. i.* [*< single-foot, n.*] To move with the single-foot gait; rack. Also *single*.

The horse often *single-foots* faster than he trots.  
*Harger's Mag.*, LXXX. 246.

**single-footer** (sing'gl-füt'er), *n.* [*< single-foot + -er*.] A horse which uses the single-foot gait; a racker.

My best *single-footer* is my fastest trotter.  
*Harger's Mag.*, LXXX. 247.

**single-handed** (sing'gl-han'ded), *a.* [*< single<sup>1</sup> + hand + -ed*.] 1. Having only one hand.—2. Working without the aid of other hands or workmen; acting alone; unassisted.

He was left to cope *single-handed* with the whole power of France.  
*Frederic, Verd. and Isa.*, II. 13.

3. Capable of being used, managed, or executed with one hand or by one person: as, a *single-handed* fishing-rod; a *single-handed* undertaking.—**Single-handed boring**. See *boring*.

**single-hearted** (sing'gl-hür'ted), *a.* [*< single<sup>1</sup> + heart + -ed*.] 1. Having a single, sincere, or honest heart; free from duplicity.

Nor lose they Earth who, *single-hearted*, seek  
The righteousness of Heaven!  
*Whittier, The Christian Tourists*.

2. Proceeding from or characteristic of a sincere heart.

Mrs. Lapham came to their help, with her skill as nurse, . . . and a profuse *single-hearted* kindness.  
*W. D. Howells, Silas Lapham*, II.

**single-heartedly** (sing'gl-hür'ted-li), *adv.* With singleness, sincerity, or integrity of heart.

The more quietly and *single-heartedly* you take each step in the art, the quicker, on the whole, will your progress be.  
*Hookin, Elements of Drawing*, II.

**single-loader** (sing'gl-lö'der), *n.* A breech-loading rifle without a magazine, which is charged and fired with a single cartridge: so called to distinguish it from a magazine-rifle or repeating arm that has a reserve of cartridges supplied to the chamber automatically.

**single-lunged** (sing'gl-lungd), *a.* [*< single<sup>1</sup> + lung + -ed*.] Having but one lung: specifi-



cally noting the genus *Ceratodus*, or the *Monopneumones*.

**single-minded** (sing'gl-min'ded), *a.* [*< single<sup>1</sup> + mind<sup>1</sup> + -ed<sup>2</sup>.*] 1. Having a single or honest mind or heart; free from duplicity; ingenuous; guileless.

An unpretending, *single-minded*, artless girl—infinately to be preferred by any man of sense and taste to such a woman as Mrs. Elton. *Jane Austen*, *Emma*, xxxviii.

The *single-minded* religious enthusiast, incapable of dissimulation or procrastination.

*Lecky*, *Europ. Morals*, I. 42.

2. Having but one object or end in view; unswerving; undeviating.

No democratic ideas distracted its *single-minded* loyalty. *Bancroft*, *Hist. U. S.*, II. 458.

**single-mindedness** (sing'gl-min'ded-nes), *n.* The character or state of being single-minded.

Practical morality means *single-mindedness*, the having one idea; it means what in other spheres would be the greatest narrowness.

*F. H. Bradley*, *Ethical Studies*, p. 179, note.

**singleness** (sing'gl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being single, in any sense of the word.

**singleret**, *n.* [*ME. synglere*, *< OF. sengler, sanglier, sanglier*, *F. sanglier*, a wild boar: see *sanglier*.] A wild boar.

Boyes in the subarbs bourdene ffull heghe,  
At a bare *synglere* that to the bente rynnys.

*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), I. 3123.

**single-soled** (sing'gl-söld), *a.* [*< single<sup>1</sup> + sole<sup>1</sup> + -ed<sup>2</sup>.*] Having a single sole; hence, poor; poverty-stricken. In the quotation from Shakespeare a pun is intended, turning on the double meanings of *single* (simple, foolish) and *soled*.

Gentilhorne de has relief. A thired-bare or *single-soled* gentleman, a gentleman of low degree.

*Cotgrave* (under *relief*).

*Mer.* Follow me this jest now till thou hast worn out thy pump, that, when the single sole of it is worn, the jest may remain after the wearing sole singular.

*Rom.* O *single-soled* jest, solely singular for the singleness! *Shak.*, *R. and J.*, II. 4. 63.

**single-stick** (sing'gl-stik), *n.* 1. A cudgel for use with one hand, as distinguished from the *quarter-staff*. It is usually fitted with a guard for the hand, somewhat like that of a saber. Compare *back-sword*.—2. The play or practice with such cudgels; the art of attack and defense with them: as, to learn *single-stick*.—3. A wooden sword used on board ship for teaching the use of the cutlasses.

**singlet** (sing'glet), *n.* [*< single<sup>1</sup> + -et<sup>1</sup>*; appar. formed in imitation of *doublet*.] 1. An unlined waistcoat: opposed to a *doublet*, which is lined. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. An undershirt or undervest.

This word was *singlet*, which came up to me printed on my first washing bill in Liverpool. I had never seen it before; but its suggestion of doublet of course showed me that it must mean an undervest, as it did—a merino under-shirt. . . . It is a Lancashire word; . . . it is not dialectical, which being Roman it could not be.

*R. G. White*, *England Without and Within*, p. 384.

**single-taxism** (sing'gl-taks'izm), *n.* [*< single<sup>1</sup> + tax + -ism*.] The doctrines or beliefs of the advocates of the single tax. See *tax*. [*Recent*.]

The fourth section of the Knights of Labor declaration of principles, as last amended, is good enough *single taxism* for the present. *The Standard* (New York), VII. 9.

**singlethorn** (sing'gl-thörn), *n.* A Japanese fish, *Monocentris japonicus*, of the family *Berytidae*, remarkable for the size of its head, its strong thorn-like spines, and its mailed suit of hard projecting scales. It is of a silvery-white color, and about 6 or 7 inches long. It is the only known species of the genus.

**singleton** (sing'gl-ton), *n.* [*In def. 1 < single<sup>1</sup>, a., 11, foolish, + -ton* (cf. *simpleton*).] *In def. 2 < single<sup>1</sup>, a., 1, + -ton* (after the preceding).] 1. A silly fellow; a simpleton. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. In *whist*, a hand containing only one card of some suit; a card which is the only one of a suit in the hand of a player.

Outside the modern signalling system and the absolute rejection of the *Singleton* lead, there is very little difference between the whist of to-day and the whist of Hoyle and Matthews. *R. A. Proctor*, *How to Play Whist*, Pref.

**single-touch** (sing'gl-tuch), *n.* A method of making artificial magnets. See *magnet*.

**singletree** (sing'gl-trē), *n.* Same as *swingletree*.

**singlin** (sing'glin), *n.* [*For \*singling, < single<sup>1</sup> + -ing<sup>1</sup>.*] A handful of gleaned grain; a single glean. *Brockett*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**singlings** (sing'glingz), *n.* [*< single<sup>1</sup> + -ing<sup>1</sup>.*] *In distilling*, the crude spirit which is the first to come over.

The *singlings*, or spirits of first extraction.

*S. Doucell*, *Taxes in England*, IV. 209.

**singlo** (sing'glō), *n.* A sort of fine tea, consisting of large, flat leaves, not much rolled. *Simmonds*.

**singly** (sing'gli), *adv.* [*< single<sup>1</sup> + -ly<sup>2</sup>.*] 1. As a unit; as or in the form or capacity of one person or thing.

The man I speak of cannot in the world  
Be *singly* counterpoised. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, II. 2. 91.

Those great acts . . . God had done  
*Singly* by me against their conquerors.  
*Milton*, *S. A.*, I. 244.

2. Individually; particularly; separately; one at a time.

I beseech you, let me answer to the particular of the intergatories: demand them *singly*.

*Shak.*, *All's Well*, IV. 3. 208.

They tend to the perfection of human nature, and to make men *singly* and personally good. *Tillotson*, *Sermons*.

3. Without aid or accompaniment; alone.

But great Achilles *singly* clos'd the gate.  
*Pope*, *Iliad*, xxiv. 560.

4. Solely; uniquely; singularly.

Thou *singly* honest man,  
Here, take: the gods out of my misery  
Have sent thee treasure. Go, live rich and happy.  
*Shak.*, *T. of A.*, IV. 3. 530.

An edict *singly* unjust. *Milton*. (*Todd*.)

5. Honestly; sincerely. *Imp. Dict.*  
**sing-sing** (sing'sing), *n.* [*African*.] A West



Sing-sing Antelope (*Kobus sing-sing*).

African kob antelope, *Kobus sing-sing*. See *kob*.

**singsong** (sing'song), *a. and n.* [*< sing, v., + obj. song*.] I. *a.* 1. Making songs, rimes, or inferior poetry.

From huffing Dryden to *sing-song* D'Urley.  
*Tom Brown*, *Works*, III. 39. (*Davies*.)

2. Monotonously rhythmical in cadence and time; chanting.

Prayers were chanted in the nasal *singsong* way in which prayers are said here.

*C. E. Norton*, *Travel and Study in Italy*, p. 46.

II. *n.* 1. Verse intended or suitable for singing; a ballad; hence, bad verse; mere rime rather than poetry.

This *sing-song* was made on the English by the Scots, after they were flushed with victory over us in the reign of King Edward the Second.

*Fuller*, *Worthies*, Berkshire, I. 119.

I ne'er with wits or wittings pass'd my days,  
To spend about the Itch of verse and praise;  
Nor like a puppy, daggled through the town,  
To fetch and carry *sing-song* up and down.

*Pope*, *Prolog. to Satires*, I. 226.

2. A monotonous rhythmical cadence, sound, or tone; a wearying uniformity in the rising and falling inflections of the voice, especially in speaking.

A skilled lover of music, he [Collins] rose from the general *sing-song* of his generation to a harmony that had been silent since Milton. *Lowell*, *Study Windows*, p. 387.

3. A convivial meeting, at which every person is expected to contribute a song. [*Colloq.*]

The illustrated programme of the forthcoming *Sing-song*, whereof he was not a little proud.

*R. Kipling*, *Only a Subaltern*.

**singsong** (sing'song), *v.* [*< singsong, n.*] I. *intrans.* To make songs or verses; also, to make singsong sounds; utter a monotonous chant.

There's no glory  
Like his who saves his country, and you sit  
*Sing-singing* here; but, if I'm any judge,  
By God, you are as poor a poet, Wyatt,  
As a good soldier. *Tennyson*, *Queen Mary*, II. 1.

II. *trans.* To express or utter in singsong.

The chorons chattered and *singsonged* their satisfaction.  
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 588.

**singspiel** (sing'spēl), *n.* [*G., < singen, sing, + spiel, play*; see *sing* and *spell*.] A semidramatic work or performance in which a series of incidents are related or represented in song. The form is almost entirely confined to Germany, where it was the precursor of the opera. Its peculiarity lies in the strict subordination of the instrumental accompaniments to the vocal parts. Originally it included both solo songs and spoken dialogue; but duets and part-songs gradually came in, and the amount of dialogue was steadily reduced. Compare *miracle*, *mystery*, 4, etc.

**singster** (sing'stēr), *n.* [*< ME. singstere*, a female singer; *< sing + -ster*. Cf. *songster*.] A female who sings; a songstress. *Wyclif*.

**singular** (sing'gū-lār), *a. and n.* [*Early mod. E. also singuler*; *< ME. singuler, singulier, singular, singulare*, *< OF. (and F.) singulier = Pr. Sp. Pg. singular, singlere = It. singolare, < L. singularis*, single, separate (in gram. *singularis numerus*, translating Gr. *ἐνικός ἀριθμός*), *< singuli*, one by one: see *single*.] I. *a.* 1. Being a unit, or one only; single.

God forbode that al a companye  
Sholde rewe a *singular* mannes folye.  
*Chaucer*, *Prolog. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, I. 444.

Their manner was to grant naturalization, . . . and this not to singular persons alone, but likewise to whole families.

*Bacon*, *True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates* (ed. 1887).

2. Separate or apart from others; alone. [*Obsolete or provincial*.]

And whenne he was *singular*, or by hym self, the twelue, that weren with hym, axiden hym for to expowne the parable. *Wyclif*, *Mark* IV. 10.

It may be said, what profit can redound, what commendation, what reward, for one man to be *singular* against many? *Ford*, *Line of Life*.

3†. Pertaining to solitude, or separation from others; concerned with or involving solitude.

When I had taken my *singulare* purpos [of becoming a hermit], and left the seculere habyte, . . . I be-gane more to serve God than man.

*Hampole*, *Prose Treatises* (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

Though naturally a monk must love retiredness, yet a single monk, a monk always alone, says he [Aquinas], is plotting some *singular* mischief. *Donne*, *Sermons*, v.

4. Pertaining to one person or thing; individual; also, pertaining to individual persons or things; in *logic*, not general; being only in one place at one time.

There be that write how the offer was made by King Edmond, for the avoiding of more bloushed, that the two princes should tie the matter thus together in a *singular* combat. *Holmshead*, *Hist. Eng.*, VII. 10. (*Richardson*.)

This is (ye will perchance say) my *singular* opinion: then ye shall see how well I can maintaine it.

*Puttenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poeste*, p. 101.

That idea which represents one particular determinate thing to me is called a *singular* idea, whether it be simple, or complex, or compound. *Watts*, *Logic*, I. iii. § 3.

5. In *gram.*, denoting or relating to one person or thing; as, the *singular* number: opposed to *dual* and *plural*. Abbreviated *sing.*—6. Having no duplicate or parallel; unmatched; unexampled; unique; being the only one of its kind.

Some villain, ay, and *singular* in his art,  
Hath done you both this cursed injury.

*Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, III. 4. 124.

The small chapel is lined with a composition which is an imitation of the pietre comese of Florence; it is perfectly *singular*, and very beautiful.

*Pococke*, *Description of the East*, II. ii. 214.

We are met to exchange congratulations on the anniversary of an event *singular* in the history of civilization.

*Emerson*, *West Indian Emancipation*.

7. Out of the usual course; unusual; uncommon; somewhat strange; a little extraordinary: as, a *singular* phenomenon.

One urgeth death, . . .  
The other bonds, and those perpetual, which  
He thinks found out for the more *singular* plague.

*B. Jonson*, *Catiline*, v. 6.

So *singular* a sadness  
Must have a cause as strange as the effect.

*Denham*, *The Sophy*.

Strange life mine—rather curious history—not extraordinary, but *singular*.

*Dickens*, *Pickwick*, II.

Hence—8. Of more than average value, worth, importance, or eminence; remarkable; fine; choice; precious; highly esteemed.

These reverend fathers; men  
Of *singular* integrity and learning.

*Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, II. 4. 59.

I acknowledge all your favours  
Boundless and *singular*.

*Ford*, *Perkin Warbeck*, IV. 8.

9. Not complying with common usage or expectation; hence, eccentric; peculiar; odd: as, he was very *singular* in his behavior.



My master is in love with a lady of a very singular taste, not only who likes him better as a half-pay ensign than if she knew he was son and heir to Sir Anthony Absolute, a baronet of three thousand a year.

*Shrillan, The Rivals*, l. 1.

10. In *math.*, exceptional. (a) In *geom.* and *alg.*, having peculiar non-metrical properties. See *singularly*, 3. (b) In *differential equations*, not conforming to the general rule. See *singular solution* and *singular integral*, below. — *All and singular*. See *all*. — *Singular cognition*, cognition of a logical singular. — *Singular difference*. Same as *numerical difference* (b) (which see, under *difference*). — *Singular integral* of a partial differential equation, a solution not included under the complete integral, nor under the general integral. It represents the general envelope of the surfaces represented by the complete integral. — *Singular mood*, a mood or syllogism in which one at least of the premisses is a singular proposition. Otherwise called *singular syllogism* or *expository syllogism*. — *Singular point*, a point of a curve, surface, etc., which presents any non-metrical peculiarity: such, for instance, are nodes or points of crossing, conjugate or outlying points not adjacent to any other real point, stationary points or cusps, points of stopping in certain transcendental curves, and points of contrary flexure. In the same sense there are singular tangents and tangent planes. — *Singular proposition*, in *logic*. See *proposition*. — *Singular root* of an equation with one unknown quantity, an equal root; a root resulting from the coincidence of two roots, so that, if the absolute term were altered by an infinitesimal amount, there would be either two real roots or two imaginary roots in place of that root. — *Singular root* of an indeterminate equation, a root which corresponds to a double point on the curve, surface, etc., which the equation represents. — *Singular solution* of a differential equation, a solution not included in the complete primitive. This solution is the envelope of the family of curves represented by the primitive with its arbitrary constant, in the case of a differential equation of the first order. — *Singular successor*, in *Socia lae*, a purchaser or other dispossessor, or purveyor by title, whether judicial or voluntary, in contradistinction to the heir, who succeeds by a general title of succession or universal representation. — *Singular syllogism*. Same as *singular mood*. — *Singular term*, a term which stands for one both literal. See *term*, 6 and 7. It is, in fact, exceptional, unparalelled. — 9. *Singular*, *odd*, etc. See *eccentric*.

II. u. 1. That which is singular, in any sense of the word; that which is alone, separate, individual, unique, rare, or peculiar. See *singular*, u.

Floquener would be but a poor thing, if we should only converse with singulars, speak but man and man together.

*B. Jourm.*, *Discoveries*, c.

2. In *gram.*, the singular number. — 3. In *hunt.*, u. company or pack; said of hours.

A singular of hours. *Strutt*, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 84.

4. In *logic*, that which is not general, but has real reactions with other things. Scotus and others deny the singular as that which is here and now — that is, only in our place at our time. The Leibnizian school defines the singular as that which is determinate in every respect.

There are, besides singulars, other objects of the mind universal. *Cudworth*, *Intellectual System*, p. 34.

Abstraction from singulars but not from matter. See *abstraction*.

singularist (sing'gū-līr-ist), u. [*< singular + -ist*.] One who asserts singularity. [*Rare.*]

A clovenish singularist, or nonconformist to ordinary rules. *Burne*, *Works*, III. xxiv.

singularity (sing'gū-līr-i-ti), u.; pl. *singularities* (-tiz). [*< OF. singulartie*, vernacularly *singularte* (> *ML. singulartie*), *F. singulartie* = *Pr. singulartie* = *Sp. singularidad* = *It. singulartade* = *It. singulartà*, < *LL. singulartib(-i)s*, singleness, < *L. singulartib*, single; see *singular*.] 1. The state or character of being singular. (a) Existence as a unit, or in the singular number. Then President, of an unquenchable Parity; Then Moral Number, in thy Singularity. *Heywood*, *Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 263.

(b) Separateness from others; solitariness; specifically, cellbary. Cellbary, like the fly in the heart of an apple, dwells in a perpetual solitude, but sits alone, and is confined and dies in singularity. *Jee*, *Taylor*, *Sermons*, *The Marriage*—*Blug*.

(c) Individualism, as in conduct, opinion, characteristics, etc. We do perpetrate great discommodities to the realm of your grace's (Mary's) singularity, if it may be so named, in opinion. *State Trials*, Edw. VI., no. 154.

The argument ad eumenem, as it has been called by secular logicians, has wrought with the greater part of mankind, and Andrew was in that particular far from affecting any trick of singularity. *Scott*, *Rob Roy*, xviii.

(d) Uniqueness; the state of having no duplicate, parallel, or peer. Now for singularity in his dourness, We call him by the name of Araby. *Alfieri*, *Poems* (ed. Morris), l. 421.

St. Gregory . . . working against the title of universal bishop, with this. Some of his predecessors were content to use this ingodly title; no bishop of Rome ever took upon him this name of singularity. *Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*.

(e) Unusualness; rareness; uncommon character; hence, specifically, rare excellence, value, eminence, or nobility.

In this course of selling down medicines, even as I meet with my hearer of any singularity, I will manage it thereto as I know it to be most sovereign and effectual. *Holland*, tr. of *Pliny*, xxv. 9.

It is the singularity of the expression which reposes upon the face of the captain — it is the intense, the wonderful, the thrilling evidence of old age so utter, so extreme, which excites within my spirit a sense — a sentiment ineffable. *Poe*, *MS. Found in a Bottle*.

(f) Variation from established or customary usage; eccentricity; oddity; strangeness.

Barbarous notions, of ignorance and rude singularity. *Archais*, *The Scholastic*, p. 117.

There is no man of virtue but has a piece of singularity, and secures something.

*Sp. Lat.*, *Micro-cosmography*, A. Vulgar-splitted Man. That concept of singularity . . . is the natural recoil from our uneasy consciousness of being commonplace. *Lowell*, *Democracy*.

2. That which is singular; a singular person, thing, event, act, characteristic, mood, or the like; especially, an individual or personal peculiarity.

Have we passed through, not without much content in many singularities. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, v. 3. 12.

And when afterwards in a singularity he had gone ashore into a cave, and there mewed up himself, and perspired in hypochondria and fastings, he there died (as the fable saith) through his willful want of bread and water. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 154.

A man whose virtues, generosity, and singularities are so universally known. *Geddis*, *Year*, III.

3. In *math.*, an exceptional element or character of a continuum. (a) In *geom.*, a projective character of a locus consisting in certain points, lines, or planes being exceptional in their relations to it. (For example, see *binodal*.) An ordinary singularity is one of a set of singularities of which all others are modifications or complications. Thus, an actual node upon a skew curve is a modification of an apparent node, and ought not to be reckoned as an ordinary singularity. But cusps and hysteresis, as stationary points and tangents, are ordinary singularities. A higher singularity is one which differs indefinitely little from an unexceptional ordinary singularity. (*Sertouffe*.) By an elliptic curve in geometry, the word singularity is used for point singularity, or a relation to some exceptional point. Thus, a plane curve with neither nodes nor cusps is said to be without singularities, although, unless a node, it has inflections, and inflections are nodes, double tangents. The word singularity is also used to denote the number of singular points, lines, or planes of any one kind; also for any number characteristic of a projective property, in which sense the order, class, and rank of a locus are sometimes termed singularities. (b) In the theory of functions, a property of a function consisting in its differential coefficient becoming discontinuous for a certain value or connected system of values of the variable. — *Elliptic, essential, hyperbolic singularity*. See the respective terms. — *Simple singularity*, a singularity of a function consisting in its differential coefficient becoming ambiguous or discontinuous at an isolated point or points, while remaining unambiguous and continuous at all other points infinitely near to these. — *Syn. 1.* Uncommonness, oddness — 2. Idiosyncrasy. See *eccentric*. singularization (sing'gū-līr-i-zā-shun), u. [*< singularize + -ation*.] The act of singularizing; specifically, transformation from the plural to the singular number. For examples, see *cherry*, *pear*, *rose*, *Chinese*. Also spelled *singularisation*.

Your correspondent asks for examples of ignorant singularization. I can supply him with one. A lady of my acquaintance entered a shop and asked to see some lace. The shopman . . . called her attention to a particular stocking, with the remark, "There, madam; that is as fine as any as you will find anywhere." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 510.

singularize (sing'gū-līr-iz), v. t.; pres. and pp. *singularizing*, pp. *singularized*. [*< singular + -ize*.] 1. To make singular; change to the singular number. See *singularization*. — 2. To singularize; distinguish. [*Rare.*]

The two Anaxagoras who singularized themselves most in action. *Sandlett*, *Humphrey Plinker*, Melford to Phillips, April 30.

Also spelled *singularise*. singularly (sing'gū-līr-lī), adv. [*< ML. singulariter*; < *singular + -ly*.] In a singular manner. (a) With reference to one only; individually; singly; specifically, in the singular number; so as to express the singular number. Every man after his phantasy choosing him one saint singularly to be saved by. *Tynholde*, *Ans. to Sir T. More*, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 117.

(b) Separately; alone. These worthy Estates were so full of revenue, Vele Estate singularly in little shille all shewer. *Babes Book* (12 E. T. S.), p. 189.

(c) Uniquely; rarely; unusually; remarkably; exceptionally.

The affection felt for him [Hastings] by the civil service was singularly violent and constant.

*Macaulay*, *Warren Hastings*.

(d) Strangely; oddly; with eccentricity; as, a person singularly dressed.

singulartness (sing'gū-līr-ness), u. Singularity. *Bailey*, 1731.

singulosilicate (sing'gū-lī-sil'i-kāt), u. [*< L. singulus*, single, + *E. silicate*.] A unsilicate.

singult (sing'gult), u. [*= OF. sanglot, sanglous*, *F. sanglot* = *Pr. sanglot, sanghul, singhul* (cf. *Sp. sollozo* = *It. singhiozzo, singozzo*, < *ML.* as if *\*singultium*), < *L. singultus*, sobbing speech, a sob, hiccup, rattle in the throat.] A sob or sigh.

There an hugo heape of singults [In some editions erroneously *staput*] did oppress his struggling soule. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, III. xl. 12.

So, when her leaves was slopt from cyther eye, Her singults, blubberings, seem'd to make them flye Out nt her oyster-mouth and nosethrills wide.

*W. Browne*, *Britannia's Pastorals*, II. 1.

singultient (sing'gul'shent), a. [*< L. singultien(-i)s*, ppr. of *singultire*, sob, hiccup, < *singultus*, a sob, hiccup; see *singult*.] Sobbing; sighing. [*Rare.*]

Sons of ripe age will screech, cry, and howl in so many disordered notes and singultient peccats. *Hocell*, *Early of Deasts*, p. 23. (*Darwin*.)

singultous (sing'gul'tus), a. [*< F. singultueux*; as *singult + -ous*.] In *med.*, relating to or affected with hiccup.

singultus (sing'gul'tus), u. [*L.*: see *singult*.] A hiccup.

Sinhalese (sin-lī-lēs' or -lēz'), n. and a. Same as *Siingalese*.

Sinian (sin'i-gū), n. [*< L. Sinus*, the Chinese (see *Sinic*), + *-ian*.] A name given by Riechthofen to a series of rocks occupying large areas in China, and containing numerous fossils of the primordial fauna of Barrande, especially those trilobites and brachiopods which are characteristic of the lowest known fossiliferous rocks. See *Silurian*.

Sinic (sin'ik), a. [*< ML. Sinicus* (MGr. *Σινικός*), Chinese, < *Sinu* (also *China*), China, *L. Sinus*, Gr. *Sinar*, the Chinese; cf. *Gr. Oir*, China, *Oiran*, a city in China, Hind. *Chin*, China, *E. China*, etc.; see *Chinese*, *china*. The name is not found in Chinese.] Chinese.

sinical (sin'i-kul), a. [*< sinic + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to a sinic. — *Sinical quadrant*. See *quadrant*.

Sinicism (sin'i-sizm), n. [*< Sinic + -ism*.] Chinese manners, customs, and principles collectively.

sinistry, u. An obsolete spelling of *seigniority*.

Sinism (sin'izm), n. [*< ML. Sinus*, China, + *-ism*.] A proposed name for Chinese institutions collectively; especially, the Chinese ancient and indigenous religion.

sinister (sin'is-ter, formerly also sin'is'ter), a. [*< ML. sinister*, < *OF. sinistre*, < *Fr. sinistre*, < *Sp. siniestro* = *It. sinistro*, < *L. sinister*, left, on the left hand, hence inauspicious or ill-omened; comparisons unknown. The opposite *dexter* has Tent, and other connections (see *dexter*, *dexter*), but the Tent, words for 'left' are different: *A. sinister*, *ignis* (*ignis*) = *OS. iris*, *ir* = *OFries. iustere* = *OHG. iustar*, *winstar*, *MHG. winster* = *Lecl. rintri* = *Sw. rinster*, *venster* = *Dan. venster*, left; *AS. lyft*, left, lit. 'weak' (see *left*); *D. linksch* = *MHG. link* = *OHG. lene*, *MHG. leuc*, *link*, *G. link*, left; *OHG. slinc*, left.] 1. Left, as opposed to right; on the left side; specifically, in *her.*, noting the left-hand side of the person who carries the shield on his arm (therefore the right-hand side of the spectator); the sinister part of the eschecheon is opposed to the dexter part (see *dexter*). Hence, such as beasts and birds nearly always turn away from the sinister and toward the dexter; when they are turned toward the sinister, they are said to be *reversed*. See *cut under point*, 21.

The sinister arm smote he upon trow, Right as belonged to knightly trow. *Rom. of Parthenay* (12 E. T. S.), l. 3049.

My mother's blood Runs on the dexter cheek, and this sinister Bounds in my father's. *Shak.*, *T. and C.*, iv. 3. 123.

2. On or toward the left or unlucky side; hence, of ill omen; inauspicious; threatening or suggesting evil.

The victor eagle, whose sinister flight Betrays our host, and fills our hearts with fright. *Pope*, *Illud*, xli. 257.

3. Bringing evil; harmful; malign; unfortunate in results. One sinister neighbor hapned to me.

*Coryat*, *Craditiles*, I. 132.

Such a life was sinister to the intellect, and sinister to the heart. *Howthorne*, *Twice-Told Tales*, *Main Street*.

4. Unpleasant; disagreeable.

The wary fatness and utter desolation of this valley present a sinister contrast to the broad line of the Apennines. *J. A. Symonds*, *Italy and Greece*, p. 95.

5. Malignous; evil; base; wrong.



Is it so strange a matter to find a good thing furthered by ill men of a sinister intent and purpose?

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 9.*

We take cunning for a sinister or crooked wisdom.

*Bacon, Cunnings (ed. 1887).*

I hope . . . you'll . . . not impute to me any impertinence or sinister design.

*Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, iv.*

Bend sinister, bendlet sinister, etc. See the nouns.—Sinister aspect, in *astro.*, an appearance of two planets appearing according to the succession of the signs, as Saturn in Aries and Mars in the same degree of Gemini.

—Sinister canton, in *her.*, a canton occupying the sinister chief of the escutcheon: a rare bearing.—Sinister diagonal of a matrix, the diagonal from the upper right-hand to the lower left-hand corner.

sinister-handed (sin'is-tér-han'ded), *a.* Left-handed: sinister; hence, unlucky; unfortunate. [Rare.]

That which still makes her mirth to flow

Is our sinister-handed woe.

*Loveace, Lucasta Langbing.*

sinisterly (sin'is-tér-li), *adv.* In a sinister manner. (a) In a manner boding or threatening evil; inauspiciously; unfavorably. (b) Wrongly; wrongfully; wickedly.

You told me you had got a grown estate

By griping means, sinisterly.

*B. Johnson, Staple of News, v. 1.*

sinisterness (sin'is-tér-nes), *n.* The state or character of being sinister. *Bp. Gauden.*

sinisterously, *adv.* An obsolete form of *sinisterly*.

sinistra (si-nis'trā), *adv.* [It., < L. *sinistra*, fem. of *sinister*, left: see *sinister*.] In music, with the left hand: marking a note or passage that is to be performed with the left hand in preference to the right. See also *M. S.* and *M. G.*

sinistral (sin'is-tral), *adv.* [< L. *sinister*, left, + *ad*, toward (see *ad*).] Toward the left; on the left hand in relative situation; sinistrally: opposed to *dextral*: as, the arch of the aorta curves *sinistral* in mammals, *dextral* in birds; the descending aorta lies a little *sinistral* of the vertebral column in man.

sinistral (sin'is-tral), *a.* [< L. *sinister*, left, + *al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the left side; situated on the left hand; not dextral; sinister; sinistrous.—2. In *conch.*, reversed from the usual, right, or dextral curve, as the whorls of a spiral shell; whorled toward the left; sinistrose; heterostrophous. The genus *Phya* is an example. Some species, genera, etc., of shells are normally sinistral. In some other cases, specimens of shells are sinistral as an individual peculiarity, as in the case cited under *cham*. See cuts under *reverse* and *Phya*.

3. In *ichth.*, having both eyes on the left side of the head, as certain flatfishes.—4. Sinister; wrong.

They rather their *sinistral* opinion, as I hear say, of St. Paul to the Hebrews. *Bacon, Works, p. 93. (Halliwell.)*

sinistrality (sin'is-tral'i-ti), *n.* [< *sinistral* + *ity*.] The state or character of being sinistral, in any sense. *Proceedings of U. S. National Museum, XI. 604.*

sinistrally (sin'is-tral-i), *adv.* Sinistral; in a sinistral direction; to or toward the left; from right to left.

sinistral (sin'is-tral), *n.* [< L. *sinister*, left, + *-ation*.] A turning to the left; deflection sinistral; the state of being sinistral.

sinistrobanchial (sin'is-trō-brang'ki-j), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *sinister*, left, + NL. *branchia*, gills: see *branchia*, *n.* 2.] A group of tectibranchiate gastropods, supposed to have been based on a doridoid turned upside down. *D'Orbigny, 1835-1843.*

sinistrobanchiate (sin'is-trō-brang'ki-j), *a.* Having gills on the left side; of or pertaining to the *Sinistrobanchia*.

sinistrocerebral (sin'is-trō-ser'ē-bral), *a.* Situated or occurring in the left cerebral hemisphere: opposed to *dextrocerebral*: as, a *sinistrocerebral* center; a *sinistrocerebral* lesion. *Proc. Soc. Psychical Research, III. 43.*

sinistrogryic (sin'is-trō-jī'rik), *a.* [< L. *sinister*, left, + *gyrare*, pp. *gyratus*, turn: see *gyre*.] Tending, moving, or otherwise acting from right to left; sinistrose in action or motion.

All movements of the hand from left to right are dextrogyric and those from right to left are sinistrogryic. *Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 194.*

sinistrorsal (sin'is-trōr'sal), *a.* [< *sinistrose* + *-al*.] Same as *sinistrose*. *C. Johnston, tr. of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

sinistrose (sin'is-trōrs), *a.* [< L. *sinistrorsus*, toward the left, for *\*sinistrorsus*, < *sinister*, left, on the left, + *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, turn.] 1. Turned or turning to the left; directed sinistral; sinistrorsal: same as *sinistral*, but implying motion or direction rather than rest or position.—2. In *bot.*, rising from left to right, as a climbing plant. For the antagonistic senses in which *dextrorse* and consequently its opposite *sinistrose* are used, see *dextrorse*.

sinistrous (sin'is-trus), *a.* [< *sinister*, left, + *-ous*.] 1. Same as *sinistral*, 1, or *sinister*, 1.—2. Ill-omened; inauspicious; unlucky.

An English traveller noticed in his journal, as a *sinistrous* omen, that when Louis le Désiré after his exile stepped on France he did not put the right foot foremost. *N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 200.*

3†. Malicious; malignant; evil.

A knave or fool can do no harm, even by the most *sinistrous* and absurd choice. *Bentley.*

sinistrously (sin'is-trus-li), *adv.* In a sinistrous manner. (a) With reference to the left side; hence, specifically, with a tendency sinistral, or an inclination to use the left instead of the right hand. (b) Inauspiciously; unlookily. (c) Wrongly; wickedly; maliciously.

sink (sing), *v.*; pret. *sank* or *sunken*, pp. *sunk* or *sunken* (the second form rare except when used as a participial adjective). [Formerly also *sink*; (a) < ME. *sinken*, *sunken*, intr. (pret. *sank*, *sunken*, pl. *sunken*, *sunken*, pp. *sunken*, *sunken*), < AS. *sinean*, intr. (pret. *sanc*, pl. *suncon*, pp. *suncon*), = OS. *sinkan* = D. *sinken* = MLG. *LG. sinken* = OHG. *sinehan*, MHG. *G. sinken* = Icel. *sökka* (for *\*sunka*) = Sw. *sjunka* = Dan. *synke* = Goth. *siggikan*, *siggikan* (for *\*siggikan*, *\*singikan*), sink; (b) < ME. *\*senken*, *senchen*, < AS. *sencan*, tr., cause to sink (= OS. *senkian* = OHG. *senchan*, MHG. *G. senken* = Sw. *sänka* = Dan. *senke* = Goth. *saggikan*, cause to sink, immerse), causal of *sinean*, sink; prob. a nasalized form of the root appearing in Skt. as *sich* (nasalized pres. *sīcati*), pour out, and in AS. *\*sihan*, *sigau*, etc., let fall, sink: see *sic*, *sile*.] I. intrans. 1. To fall or decline by the force of gravity, as in consequence of the absence or removal of a support; settle or be lowered from a height or surface through a medium of slight resistance, as water, air, sand, etc.; specifically, to become submerged in deep water, as in the sea.

Erthe denede [quaked] sonic in that siede,

And opende vnder ere let;

Held up neither ston ne gret [grit],

Alle he *sunk* in the erthe with-in.

*Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), I. 3775.*

My lord Barnard shall knowe of this,

Whether I *sink* or swim.

*Little Murgrave and Lady Barnard (Child's Ballads, II. 17).*

They had lost 100. men in the Admirall, which they did feare would *sink* ere she could recover a Port.

*Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 54.*

Like buoys, that never *sink* into the flood,

On Learning's surface we but lie and nod.

*Pope, Dunciad, iv. 241.*

2. To fall or fail, as from weakness, or under a heavy blow, burden, or strain: as, to *sink* into a chair; literally or figuratively, to droop; succumb.

He *sunk* down in his chariot.

2 Ki. ix. 24.

Then comes repentance, and, with his bad legs, falls into the cinque paces faster and faster, till he *sinks* into his grave.

*Shak., Much Ado, II. 1. 83.*

So much the vital spirits *sink*

To see the vacant chair, and think;

"How good! how kind! and he is gone."

*Tennyson, In Memoriam, xx.*

3. To descend or decline toward or below the horizon; specifically, of the sun, moon, etc., to set.

O setting sun,

As in thy red rays thou dost *sink* to night,

So in his red blood Cassius' day is set.

*Shak., J. C., v. 3. 61.*

4. To be turned downward; be downcast.

The eye of Bonython

*Sinks* at that low, sepulchral tone.

*Whittier, Mogg Megone, I.*

5. To enter or penetrate deeply; be absorbed: either literal or figurative in use; specifically, of paint, varnish, and the like, to disappear below the surface into the substance of the body to which it is applied, so that the intended effect is lost.

The stone *sunk* into his forehead.

1 Sam. xvii. 40.

That which *sinks* deepest into me is the Sense I have of the common Calamities of this Nation.

*Howell, Letters, I. vi. 50.*

These easy minds, where all impressions made

At first *sink* deeply, and then quickly fade.

*Crabbe, Works, IV. 69.*

6. To fall in; become or seem hollow: chiefly used in the past participle: as, *sunken* cheeks or eyes.

A lean cheek, . . . a blue eye and *sunken*.

*Shak., As you Like It, III. 2. 393.*

Her temples were *sunk*, her forehead was tense, and a fatal paleness sat upon her cheek.

*Goldsmith, Vicar, xxviii.*

7. To become lower; slope or incline downward; slant.

Beyond the road the ground *sinks* gradually as far as the ditch.

*Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), II. 572.*

8. To decrease or be reduced in volume, bulk, extent, amount, or the like; subside; decline.

Canals are carried along the highest parts of the country, that the water may have a fall from them to all other parts when the Nile *sinks*.

*Pococke, Description of the East, I. 199.*

Down *sink* the flames, and with a hiss expire.

*Pope, Dunciad, I. 260.*

The value [of superfluities], as it rises in times of opulence and prosperity, so it *sinks* in times of poverty and distress.

*Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, I. xi. 3.*

9. To be lowered in pitch; fall to a lower pitch: said of musical sounds, or of a voice or instrument.

Mordecai's voice had *sunk*, but with the hectic brilliancy of his gaze it was not the less impressive.

*George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xlii.*

10. To settle down; become settled or spread abroad.

It ceased, the melancholy sound;

And silence *sunk* on all around.

*Scott, Marmion, III. 12.*

With stars and sea-winds in her raiment,

Night *sinks* on the sea.

*Spenser, Laus Veneris, Ded.*

11. To be reduced to a lower or worse state; degenerate; deteriorate; become debased or depraved.

When men are either too rude and illiterate to be able to weigh and to dispute the truth of it [new religion], or too much *sunk* in sloth and vice to be willing to do it.

*Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. III.*

The favourite of the people [Pitt] rose to supreme power, while his rival [Fox] *sank* into insignificance.

*Macaulay, William Pitt.*

12. To be destroyed or lost; perish.

Tho that ben ofte drunke,

Thrift is from him *sunk*.

*Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.*

For every falso drop in her bawdy veins

A Grecian's life hath *sunk*.

*Shak., T. and C., IV. 1. 70.*

Now for a trick to rid us of this Clowne, Or our trade *sinks*, and up our house is blowne.

*Brome, Spragus Garden, IV. 11.*

13. To settle or subside, as into rest or indolence.

How, Lucia! Wouldst thou have me *sink* away In pleasing dreams?

*Addison, Cato, I. 6.*

Pater-familias might be seen or heard *sinking* into a pleasant doze.

*George Eliot, Mr. Gilfil's Love-Story, I.*

14. To swim deep, as a school of fish; specifically, to pass below a net.—15. To squat, crouch, or cower and draw (itself) into closest compass, as a game-bird or animal in order to withhold the scent as far as possible.—syn. 1-4. To drop, droop.—11. To lessen, dwindle.

II. trans. 1. To force or drag gradually downward; immerse; submerge; overwhelm; engulf.

The king has cured me,

. . . and from these shoulders . . . taken

A load would *sink* a navy.

*Shak., Hen. VIII., III. 2. 383.*

2. To cause to decline or droop; hence, figuratively, to depress.

Why

Doth it [drowsiness] not then our eyelids *sink*? I find not myself disposed to sleep.

*Shak., Tempest, II. 1. 201.*

To look humanly on y<sup>e</sup> state of things as they presented them selves at this time, it is a marvell it did not wholly discourage them and *sink* them.

*Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 208.*

She *sank* her head upon her arm.

*Tennyson, Talking Oak.*

3. To excavate downward, as in mining; as, to *sink* a shaft; to *sink* a well.

At Hasseah, . . . about seven leagues south east of Hems, I saw a ruined work, like a large pond or cistern, *sunk* a considerable way down in the rock, and walled round.

*Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 136.*

4. To place or set by excavation: as, to *sink* a post.

She saw that the last tenants had had a pump *sunk* for them, and rescued the innovation.

*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiii.*

5. To diminish or reduce in tone, volume, bulk, extent, amount, etc.; lower: as, to *sink* the voice to a whisper; the news of war *sinks* the value of stocks.

It was usual for his into most Christian Majesty to *sink* the value of their Louis d'ors about the time he was to receive the taxes of his good people.

*Addison, Frecholder, No. 18.*

6. To degrade in character or in moral or social estimation; delase; lower.



No Man is so *sunk* in Vice and Ignorance but there are still some hidden Seeds of Goodness and Knowledge in him. Addison, *Spectator*, No. 262.

Inappropriety! Oh, Mrs. Weston, it is too calm a case. Much, much beyond inappropriety! It has *sunk* him—I cannot say how it has *sunk* him in my opinion. Jane Austen, *Emma*, xiv.

7. To destroy; ruin; overwhelm.

And if I have a conscience, let it *sink* me.  
Even as the axe falls, if I be not faithful! Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, II. 1. 60.

8. To lose, as money, by unfortunate investment.

What can have brought the silly fool to London? Some lover pressed and sent to sea, or some stock *sunk* in the South-Sea funds. . . . I suppose. Scott, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xxxv.

9. To put out of sight or knowledge; suppress; refrain from uttering, mentioning, or using.

To sound or *sink*, in cano, O or A,  
Or give up Cleero to C or K.

Augustus . . . has *sunk* the fact of his own presence on that interesting occasion. Darham, *Ingoldsbey Legends*, I. 282.

The old man never spoke about the shop himself. . . . *sunk* the black breeches and stockings altogether. Thackeray, *Pendennis*, II.

10. In decorative art, to depress, or cut to a lower level, as by engraving; said of a part of the design or of a panel.—To *sink* the shop. See *shop*.—To *sink* upon, to keep out of sight or knowledge; be reticent about; refrain from mentioning.

He [Beattie] *sunk* upon us that he was married; else we should have shown his lady more civilities. Johnson, in Boswell's *Life*, anno 1772.

= Syn. 3. To excavate, scoop out.—5 and 6. To abase.—7 and 8. To waste, swamp.

**sink** (singk), *n.* [*ME. synke* (= *MD. sinker*); from the verb.] 1. A receptacle and conduit for foul liquids; a kennel; a sewer; a drain; a privy.

Pool! Sir Pool! lord!  
Ay, kennel, puddle, sink; whose filth and dirt  
Troubles the silver spring where husband drinks. Shak., 2 *Hen. VI.*, IV. 1. 71.

The kitchen and buttery is entire ivory, the very purity of the elephant's tooth. The sink is paved with . . . rich rubies and incomparable carbuncles.

Randolph, *Hey for Honesty*, IV. 1.  
Your lady chides you, and gives positive orders that you should carry the pall down, and empty it in the sink. Swift, *Advice to Servants* (Household).

2. A kind of box or basin having an outflow-pipe leading into a drain, and used for receiving and carrying off dirty water, as in kitchens, etc.—3. An abode or resort of depraved and debauched persons; slums.

This [suburb] is the *sink* of Foz, where every one may be a Vintner and a Bawdy. Parnham, *Mitigation*, p. 621.

From the very *sinks* of latrine, from shops reeking with vapours of intoxicating drink, has God raised up witnesses against this vice. Channing, *Perfect Life*, p. 70.

4. Corruption; debauchery; moral filth.

Outlaws, thieves,  
The murderers of their parents, all the sink  
And plague of Italy met in one torrent. B. Jonson, *Catharine*, v. 1.

5. Same as *sink-hole*, 3.—6. An area (which may sometimes be a lake or pond, and at other times a marsh, or even entirely dry and covered with more or less of various saline combinations) in which a river or several rivers sink or disappear, because evaporation is in excess of precipitation; as, the *sink* of the Humboldt river, in the Great Basin.

In the interior there are two great systems of drainage, one leading through the Murray River to the sea, the other consisting of salt lakes and *sinks*. The Atlantic, LXIII. 677.

7. In theaters, one of the long, narrow trap-doors used on the stage for the raising and lowering of scenery.—8. In mining, a downward excavation not sufficiently deep or important to be called a shaft.—9. A depression in a stereotype plate; a bubble of air sometimes formed below the surface of a plate, which causes the part of the surface affected to sink under impression.

**sinkable** (sing'ka-bl), *a.* [*sink* + *-able*.] Capable of being sunk.

Life Boat.—A non-sinkable, large, heavy, six or eight-oared boat, constructed for the life-saving stations on the ocean coast and great lakes.

Tribune Book of Sports, p. 330.

**sink-a-pace** (sing'ka-pās), *n.* A corrupt form of *cinque-pace*.

My very walk should be a jig; I would not so much as make water but in a *sink-a-pace*. Shak., *T. N.*, I. 3. 139.

**sink-dirt** (sing'k-dért), *n.* Gutter-mud. Halliwell. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**sinker** (sing'kér), *n.* [*sink* + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which sinks or causes to sink. Particularly—(a) A weight attached to a fishing-line to make it sink in the water. In bottom- or bait-fishing, sinkers of various sizes and shapes are used, the weight being proportioned to the tide or current. Split shot, closed on the line, are very commonly used as sinkers. (b) A weight used for sinking the sounding-line in taking deep-sea soundings. (c) Same as *sink-stone*, 2.

2. In knitting-machines, stocking-frames, etc., one of several flat pieces of metal attached to the jacks, and also to the sinker-bar, and serving to form loops in the thread between the needles. See *jack*, 11 (d), *sinker-bar*, and *knitting-machine*.—3. A cesspool. Halliwell. [*Prov. Eng.*]—Adjustable sinker, in angling: (a) A hollow sinker containing shot, that may be adjusted to any required weight. (b) A sinker with spiral rings, which can be put on and taken off the line without disturbing the hook or bait.—Ponderating sinker. See *ponderate*.—Running or sliding sinker, a sinker in which there is a hole permitting it to slide along a fishing-line.

**sinker-bar** (sing'kér-blér), *n.* 1. In knitting-machines and stocking-frames, a bar carrying a series of sinkers, or flat plates, which act in conjunction with the jack-sinkers to form loops of thread between the needles.—2. In rope-drilling, a heavy bar attached above the jars to give force to the upward stroke.

**sinker-wheel** (sing'kér-hwél), *n.* In a knitting-machine, a wheel having a series of oblique wings to depress the yarn between the needles. E. H. Knight.

**sinkfield** (sing'fèld), *n.* [*A corruption of cinque-foll*.] A species of fivefinger, *Potentilla reptans*.

**sink-hole** (sing'k-hót), *n.* 1. A hole for foul liquids to pass through; specifically, an orifice for that purpose in a sink.—2. Any place given over to foulness or filth; especially, a resort of debauched and depraved persons. See *sink*, *n.*, 1.

From that Fountain (or *sink-hole* rather) of superstition, to lead you into the gutters and streamers thence derived. Purchas, *Hilgrimage*, p. 278.

3. One of the cavities formed in limestone regions by the removal of the rock through the action of rain or running water, or both. The rock being dissolved away underneath, local sinkings of the surface occur, and these are sometimes wholly or partly filled with water, forming pools. Similar sinkings occur in districts in which rock-salt abounds. Also called *sink-hole*, or simply *sink*.

The caves form the natural drains of the country, all the surface drainage being at once carried down into them through the innumerable *sink-holes* which pierce the thin stratum overlying the Carboniferous Limestone. Nature, XLII. 507.

**sinking** (sing'king), *n.* [*Verbal n. of sink*, *v.*]

1. A falling or settling downward; a subsidence.

In consequence of the numerous deep crevasses, *sinking* in, and land-slips, . . . I could not reach the summit [of the hill] without much difficulty. Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLVI. 1. 51.

2. The process of excavating downward through the earth, as in mining, etc.

If the underground passage is vertical, it is a shaft; if the shaft is commenced at the surface, the operations are known as "sinking," and it is called a "rising" if worked upwards from a previously constructed heading or gallery. Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 622.

3. In arch., sculp., etc., a depression; a place hollowed out, whether for decoration or to receive some other feature; a socket.

On the face of the tomb itself are the *sinkings* for the architraves and vaults which they supported. J. Ferguson, *Hist. Arch.*, I. 430.

4. In joinery: (a) An angular groove or rabbet in the corner of a board. (b) The operation of making or of finishing rabbets.

**sinking** (sing'king), *p. a.* Causing to sink, subside, or gradually disappear; as, a *sinking* weight; causing the sensation of sinking or fainting; as, a *sinking* apprehension or anxiety.

It [an expected operation] is first looked forward to with sinking dread, but, if it is deferred, so much mental unrest may be produced that we find our present state intolerable. F. H. Bradley, *Mind*, XIII. 17.

**sinking-fund** (sing'king-fund), *n.* See *fund*.—Sinking-fund cases, two cases decided by the United States Supreme Court in 1878 (99 U. S., 700), which held, although not unanimously, that acts of Congress which established in the United States treasury sinking-funds for the payment of money advanced by the government for interest on the bonds of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads were constitutional.

**sinking-head** (sing'king-hed), *n.* In foundry, same as *dead-head*, 1 (a).

**sinking-paper** (sing'king-pā'pér), *n.* Blotting-paper. Nares.

**sinking-pump** (sing'king-pump), *n.* A form of vertical pump of strong and simple construction, and with parts readily interchangeable in

ease of wear or damage, used in mining for sinking shafts or pumping out water.

**sinking-ripe** (sing'king-ríp), *a.* Ready to sink; near sinking. [*Poetical*.]

The sailors sought for safety by our boat,  
And left the ship, then *sinking-ripe*, to us. Shak., *C. of E.*, I. 1. 78.

**sink-room** (singk'rüm), *n.* A room containing a sink, and, in old New England houses, usually adjoining the kitchen; a scullery.

The apartment known in New England houses as the *sink-room*. H. B. Stowe, *Oldtown*, p. 67.

**sink-stone** (singk'stón), *n.* 1. A perforated hollowed stone at the top of a sink. Halliwell. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. In archæol., a stone sinker primitively used to sink lines or nets.

**sink-trap** (singk'trap), *n.* A trap for a sink, so constructed as to allow water to pass down, but not to permit an upward escape of air or gases.

**sinless** (sin'les), *a.* [*ME. sinneles, synneles, senneles*, < *AS. synleis* (= *G. sündelos* = *Eccl. syndalauss* = *Sw. syndalös* = *Dan. syndeløs*), < *syn*, *sin*, + *-less*, *E. -less*; see *sin* and *-less*.] 1. Guiltless of sin; pure in heart, character, or conduct.

And Christ came . . . and seide to the Jewes,  
"That seeth hym self *synneles* cesse nat, Ich telle,  
To stryke with stoon other with staf this strompet to dethe." Piers Plowman (C), xv. 41.

Thou who, *sinless*, yet hast known  
All of man's infirmity.  
G. H. Doane, *Softly Now the Light of Day*.

2. Made, done, or existing without sin; conformed to the standard of righteousness.

Thou  
Sat'st unappall'd in calm and *sinless* peace!  
Milton, *T. R.*, IV. 425.

**sinlessly** (sin'les-li), *adv.* In a sinless manner; innocently.

**sinlessness** (sin'les-nes), *n.* The state of being sinless; freedom from sin.

**sinner** (sin'ér), *n.* [*ME. synnere, senegere* (= *OFries. sinder* = *MD. sondaer*, *D. zondaar* = *MLG. sinder* = *OHG. sintari*, *MIHG. sinder*, *sünder*, *G. sünder* = *Eccl. syndari* = *Sw. syndare* = *Dan. syndler*); < *sin* + *-er*.] 1. One who sins; one who disobeys or transgresses the divine law.

Ne is hit naht grät thing ne grät ofserlunge aye God to do  
guot to him that ons deht guot, . . . vor that deht the  
paen and the Sarayen and othere *senegere*.  
Agende of Inych (E. E. T. S.), p. 114.

God be mercifull to me a *sinner*. Luke xviii. 13.  
Forbear to judge, for we are *sinner*s all.

Shak., 2 *Hen. VI.*, III. 3. 31.

2. One who fails in any duty or transgresses any law; an offender; a criminal.

Like one  
Who having unto truth, by telling of it,  
Made such a *sinner* of his memory,  
To credit his own lie. Shak., *Tempest*, I. 2. 101.

**sinner** (sin'ér), *v. i.* [*sinner*, *n.*] To act as a sinner; with indefinite *it*. [*Rare*.]

Whether the charmer *sinner* it or saint it,  
If folly grows rampant, I must paint it. Pope, *Moral Essays*, II. 15.

**sinneress** (sin'ér-es), *n.* [*ME. synneresse*; < *sinner* + *-ess*.] A woman who sins; a female sinner. Wyclif, *Luke* vii. 37. [*Rare*.]

**sinnet** (sin'et), *n.* Same as *semit*.

**sinnowt**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sinner*.

**sinnowt**, *v. t.* [*Origin obscure*.] To ornament.

A high towering falcon, who, whereas she went in her feathered youthfulness to look with amiable eye on her gray breast, and her speckled side sayles, all *sinnowt* with silver quills, and to drink whole armies of fearful fowls before her to her master's table; now she sits sadly on the ground. Nash, *Pierce Penilesse*, p. 27.

**sinnowt**, *v.* [*Cf. sinnow*, *v.*] A woman very finely dressed. Halliwell.

**sinnyt** (sin'i), *v.* [*ME. synny, < AS. synnig* (= *OS. sundig* = *MD. sondigh*, *D. zondig* = *OHG. sintig*, *sundig*, *MIHG. sündie*, *G. sündig*), *sinful*, < *syn*, *synn*, *sin*; see *sin*.] *Sinful*; wicked.

Unto the Pope came, and hym gas confesse  
With gret repentance full deuoutly;  
On his *synny* crifme hefte not more ne lesse,  
Full doleris was and repentant truly.  
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 5218.

**sin-offering** (sin'of'ér-ing), *n.* A sacrifice or other offering for sin. See *offering*.

And the flesh of the bullock . . . shalt thou burn with fire without the camp; it is a *sin-offering*. Ex. xxix. 14.

**sinological** (sin-ô-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*sino-log-y* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to sinology.

**sinologist** (si-nol'ô-jist), *n.* [*sino-log-y* + *-ist*.] A sinologue.



**sinologue** (sin'ō-log), *n.* [*< F. sinologue: see sinology.*] A foreigner who is versed in the Chinese language, literature, history, etc.

At different times bitter controversies arose between Julien and his fellow sinologues. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 770.

**sinology** (si-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. Siva, L. Sine, the Chinese (see Sinitic), + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.*] That branch of knowledge which deals with the Chinese language and connected subjects.

**sinopert** (sin'ō-pēr), *n.* Same as *sinopie*, 1.

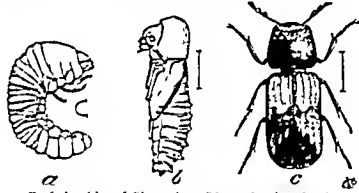
**sinopia** (si-nō'pī-ī), *n.* [*< L. sinopsis: see sinopsis.*] Same as *sinopsis*.

**sinopsis** (si-nō'pīs), *n.* [*< L. sinopsis, < Gr. συναψις, sinopie: see sinopie.*] A pigment of a fine red color, prepared from the earth sinople.

**sinopite** (sin'ō-pīt), *n.* [*< sinopsis + -ite<sup>2</sup>.*] Same as *sinopie*, 1.

**sinople** (sin'ō-pl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *synopie*, also *sinoper*, *synoper*; *< ME. sinoper, synoper. synopyr, cinoper, cynoper, cynope, < OF. sinople, sinope, F. sinople = Sp. sinople = Pg. sinople, sinopia, sinopera = It. sinopia, sinopia, red earth (cf. Sp. rubrica sinopia, vermilion), < L. sinopsis, a kind of red ochre used for coloring, ML. (and OF.) also a green color, sinople, < Gr. σινωπις, also σινωπική, a red earth, earth imported from Sinope, < Σινωπη, L. Sinope, Sinope, a port on the south coast of the Black Sea.] 1. A ferruginous clay, sometimes used as a pigment. Also *sinopite*.—2. A kind of ferruginous quartz found in Hungary.—3. In *her.*, same as *vert*.*

**Sinoxylon** (si-nok'si-lon), *n.* [*< Duftschmidt, 1825, < Gr. σινος, hurt, harm, + ξύλον, wood.*] 1. A genus of serricorn beetles, of the family *Ptiniidae* and subfamily *Bostrichinae*, having the antennae with a three-jointed club, and the tarsi long and slender with a very short first joint. About 20 species are known. Nearly all are North American; the others occur in Europe, India, and



Red-shouldered Sinoxylon (*Sinoxylon testaceum*). a, larva; b, pupa; c, adult. (Lines show natural sizes.)

Africa. *S. testaceum* of North America is the red-shouldered sinoxylon, which bores into apple-twigs and grape-vines. 2. [*< c.*] A species of this genus: as, the bamboo sinoxylon, a wood-boring beetle of China and the East Indies, frequently imported with bamboo.

**sinquet, sinque-pacet.** Same as *cinque, cinque-pace*.

**sin-sick** (sin'sik), *a.* Sick or suffering because of sin.

Is there no means but that a sin-sick land  
Must be let blood with such a holstous hand?  
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv. 40.

O God, whose favourable eye  
The sin-sick soul receives.

Cowper, Olney Hymns, lviii.

**sinsiont**, *n.* See *sinion*.

**sinysne** (sin-'sin'), *adv.* [*< sin<sup>2</sup> + sine<sup>1</sup>, syno.*] Since; ago. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

'Tis I am Peter, and this is Paul,  
And that one, see fair to see,  
But a twelve-month *sinysne* to paradise came,  
To join with our companion.

Lady Anne (Child's Ballads, II. 204).

**sinter<sup>1</sup>** (sin'tēr), *n.* [*< G. sinter, OHG. sintar, MHG. einter, sinder = feel. sinder = Sw. Dan. sinder, dross: see cinder.*] Silicious or calcareous matter deposited by springs. The sinter deposited from hot springs is generally silicious; that from cold ones is often calcareous. Among the former there are many varieties, from the very compact to the very crumbly. When pure they are perfectly colorless; but deposits of this kind are often colored by iron and other metallic oxides, so that they exhibit various tints of red and yellow. Calcareous sinter is usually more or less porous in structure, and often concentrically laminated. This material occurs occasionally in sufficient quantity to form an important building-stone, as in Italy, where calcareous sinter is called *travertino*. See *travertine*.

**sinter<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* An obsolete form of *euter<sup>2</sup>*.

**Sinto, Sintoism, n.** See *Shinto*.

**sintoc, sindoc** (sin'tok, sin'dok), *n.* [*< Malay.*] A tree, *Cinnamomum sintoc*, growing in the Malay archipelago, or its aromatic bark, which resembles enillawan bark (see *bark<sup>2</sup>*). The bark occasionally enters Western commerce, more, however, as a spice than a drug. Also *syndoc*.

**Sintu, n.** See *Shinto*.

**sinuate** (sin'ū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sinuated*, ppr. *sinuating*. [*< L. sinuatus, pp. of sinuare, bend, curve, swell out in curves, < sinus, a bont surface, a fold or hollow: see sine<sup>2</sup>, sinus.*] To bend or curve in and out; wind; turn.

**sinuate** (sin'ū-āt), *a.* [*< L. sinuatus, pp. of sinuare, bend: see sinuate, v.*] Sinuous; serpentine; tortuous; wavy; irregularly turning or winding in and out, as a margin or edge; indented; notched. Specifically—(a) In *conch.*, having a sinus or recess; notched or incised, as the pallial line. See *sinupalliate*. (b) In *bot.*, having the margin in a wavy line which bends strongly or distinctly inward and outward, as distinguished from *repand* or *undulate*, in which the wavy line bends only slightly inward and outward; especially noting leaves. Compare *dentate*, *crenate*, *repand*.



Sinuate Leaf of *Quercus Prinus*.

**sinuated** (sin'ū-āt-ed), *p. a.* [*< sinuate + -ed<sup>2</sup>.*] Same as *sinuate*.

**sinuate-dentate** (sin'ū-āt-don'tāt), *a.* In *bot.*, between sinuate and dentate; having the margin provided with both teeth and decided sinuations.

**sinuate-lobate** (sin'ū-āt-lō'bāt), *a.* In *bot.*, between sinuate and lobate.

**sinuately** (sin'ū-āt-lī), *adv.* In a sinuate manner; so as to be sinuate; sinuously: as, *sinuately* emarginate. H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algae, p. 135.

**sinuate-undulate** (sin'ū-āt-un'dū-lāt), *a.* In *geom.*, undulate with regular curves which are not angulated; forming a series of sinuses joined by arcs. Also *sinuato-undulate*.

**sinuation** (sin'ū-ā-shon), *n.* [*< sinuate + -ion.*] 1. The state of being sinuate; a winding or bending in and out.—2. The formation of a sinus or recess, as in a margin; a shallow curved reentrance; an emargination.—3. A cerebral gyro.

The humane brain is, in proportion to the body, much larger than the brains of brutes, having regard to the size and proportion of their bodies, and fuller of anfractures, or sinuations.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 65. (Richardson.)

**sinuato-undulate** (sin'ū-ā-tō-un'dū-lāt), *a.* Same as *sinuate-undulate*.

**sinu-auricular** (sin'ū-ā-rik'ū-lār), *a.* [*< L. sinus, sinus. + auricula, auricle.*] Common to or situated between the sinus venosus and the auricle proper of the heart of some animals.

The *sinu-auricular* aperture, seen on opening up the sinus venosus.

Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 90.

**sinuose** (sin'ū-ōs), *a.* [*< L. sinuosus: see sinuous.*] Same as *sinuous*.

**sinuously** (sin'ū-ōs-lī), *adv.* Same as *sinuosity*. H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algae, p. 84.

**sinosity** (sin'ū-ōs'ī-tī), *n.*; pl. *sinosities* (-tiz). [*= F. sinosité = Sp. sinosidad = Pg. sinuosidade = It. sinosità; as sinuose + -ity.*] 1. The character of being sinuous or sinuate; tortuousness; anfractuosity.

Nothing ever crawled across the stage with more accomplished *sinosity* than this enchanting serpent.

Cumberland, Memoirs, I. 223. (Jodrell.)

2. That which is sinuous or sinuated; a wavy line or surface; a sinuation; an anfractuosity.

There may be, even in these late days, more originality of thought, and flowing in more channels of harmony, more bursts and breakers and *sinosities*, than we have yet discovered.

Landor, Imag. Conv., Andrew Marvel and Bp. Parker.

**sinuous** (sin'ū-us), *a.* [*= F. sinueux = Sp. Pg. It. sinuoso, < L. sinuosus, full of bendings or folds, < sinus, a bond, fold: see sinus.*] 1. Sinuate; tortuous; serpentine; full of curves, bends, or turns; undulating.

These [worms] as a line their long dimension drew,

Straking the ground with *sinuous* trace.

Milton, P. L., vii. 481.

I have *sinuous* shells of pearly hue. Landor, Gebir.

2. Morally crooked; deviating from right.

We have in Mr. Webster the example of a man . . . who has acquired high station by no *sinuous* path, . . . but by a straight-forward force of character and vigor of intellect.

Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 207.

**sinuously** (sin'ū-us-lī), *adv.* So as to be sinuous; in a sinuous manner.

**sinuousness** (sin'ū-us-ness), *n.* Sinuosity. Bailey, 1727.

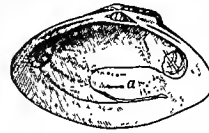
**Sinupallia** (sin'ū-pal'ī-ā), *n. pl.* [*< L. sinus, a fold, hollow, + pallium, a mantle: see pallium.*] Same as *Sinupalliate*.

**sinupallial** (sin'ū-pal'ī-āl), *a.* [*< NL. \*sinupallialis, < L. sinus, a fold, hollow, + pallium, a mantle: see pallial.*] Same as *sinupalliate*.

**Sinupallialia** (sin'ū-pal'ī-ā'li-ā), *n. pl.* [*< NL, neut. pl. of \*sinupallialis: see sinupallial.*] Same as *Sinupalliate*.

**Sinupalliate** (sin'ū-pal'ī-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [*< NL, neut. pl. of \*sinupalliat: see sinupalliate.*] A subdivision of lamellibranchiate or bivalve mollusks, characterized by the large size of the siphons, and the consequent emargination of the pallial impression of the hinder part of the shell. They are distinguished from *Integropalliate*. Also *Sinupallia* and *Sinupallialis*. See cut under *sinupalliate*.

**sinupalliate** (sin'ū-pal'ī-āt), *a.* [*< NL. \*sinupalliat, < L. sinus, a fold, hollow, + palliat, < pallium, a mantle: see palliate.*] Having a sinuous pallial margin and consequent sinuous impression on the shell along the line of attachment of the mantle. Into the sinus thus formed the siphons, which are always developed in these bivalves, can more or less be withdrawn. The epithet contrasts with *integropalliate*. Also *sinupallial*.



Sinupalliate Right Valve of *Phigadea brasiliensis*, showing a, the pallial sinus.

The integropalliate are far more numerous than the *sinupalliate* forms in the older rocks.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 417.

**sinus** (sī'nus), *n.*; pl. *sinus* or *sinuses* (-ez). [*< L. sinus, the fold of a garment, the bosom, a curve, hollow, bay, bight, gulf: see sine<sup>2</sup>.*] 1. A bend or fold; a curving part of anything; a sinuosity; specifically, a bay of the sea; a gulf.

Plato supposeth his Atlantis . . . to have sunk all into the sea; whether that be true or no, I do not think it impossible that some arms of the sea, or *sinuses*, might have had such an original.

T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth, I. 149.

2. In *anat.* and *zool.*, a cavity or hollow of bone or other tissue, in the widest sense; a bay, recess, pocket, dilatation, or excavation, generally deeper and less open than a fossa: used with either English or Latin context. Specifically—(a) A hollow or excavation in a bone of the skull; an air-sinus. Such sinuses are larger than the spaces which constitute cancella, or the spongy tissue of bones (see *cancellate* (b)), and most of them are specified by qualifying terms. See phrases below, and cuts under *eyeball*, *craniofacial*, and *diplac*. (b) A venous channel in the meninges of the brain: specified by a qualifying term. See phrases following. (c) The so-called fifth ventricle or camera of the brain. (d) A notch or recess of the pallial line of a bivalve mollusk; the emargination or inlet of the posterior part of the pallial impression; the siphonal scar. It is proportionate to the enlargement of the siphons of the mollusk whose mantle is thus developed. This sinus is always posterior, so that when it leaves a trace on the shell a valve may be readily known as right or left. The mark is seen on many of the valves figured in this work; and in such cases the mark is to the observer's right or left, according as a right or left valve is shown. See cuts under *bivalve*, *dimyarian*, and *sinupalliate*. (e) Same as *ampulla*, 4.

3. In *pathol.*, a narrow passage leading to an abscess or other diseased locality; a fistula.—

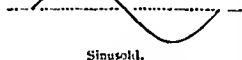
4. In *bot.*, the recess or rounded curve between two projecting lobes: as, the *sinuses* of a repand or sinuate leaf. See cuts under *kidney-shaped*, *pinatifid*, *repand*, and *sinuate*.—

**Air-sinuses**, excavations within the ethmoid, frontal, sphenoid, maxillary, etc., bones, communicating with the nasal cavities through narrow orifices. In man the largest of these is the maxillary sinus, or antrum of Highmore.—**Aortic sinus**, a sinus of Valsalva. See below.—**Basilar sinus**. Same as *transverse sinus*.—**Branchial, cavernous, circular, coronary sinus**. See the adjectives.—**Common sinus of the vestibule**. Same as *utricle*.—**Confluence of the sinuses**, the point where six sinuses of the dura mater meet—namely, the superior longitudinal, the two lateral, the two occipital, and the straight; the torcular Herophili.—**Cranial sinuses**. (a) Same as *sinuses of the dura mater*. (b) The bony air-sinuses of the head. See def. 2 (a).—**Diplole sinuses**, irregular branching channels in the diploë of the skull for the accommodation of veins.—**Ethmoidal sinuses**, irregular cavities in the lateral masses of the ethmoid, completed by the sphenoid, lacrymal, superior maxillary, and frontal bones in the articulated skull. The anterior, the larger and more numerous ones, open into the middle, the posterior into the superior meatus of the nose.—**Falciform sinus**. Same as *longitudinal sinus*.—**Frontal sinuses**, hollow spaces between the outer and inner tables of the frontal bone, over the root of the nose, in man extending outward from behind the glabella to a variable distance above each orbit, and opening into the middle meatus of the nose on each side through the infundibula. They are wanting in early youth, and attain their greatest size in old age, but are always small in comparison with their great development in some animals, as the elephant.—**Galactophorous sinuses**, the ampullae of the galactophorous ducts.—**Genital sinus**. See *genital*.—**Genito-urinary sinus**, the urogenital sinus, a cavity or recess common to the genital and the urinary passages, often forming a part of the cloaca.—**Great sinus of the aorta**, a dilatation, usually apparent, along the right side of the ascending part of the arch of the aorta.—**Intercavernous sinuses**, two transverse channels, the anterior and the posterior, which connect the right and left cavernous sinuses, and thus complete the circular sinus.—**Lacrymal, maxillary, occipital, pallial sinus**. See the adjectives.—



**Longitudinal sinus**, either of two sinuses of the dura mater, respectively occupying the upper and under margins of the falx cerebri. The superior begins at the foramen cecum, and terminates posteriorly at the torcular Herophili; it is lodged in the superior longitudinal groove of the cranial vault. The inferior is contained in the inferior or free margin of the falx cerebri, terminating in the straight sinus posteriorly. Also called *falciform sinus*.—**Ophthalmic sinus**. Same as *cavernous sinus*.—**Petrosal or petrosus sinus**. See *petrosal*.—**Petrosquamous sinus**. See *petrosquamous*.—**Placental sinus**, the venous channel around the placenta, arising from the free anastomoses of velus. —**Portal sinus**, the sinus of the portal vein. See below. —**Prostatic sinus**. See *prostatic*.—**Pulmonary sinuses**, the sinuses of Valsalva in the pulmonary artery. —**Rhomboidal sinus**. (a) The fourth ventricle. (b) The rhomboidella. Also called *sinus rhomboidalis*.—**Sagittal sinus**, the superior longitudinal sinus. —**Sinus circularis tridis**. Same as *canal of Schlemm* (which see, under *canal*). —**Sinuses of Guvier**, veins or venous channels of the face, ultimately transformed into the right and left superior vena cava. —**Sinuses of the dura mater**, channels for the passage of venous blood, formed by the separation of the two layers of the dura mater, and lined with a continuation of the intenal coat of the veins. They are specified as the superior and inferior longitudinal, straight, lateral, occipital, cavernous, cavernous, superior and inferior petrosal, and transverse. —**Sinuses of veins**, pouch-like dilatations of the venous walls on the cordlike sides of the valves, which produce knot-like swellings when distended. —**Sinus-ganglion**, a group of nerve cells about the junction of the venous sinus and the auricle of the heart. In the frog the sinus-ganglion, or ganglion of Remak, is the collection of groups of nerve-cells on the venous sinus. —**Sinus gonitilis**. Same as *prostatic vesicle* (which see, under *prostatic*). —**Sinus of conjunctiva**, the space between the ocular and palpebral conjunctivae. —**Sinus of Highmore**, the antrum of Highmore. See *antrum*. —**Sinus of Morgagni**, a space at the upper and back part of the superior constrictor of the pharynx, just under the base of the skull, where the muscular fibers of the constrictor are deficient, the pharynx being consequently walled in behind by its own aponeurosis. Here the Eustachian tube opens into the pharynx on each side, and the levator and tensor palati muscles may be exposed by dissection. —**Sinus of the auricle**. Same as *sinus venosus*. —**Sinus of the heart**, the principal or main cavity of either auricle. —**Sinus of the jugular vein**, the dilatation at the origin of the internal jugular vein, just outside of the jugular foramen at the base of the skull. —**Sinus of the kidney**, the concavity or reentrance at the hilum of the kidney. —**Sinus of the larynx**, the ventricle of the larynx, leading into the sacculus laryngis, or even larger pouch. —**Sinus of the portal vein**, the enlargement of the portal vein just before it divides into its two branches for the liver. Also called *portal sinus*. —**Sinus of Valsalva**, any one of three pouchings of the wall and of the pulmonary artery opposite the segments of the semilunar valves. Also called *valvular sinus*, and respectively *auricle and pulmonary sinus*. —**Sinus pleurae**, the recesses where one layer of the parietal pleura is folded over to become another. —**Sinus peculiaris**. Same as *prostatic vesicle* (which see, under *prostatic*). —**Sinus prostaticus**. Same as *prostatic sinus*. See *prostatic*. —**Sinus rectus**. Same as *straight sinus*. —**Sinus rhomboidalis**. Same as *rhomboidal sinus* (which see, above). —**Sinus tentorii**. Same as *straight sinus*. —**Sinus venosus**, in human and allied hearts, the main part of the cavity of either the right or the left auricle of the heart; that part into which the veins pour their blood, as distinguished from the auricular appendix. Also called *atrium*, and *sinus of the auricle*. —**Sinus venosus cornu**, Schlemm's canal. —**Splenoidal sinuses**, cavities in the splenoid bone, like those of the ethmoid and frontal. —**Straight sinus**, the venous channel at the junction of the falx cerebri with the tentorium, passing from the termination of the inferior longitudinal sinus to the torcular Herophili. —**Tarsal sinus**, the large irregular passage between the astragalus and the calcaneum, occupied by the intertarsal ligament. —**Transverso sinus**, a venous network excavated in the dura mater over the basilar process, opening into the inferior petrosal sinus on each side, and into the inferior sphenal vein below. Also called *basilar sinus*, *basilar plexus*. —**Urogenital sinus**, the cavity in which the urogenital organs terminate in the fetal life of man and most mammals; a permanent compartment of the cloaca in many lower vertebrates. See *cloaca*, 3 (a), and *urogenital*. —**Uterine sinuses**, greatly enlarged veins of the womb during pregnancy. —**Valvular sinus**. Same as *sinus of Valsalva*. —**Venous sinus**, any sinus conveying venous blood; especially (a) one of the sinuses of the dura mater (see above), or (b) a sinus venosus (see above).

**sinusoid** (sī'nus-oid), *n.* [*sinus* + *-oid*.] The curve of sinues, in which the abscissas are proportional to an angle, and the ordinates to its sine.



**sinusoidal** (sī-nu-soi'dal), *a.* [*sinusoid* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the sinusoid. —**Sinusoidal function**. See *function*. —**Sinusoidal map-projection**. See *projection*.

**sinusoidally** (sī-nu-soi'dal-i), *adv.* In a sinusoidal manner; in the manner of a sinusoid. *Philos. Mag.*, XXVI, 373.

**sin-worn** (sīn'wōrn), *a.* Worn by sin. [Rare.] I would not toll these pure ambrosial weeds With the rank vapours of this sin-acorn mould. *Milton*, *Comus*, l. 17.

**sjogun**, *n.* Same as *shogun*.

**sion**, *n.* An obsolete form of *scion*.

**-sion**. See *-tion*.

**Sionite** (sī'on-it), *n.* [*Sion* (see def.) + *-ite*.] One of a Norwegian body of the eighteenth century, professing the power of prophecy and proclaiming the immediate coming of the mil-

lennium. So called from their claim to be considered children of the King of Sion. **Siouan** (sū'an), *a.* [*Sioux* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the Sioux or Dakotas; Dakotan.

The Siouan group [of Indians] had its habitat on the prairies between the Mississippi and Missouri. *Amer. Nat.*, XXIII, 76.

**Sioux** (sō), *n.* and *a.* [F. spelling of the Ind. name.] *I. n.*; pl. *Sioux* (sō or sōz). A member of a family of North American Indians, now confined chiefly to North Dakota, South Dakota, and parts of Wyoming, Nebraska, and Montana.

*II. a.* Of or pertaining to the Sioux; Siouan; Dakotan: as, the *Sioux* wars; a *Sioux* village.

**sip** (sip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sipped*, ppr. *sipping*. [*ME. sippen, syppen*, < *AS. \*syppan* (not found) (= *\*sypian, sipian*, soak, macerate: see *sipic*) (= *MD. sippen, sip*, taste with the tip of the tongue (cf. *D. sipperlippen*, taste with the tip of the tongue), = *LG. sippen, sip*); a secondary form of *sipan*, sup. taste: see *sup*.] The form *sip* is related to *sup* (*AS. sipian*) much as *sip* is related to similar forms (*AS. sipian*, etc.).] *I. trans.* 1. To drink little by little; take (a liquid) into the mouth in small quantities; imbibe a mouthful at a time.

A woman moved as if a fountain troubled,  
Mildly, ill-seeming, thick, bereft of beauty;  
And while it is so, none so dry or thirst  
Will deign to sip or touch one drop of it.  
*Shak.*, *T. of the S.*, v. 2, l. 145.

To sip a glass of wine was considered effeminate, and a guest was thought ill of if he did not empty his glass at a draught. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII, 577.

2. To take in gradually by some process analogous to drinking; receive or obtain by sucking, inhaling, absorbing, or the like.

Where I may sit and rightly spell  
Of every star that heaven doth shew,  
And every herb that sips the dew.  
*Milton*, *Il Penseroso*, l. 172.

3. To drink from by sips.

They skim the floods, and sip the purple flowers.  
*Dryden*, tr. of *Virgil's Georgics*, iv, 76.

*II. intrans.* To take a sip or sips.

They could never get her so much as sip on a cup with the promptest of them all. *Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, II, 2, 77.

Modest as the maid that sips alone.  
*Pope*, *Dunciad*, III, 141.

**sip** (sip), *n.* [*ME. sippe*; < *sip*, *v.*] 1. The act of sipping, or drinking by small quantities, as a liquid.

"Here's a winking health to ye, Robin" ("n'rip"). "And to your welfare here and hereafter" (another taste).  
*Scott*, *Rob Roy*, xxv.

2. A very small draught; a taste (of a liquid).

One sip of this  
Will balm the drooping spirits in delight  
Beyond the bliss of dreams. *Milton*, *Comus*, l. 811.

3. Drink; sup.

Thus serveth he his withouten meale or sipp.  
*Chaucer*, *Aucles and Arlele*, l. 103.

**sipage** (sī'pāj), *n.* [*sipic* + *-age*.] Same as *seepage*.

**sipahce**, *n.* Same as *sepo*.

**sipahsalar** (sī-pā'se-lār), *n.* [Hind., < Pers. *sipāh-sālār*, army-leader.] In India, a commander-in-chief; a commanding general: as, the *sipahsalar* Timour.

**sipe** (sip), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *siped*, ppr. *siping*. [*Also seep* (also spelled *seip, sepe*); < *ME. \*sipen*, < *AS. \*sypian, sipian*, soak, macerate; cf. *AS. \*sypun* (pret. *sipp*, pp. *\*sipeu*), drop, trickle (cf. *sipenige*, *MD. sippenighe, sippenighe*, with running eyes), = *OFries. \*sipa* (in comp. pp. *bi-sepen, bi-seppen*) = *MD. sippen, D. sippen*, drop, = *LG. sipen*, ooze, trickle (freq. *sipen* = *Sw. sippra*, ooze, drop, trickle); appar. not an orig. strong verb, but related to *sipian*, etc., and ult. < *sipian*, sup. taste: see *sip*, sup. Cf. *seep*.] 1. To ooze; trickle; soak through or out.

The sipping through of the waters into the house.  
*Granger*, *On Ecclesiastes* (1621), p. 216. (*Latham*.)

Her throat's silk misbegged, . . . though she wears her corpse-sheet drawn well up to hide it, but that cannot hinder the blood sipping through. *Scott*, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xvii.

2. To steep; soak.

The leaves [of the mullein] are hotted in fresh cow's milk, and, after boiling a moment, the infusion is allowed to stand and sipe for ten minutes, when it is strained, sweetened, and drank while warm.  
*New York Tribune*, Sept. 6, 1880.

[Prov. Eng., Scotch, and U. S. in both uses.]

**sipheri**, *n.* An obsolete form of *cipher*.

**siphills**, *n.* See *siphilis*.

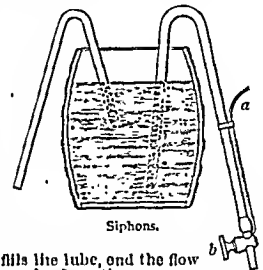
**Siphoninae** (sif-nō-i-nō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Siphon* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Muridae*, typified by the genus *Siphon*, containing mole-like murine

rodents with rudimentary external ears and short limbs and tail. The group combines some characters of the *Arvicolinae* (which are *Muridae*) with others of the different family *Spalacidae*.

**siphneine** (sif'nē-in), *a.* Of the character of the *Siphoninae*, or belonging to that subfamily.

**Siphneus** (sif'nē-us), *n.* [NL. (Brants, 1827), < Gr. *siphneus*, a mole.] 1. The typical genus of *Siphoninae*. *S. armandi* is a Tibetan species with large fossorial fore feet and a mole-like aspect. — 2. A genus of reptiles. *Fitzinger*, 1848.

**siphon** (sī'fon), *n.* [Also *syphon*; < F. *siphon* = Sp. *sifon* = Pg. *siphão* = It. *sifone*, < L. *siphō* (n-), perhaps < Gr. *siphōn*, a tube, pipe, siphon; akin to *siphōs*, hollow.] 1. A bent



pip or tube with legs of unequal length, used for drawing liquid out of a vessel by causing it to rise in the tube over the rim or top. For this purpose the shorter leg is inserted in the liquid, and the air is exhausted by being drawn through the longer leg. The liquid then rises by the pressure of the atmosphere and fills the tube, and the flow begins from the lower end. Sometimes an exhausting-tube (a in the figure) is placed on the longer leg; the air, in that case, is sucked out through a till the tube is filled to the cock b, which is then opened, and the flow commences—the cock b being so constructed as to close the suction-tube when the siphon is running. But the more general method is to fill the tube in the first place with the liquid, and then, stopping the mouth of the longer leg, to insert the shorter leg in the vessel; upon removal of the stop, the liquid will immediately begin to run. The flow depends upon the difference in vertical height of the two columns of the liquid, measured respectively from the bend of the tube to the level of the water in the vessel and to the open end of the tube. The flow ceases as soon as, by the lowering of the level in the vessel, three columns become of equal height, or when this level descends to the end of the shorter leg. The atmospheric pressure is essential to support the column of liquid from the vessel up to the top of the bend of the tube, and this height is consequently limited, varying inversely with the density of the liquid. At sea-level the maximum height is a little less than 30 inches for mercury and 31 feet for water.

2. In *zool.*, a canal or conduit, without reference to size, shape, or function; generally, a tube or tubular organ through which water or other fluid passes; a siphuncle. Specifically—(a) In *Mollusca*: (1) A tubular fold or prolongation of the mantle, forming a tube, generally paired, capable of protraction and retraction, characteristic of the siphonate or siphonate bivalves. It conveys water, and is of various shape and size, sometimes several times longer than the rest of the animal when fully extended, but usually capable of being withdrawn into the shell. In *Teredo* the siphon is so long that the mollusk resembles a worm. See *entry* under *siphon*, *Teredo*, *quahog*, and *Nyal*. (2) A similar siphon in some gastropods, extending from the anterior portion of the mantle over the head. See *entry* under *Siphonostoma*, 2. (3) The characteristic siphuncle, funnel, or infundibulum of cephalopods, formed from the mesopodium, and serving as an organ of locomotion by confining and directing the jet of water which is forced through it. See *siphuncle*. (4) A tubular or canal-like formation of the shell of any mollusk which covers or protects the soft siphon; especially, the siphuncle of a cephalopod, or the communication between the compartments of the shell. (b) In *Botany*, the canal or tube, a part or process of the tracheal disk, supposed to be a sense-organ. (c) In *Protozoa*, one of the tubes which traverse the septa of the interior of polythalamous tests, as the shells of foraminifera. (d) In *Entom.*, the suctorial mouth-parts or sucking-tube of some insects, as bees (*Siphonaptera*) and bugs (*Siphonota*). (e) In *Crustacea*, the suctorial mouth-parts of various parasitic forms. See *Siphonostoma*, 1. (f) In *Termes*, a spout-like process of the mouth of geophyren or siphonulacra worms. See *Gephyrea* and *Siphonulacra*. (g) In *Echinodermata*, a tubular formation connected with the alimentary canal of some sea-urchins.

3. [cap.] [NL.] In *couch.*, a genus of gastropods. Also *Sipho* (*Klein*, 1753; *Fabricius*, 1822) and *Sipho* (*Brown*, 1827). — 4. In *bot.*, one of the small peculiar cells surrounding the large elongated central cell in the frond of certain floridaceous algae. See *monosiphonous*, *polysiphonous*, *Polysiphonia*, *pericentral*. — 5. A siphon-bottle. — **Automatic siphon**, a siphon which is set in operation by an alternate vertical movement, by which means the liquid is forced little by little to the necessary height through a valve in the short arm. — **Siphon-filling apparatus**, an apparatus for filling siphon-bottles with aerated liquids. It holds the bottle, and by means of a lever opens the valve and permits the liquid to enter. It is usually provided with a screen to protect the operator from injury in case the bottle bursts. — **Siphon-hinge cartilage**. See *cartilage*. — **Württemberg siphon** (so called from its having been first used in that country), a siphon with both legs equal, and turned up at the extremities.

**siphon** (sī'fon), *v.* [*Siphon*, *n.*] *I. trans.* To convey, as water, by means of a siphon; transmit or remove by a siphon.



Water may be siphoned over obstacles which are less than 32 feet higher than the surface of the water.

Pop. Encey. (Imp. Dict.)

**II. intrins.** To pass or be conducted through a siphon.

On introducing the bent tube, a little of the zinc solution will first siphon over and sink to the bottom of the copper solution.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 376.

**siphonaceous** (sī'fō-nā'shius), *a.* [*< siphon + -aceous.*] In bot., possessing or characterized by siphons: applied to floridaceous algae. See *siphon*, 4.

**siphonage** (sī'fō-nā-jij), *n.* [*< siphon + -age.*] The action or operation of a siphon; specifically, the emptying of a siphon-formed trap, for example in a waste-pipe, by exhaustion of the pressure below, usually caused by a sudden flow of water in a connected pipe.

A perfect seal against siphonage and evaporation. Philadelphia Telegraph, XLI. 6.

**siphonal** (sī'fō-nāl), *a.* [*< siphon + -al.*] 1. Pertaining to or resembling a siphon.—2. In zool.: (a) Pertaining or relating to the siphon of mollusks, etc. (b) Marked by the siphon of a bivalve mollusk; pallial, as a sinus: as, the siphonal impression of the shell. (c) Bent into the form of a siphon, as the stomach of certain fishes, one arm of the siphon being the cardiac and the other the pyloric part.—Siphonal fasciole, in conch., a zone, differentiated by sculpture, which at its end forms the external boundary of the siphonal notch or groove.—Siphonal scar, in conch., the pallial sinus. See *pallial*, sinus, 2 (d), and cut under *sinupalliate*.

**Siphonaptera** (sī-fō-nāp'te-rā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), neut. pl. of \**siphonapterus*: see *siphonapterous*.] In Latreille's system of classification, an order of insects, the fleas, corresponding exactly to the family *Pulicidae*. The most advanced systematists, as Brauer and Packard, retain it as an order, and do not consider the group a mere family of *Diptera*. The metamorphoses are complete. The adults are wingless, with three to eleven-jointed antennae, long serrate mandibles, short maxillae, four-jointed maxillary and labial palps, distinct labrum, and no hypopharynx. The body is ovate and much compressed. There are only two simple eyes, and no compound eyes. The edges of the head and prothorax are armed with stout spines directed backward. The group is often called *Aphaniptera*. See cut under *flea*.

**siphonapterous** (sī-fō-nāp'te-rus), *a.* [*< NL. \*siphonapterus*, *< Gr. σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *ἀπτερος*, wingless: see *apterous*.] Siphonate and apterous, as a flea; having a sucking-tube and no wings; of or pertaining to the *Siphonaptera*.

**Siphonaria** (sī-fō-nā-ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Sowerby, 1824), *< Gr. σίφων*, a tube, pipe: see *siphon*.] 1. The typical genus of *Siphonariidae*, with a patelliform shell having a siphonal groove at one side.—2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

The *Siphonarias* have solid, conical shells, often overgrown with sea-weeds and millepores. . . . They are found on almost all tropical shores.

P. P. Carpenter, Lect. on Mollusca (1861), p. 82.

**Siphonariaceae** (sī-fō-nā-ri-ā'sē-jā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Siphonaria + -aceae*.] A family of gastropods: same as *Siphonariidae*.

**Siphonariidae** (sī'fō-nā-ri-ā-dō), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Siphonaria + -idae*.] A family of tenebrionid gastropods, typified by the genus *Siphonaria*. They have a broad bilobate head; eyes sessile on rounded lobes; and rudimentary branchiae, forming triangular folds of the thin membrane of the mantle. The shell is patelliform, having a subcentral apex and a horseshoe-shaped muscular impression divided on the right side by a deep siphonal groove. Nearly 100 species are known, from different parts of the world: they are most numerous on the shores of the Pacific. They live chiefly between tide-marks.

**siphonarioid** (sī-fō-nā-ri-oid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Siphonariidae*.

**II. n.** A gastropod of the family *Siphonariidae*.

**Siphonata** (sī-fō-nā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *siphonatus*: see *siphonate*.] 1. In entom., same as *Hemiptera*.—2. In conch., a division of lamellibranch or bivalve mollusks, containing those which have one or two siphons. Most bivalves are *Siphonata*, which include all the *Sinupalliate* and some of the *Integropalliate*; the families are very numerous. Also *Macrotrochida*, *Siphonata*, and *Siphonida*.

**siphonate** (sī'fō-nāt), *a.* [*< NL. siphonatus*, *< L. siphon(n-)*, a tube, pipe: see *siphon*.] In zool., provided with a siphon or siphons of any kind; siphoned. Specifically—(a) Having siphons, as a bivalve mollusk; of or pertaining to the *Siphonata*, 2; sinupalliate. (b) Having a siphon, as a cephalopod; infundibulate. (c) Having a siphon, as a bug; of or pertaining to the *Siphonata*, 1; hemipterous; rhynchote. (d) Forming or formed into a siphon; tubular; canalliculate; infundibuliform; siphonal. Also *siphonated*.

**siphonated** (sī'fō-nā-ted), *a.* [*< siphonate + -ed*.] Same as *siphonate*.

**siphon-barometer** (sī'fō-nā-rōm'e-tēr), *n.* A barometer in which the lower end of the tube is bent upward in the form of a siphon. In the

newest form the two legs of the siphon are separate tubes entering a cistern of mercury. By the turning of a screw in the cistern the mercury may be made to rise in both tubes, thereby giving surfaces of maximum convexity from which to determine the height of the mercury in each tube. See *barometer*.

**siphon-bottle** (sī'fōn-bet'l), *n.* A bottle for aerated waters, fitted with a long glass tube reaching nearly to the bottom and bent like a siphon at the outlet. When the tube is opened by pressing down a valve-lever, the liquid is forced out by the pressure of the gas on its surface. Also called *siphon*.

**siphon-condenser** (sī'fōn-kōn-dēns'r), *n.* A form of condenser involving the principle of the siphon, used with some condensing engines instead of the air-pump and the ordinary condenser.

**siphon-cup** (sī'fōn-kup), *n.* In mach., a form of lubricating apparatus in which the oil is led over the edge of the vessel by capillary action, ascending and descending in a cotton wick, and dropping on the part to be lubricated.

**Siphonææ** (sī-fō-nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< L. siphon(n-)*, a tube, pipe, + *-ææ*.] A small order of fresh-water algae, belonging to the newly constituted group *Multinucleatæ*, typified by the genus *Taucheria* (which see for characterization).

**siphoned** (sī'fōnd), *a.* [*< siphon + -ed*.] Having a siphon; siphonate: as, "tubular siphoned Orthoceras." Hyatt.

**siphonet** (sī'fōn-et), *n.* [*< siphon + -et*.] In entom., one of the two tubes on the upper surface of the abdomen of an aphid from which honeydew exudes; a honey-tube. Also called *siphunculus*.

**siphon-gage** (sī'fōn-gāj), *n.* See *gage*, 2.

**siphonia**, *n.* Plural of *siphonium*.

**siphonial** (sī-fō-ni-āl), *a.* [*< siphonium + -al*.] In ornith., pertaining to the siphonium; atmospheric.

**Siphoniata** (sī-fō-ni-ā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Siphonata*.] Same as *Siphonata*, 2.

**siphoniatic** (sī-fō-ni-āt), *a.* Same as *siphonatic*.

**siphonic** (sī-fō-nik), *a.* [*< siphon + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to a siphon.

A single reflecting surface is insufficient to separate the water entirely from the air, and a strong and long-continued siphonic action destroys its [the trap's] seal. Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III. 432.

**Siphonida** (sī-fōn-i-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< L. siphon(n-)*, a siphon, + *-ida*.] Same as *Siphonata*, 2.

**siphonifer** (sī-fōn-i-fēr), *n.* [NL. *siphonifer*, *< L. siphon(n-)*, a tube, pipe, + *ferro* = *E. bear*.] That which has a siphon; specifically, a member of the *Siphonifera*.

**Siphonifera** (sī-fō-nif'e-rā), *n. pl.* [NL. (F. siphonifères, D'Orbigny, 1826), neut. pl. of *siphonifer*: see *siphonifer*.] A division of cephalopods, corresponding to the *Tetrabranchiata*.

**siphoniferous** (sī-fō-nif'e-rus), *a.* [As *siphonifer + -ous*.] Having a siphon; siphonate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Siphonifera*.

**siphoniform** (sī'fōn-i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. siphon(n-)*, a tube, pipe, + *forma*, form.] Siphonate in form; having the shape of a siphon.

**siphonium** (sī-fō-ni-um), *n.*; *pl. siphonia* (-i). [NL., *< L. siphon(n-)*, a tube, pipe: see *siphon*.] In ornith., the atmosphere or air-bone which conveys air from the tympanic cavity to the pneumatic cavity of the mandible.

In some birds the air is conducted from the tympanum to the articular piece of the mandible by a special bony tube, the *siphonium*. Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 272.

**siphonless** (sī'fōn-less), *a.* [*< siphon + -less*.] Having no siphon; asiphonate.

**siphon-mouthed** (sī'fōn-moutht), *a.* Having a mouth fitted for sucking the juices of plants: specifically noting homopterous insects. See *siphonostomatous*.

**Siphonobranchiata** (sī'fō-nō-brang'ki-ā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *βράγχια*, gills, + *-ata*.] In De Blainville's classification (1825), the first order of his *Paracephalophora dioica*, containing the "families" *Siphonostomata*, *Entomostomata*, and *Angiostomata*, and contrasted with the order *Asiphonobranchiata*. See *Siphonochlamyda*.



Siphon-bottle.

**siphonobranchiate** (sī'fō-nō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Siphonobranchiata*; siphonostomatous; siphonochlamydate.

**II. n.** A member of the *Siphonobranchiata* or *Siphonostomata*, 2.

**Siphonochlamyda** (sī'fō-nō-klam'i-djā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *χλαμύς* (*chlāmús*), a short cloak.] A suborder of reptant azygobranchiate gastropods, having the mantle-margin siphonate. There are many families, all marine and mostly carnivorous, always with a spiral shell, which is usually operculate.

**siphonochlamydate** (sī'fō-nō-klam'i-dāt), *a.* [As *Siphonochlamyda* + *-ate*.] Having the mantle-margin drawn out into a trough, spout, or siphon, and accordingly a notched lip of the shell; of or pertaining to the *Siphonochlamyda*. There are many families, grouped as *tenuiglossate*, *tozoglousate*, and *rachiglossate*. The term is synonymous with *siphonostomatous* as applied to the shell.

**Siphonocladaceæ** (sī'fō-nō-kłā-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Siphonocladus + -aceæ*.] An order of very remarkable green algae, belonging to the class *Multinucleatæ*. They are inhabitants of warm and shallow seas, and are characterized by the thallus consisting of a single cell, which is often of very great size, exhibiting, in fact, the largest dimensions attained by the single cell in the whole vegetable kingdom. This cell is often much branched, and is differentiated into root-like and stem-like parts. The ordinary mode of reproduction seems to be by means of zoospores, which germinate directly without conjugation; but in many of the genera the mode of reproduction is not known. The group includes the *Caulerper*, *Valoniaceæ*, *Bryopsisidæ*, etc.

**siphonocladaceous** (sī'fō-nō-kłā-dā'shius), *a.* [*< Siphonocladaceæ + -ous*.] In bot., resembling or belonging to the *Siphonocladaceæ* or the genus *Siphonocladus*.

**Siphonocladus** (sī-fō-nōk-lā-dus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *κλάδος*, a branch.] A genus of algae, giving name to the order *Siphonocladaceæ*.

**Siphonognathidæ** (sī'fō-nog-nath'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Siphonognathus + -idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Siphonognathus*. The body is very long; the head is also elongate and its facial parts are produced into a tube; the dorsal fin has numerous flexible spines; the anal fin is moderate, and ventrals are wanting. Only one species is known, *S. argyropterus*, of King George Sound, Australia, which is related to the *Labridæ*, but differs in the characters specified. It is a rare fish.

**siphonognathoid** (sī-fō-nog-nā-thoid), *n.* and *a.* [*< Siphonognathus + -oid*.] I. *n.* A fish of the family *Siphonognathidæ*.

**II. a.** Of or relating to the *Siphonognathidæ*.

**Siphonognathus** (sī-fō-nog-nā-thus), *n.* [NL. (Richardson, 1857), *< Gr. σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In ichth., a genus of acanthopterygian fishes, characterized by the long sub-tubular mouth, and typical of the family *Siphonognathidæ*.

**Siphonophora**<sup>1</sup> (sī-fō-nof'ō-rjā), *n.* [NL. (Brandt, 1836), fem. sing. of \**siphonophorus*, *< Gr. σίφωνοφόρος*, carrying tubes, *< σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *-φόρος*, *< φέρειν* = *E. bear*.] 1. A genus of myriapods, typical of the unused family *Siphonophoridae*.—2. A notable genus of plant-lice (*Aphididæ*), erected by Koch in 1855, having long nectaries, and the antennæ usually longer than the body. It contains numerous species, many of which are common to Europe and America, as the grain plant-lice, *S. avenæ*, and the rose plant-lice, *S. rosæ*.

**Siphonophora**<sup>2</sup> (sī-fō-nof'ō-rjā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of \**siphonophorus*: see *Siphonophora*.] Oceanic hydrozoans, a subclass of *Hydrozoa* or an order of *Hydrocnusidæ*, containing free pelagic forms in which hydroid persons and sterile medusiform persons (in one family only the former) are united in colonies or aggregates under many special modifications, but definite and constant in each instance. The medusiform or sexual persons are usually only in the form of sporozooids, but sometimes are matured before they are set free from the colony. The structure is essentially a hollow stem or stock, budding into many different kinds of appendages, representing modified hydranths, hydroid persons, or undeveloped medusiforms. The appendages which a siphonophoran may or does have are the float, pneumatophore or pneumatocyst, which may be absent or replaced by an inflation of the whole stem, the somatocyst, as in the Portuguese man-of-war; the swimming-bell or nectocyst; the hydrophyllum, covering some of the other parts; the dactylozooid, or tentaculiform person; the gastrozooid or nutritive person, which may be highly differentiated into oral, pharyngeal, gastric, and basal parts, which latter may bear long tentacles; and the sexual persons, medusiform buds proper, or gonophores. The arrangement of these elements is very diverse in the different forms of the order. The *Siphonophora* are sometimes divided into two orders, *Calyptophora* and *Physophora*, or into four suborders. Recognized families are *Athyridæ*, *Apalmidæ*, *Apolemidiæ*, *Physophoridæ*, *Ilitophysidæ*, *Physaliidæ*, *Hippopodidæ*, *Monophyidæ*,



Siphonophora

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sipylite

*Diphyidra*, and *Velella*. See cuts under *hydrophyllum*, *Physalia*, *Lytranth*, *tentacular*, *Athyridia*, *gonoblastidium*, *gonophore*, and *nematocyst*.

**siphonophoran** (si-fō-nōf'ō-ran), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. Siphonophora* + *-an*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Siphonophora*.

*II. n.* A member of the subclass *Siphonophora*.

**siphonophore** (si-fō-nōf'ō-r), *n.* [*< NL. Siphonophora* + *-e*.] Same as *siphonophoran*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII, 261.

**siphonophorous** (si-fō-nōf'ō-rus), *a.* [*< NL. \*siphonophorus*: see *Siphonophora*.] Same as *siphonophoran*.

**siphonoplax** (si-fon'ō-plaks), *n.* [*< Gr. σίφων, a tube, pipe, + πλάξ, a tablet, plate.*] One of several calcareous plates behind the valves of certain pholads, which combine to form a tube around the siphons. See *Pholadidea*.

**siphonopod** (si-fon'ō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. σίφων, a tube, pipe, + ποδς (pod-) = E. foot.*] *I. a.* Having the foot converted into a siphon; having a tubular mesopodium; of or pertaining to the *Siphonopoda*.

*II. n.* A member of the *Siphonopoda*; a cephalopod.

**Siphonopoda** (si-fō-nop'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: see *siphonopod*.] *1.* The *Cephalopoda*, in an ordinary sense. When the pteropods are included with the cephalopods in one class, the latter constitute a branch or division, *Siphonopoda*, contrasted with *Pteropoda*. *E. H. Lankester*.

*2.* An order of cephalopodous mollusks, represented by the *Siphonodontellidae*. *O. Sars*.

**siphonopodous** (si-fō-nop'ō-dus), *a.* Same as *siphonopod*.

**siphonorrhine** (si-fon'ō-rin), *a.* [*< Gr. σίφων, a tube, pipe, + ρίς (ris-) = E. nose.*] Having tubular nostrils, as a petrel; tubularial.

**siphonorrhinian** (si-fō-nō-rin'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< siphonorrhine* + *-ian*.] *I. a.* Same as *siphonorrhine*.

*II. n.* A tube-nosed bird—that is, a bird of the petrel family.

**Siphonorrhis** (si-fon'ō-ris), *n.* [*NL.* (P. L. Sclater, 1861); see *siphonorrhine*.] A genus of American *Caprimulgidae* or goatsuckers, having tubular nostrils. The only species, *S. americana*, inhabits Jamaica.



*Siphonorrhis americana.*

**Siphonostoma** (si-fō-nōs'tō-mā), *n. pl.* In *zool.*, same as *Siphonostomata*.

**Siphonostomata** (si-fō-nōs'tō-mā-tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. *pl.* of *siphonostoma*: see *siphonostoma*.] *1.* In *Crustacea*: (*a*) In Latreille's classification, the second family of his *Pteropoda*, divided into *Caligidae* and *Lernaeidae*, the former of which is approximately equivalent to the modern order *Siphonostomata*, the latter to the *Lernaeoidea*. All are parasitic crustaceans. (*b*) An order of epizoic or parasitic crustaceans, having the thorax segmented, several pairs of limbs, three pairs of maxillipeds, and antennae. It corresponds to the *Caligidae* of Latreille. There are several families of these fish-lice. Also called *Siphonostoma*.—*2.* In *Mollusca*, a division of prosobranchiate gastropods, having the lip of the shell notched, emarginate, or tubular, for the protrusion of a respiratory siphon; contrasted with *Holastomata*. This formation of the shell is correlated with the development of the siphon (see *Siphonobranchiata*, *Siphonochlamyda*). In the Mainville's classification the *Siphonostomata* were one of three families into which he divided his *Siphonobranchiata*, contrasted with *Entomostomata* and *Angiostomata*, and included numerous genera of several modern families, as *Pleurotomaria*, *Turbinellidae*, *Columbellidae*, *Muriceidae*, and others. All these gastropods are marine, and most are carnivorous.



Red Whelk (*Fusus antiquum*), one of the *Siphonostomata*. *a*, branchial siphon; *b*, proboscis; *c*, operculum; *d*, *d*, tentacles; *f*, foot.

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**siphonostomatous** (si-fō-nōs'tō-mā-tus), *a.* [*< NL. siphonostomatus*, *< Gr. σίφων, a tube, pipe, + στέφα (stēfa-), mouth, front.*] Having a siphonate mouth, in any form; of or pertaining to the *Siphonostomata*, in any sense. Specifically—(*a*) Having a tubular or isthmous snout, as a pipe-fish. (*b*) Having mouth-parts fitted for sucking or holding on, as a fish-louse: opposed to *odontostomatous*. (*c*) Having the lip of the shell emarginate, as a shell-fish; not *holostomatous*. Also *siphonostomous*.

**siphonostome** (si-fō-nōs'tō-m), *n.* [*< NL. Siphonostoma*.] A siphonostomatous animal, as a fish, a fish-louse, or a shell-fish.

**siphonostomous** (si-fō-nōs'tō-mus), *a.* Same as *siphonostomatous*.

**siphon-pipe** (si-fōn-pīp), *n.* *1.* A pipe with a curve or bend, acting on the principle of the siphon, serving to conduct liquids over inequalities of ground.—*2.* In *conch.*, a siphon or siphon-tube.

**siphon-pump** (si-fōn-pūmp), *n.* A form of steam jet-pump placed at the lower end of a delivery-pipe, near the surface of the water to be raised, having also a short suction-pipe, and taking its steam at the bottom through a bent pipe or inverted siphon, which extends downward, and turns upward at its lower end to unite with the steam induction-port of the pump. Compare *ejector* and *injector*.

**siphon-recorder** (si-fōn-rē-kōr'dēr), *n.* An instrument, invented by Sir William Thomson, for recording messages sent through long telegraphic lines, as submarine cables. See *recorder*, *5*, and *telegraph*.

**siphon-shell** (si-fōn-shel), *n.* Any member of the *Siphonariidae*.

**siphon-slide** (si-fōn-slīd), *n.* In *microscopy*, a form of glass slide adapted for holding small aquatic animals or fish in the field of a microscope. It has a tank which is filled with water and is connected by means of rubber tubes with two bottles. On one bottle filled with water being placed above the slide, and the other below it, the tubes act as a siphon, and maintain a constant current through the tank.

**siphon-tube** (si-fōn-tūb), *n.* In *conch.*, a siphon or siphon-pipe.

**siphon-worm** (si-fōn-wērm), *n.* Any member of the *Sipunculidae*; a spoonworm.

**siphorhinal** (si-fō-rī-nāl), *a.* Same as *siphonorrhinic*.

**siphorhinian** (si-fō-rin'i-an), *a.* Same as *siphonorrhinian*.

**siphosome** (si-fō-sōm), *n.* [*< Gr. σίφων, a tube, pipe, + σῶμα, the body.*] The nutrient portion of a siphonophoran stoek. See *nectosome*.

**siphuncle** (si-fūng-kul), *n.* [*< L. siphunculus*, *L.L.* also *siphunculus*, dim. of *siphon* (v.), tube, pipe; see *siphon*.] In *zool.*: (*a*) A siphon; especially, the siphon or funnel of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, between the chambers of the shell which it connects. See cut under *Tetrabranchiata*. (*b*) In *entom.*, same as *nectary*. *2.* Also called *cornicle*, *honey-tube*, *siphon*, and *siphunculus*.

**siphuncled** (si-fūng-kul), *a.* [*< siphuncle* + *-ed*.] Having a siphuncle.

**siphuncular** (si-fūng-kū-lār), *a.* [*< L. siphunculus*, a little tube or pipe, + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to a siphuncle; siphuncular: as, the *siphuncular* pedicle of a pearly nautilus.

**siphunculate** (si-fūng-kū-lāt), *a.* [*< L. siphunculus* (see *siphuncle*) + *-ate*.] Having a siphuncle; siphuncled.

**siphunculated** (si-fūng-kū-lāt-ed), *a.* [*< siphunculate* + *-ed*.] Same as *siphunculate*.

**siphunculus** (si-fūng-kū-lus), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. siphunculus*, a little tube; see *siphuncle*.] *1.* Pl. *siphunculi* (-li). In *entom.*, a siphuncle.—*2.* [*cap.*] See *Sipunculus*. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.

**sipper** (sip'er), *n.* One who sips.

They are all sippers; . . . they look as they would not drink off two per-enth of bottle-ale amongst them.

*B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, III, 1.

**sippet** (sip'et), *n.* [*Formerly also sipit; early mod. E. syppeit; < sip or sop (with vowel-change as in sip) + -et.*] *1.* A little sip or sup.

In all her dinner she drinketh but once, and that is not pure wine, but water mixed with wine; in such a wise that with her sippets none may satisfy his appetite, and much less kill his thirst.

*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Helwiese, 1577), p. 98.

*2.* Anything soaked or dipped in a liquid before being eaten; a sop; especially, in the plural, bread cut into small pieces and served in milk or broth. In modern cookery the term is applied to small pieces of toasted or fried bread served with soup or with minced meat.

Put this bread in sippets for brovies.

*Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, II, 4.

Put then into him (a chub) a convenient quantity of the best butter you can get, with a little nutmeg grated into it, and sippets of white bread.

*I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 70.

*3.* A fragment; a bit.

What can you do with three or four fools in a dish, and a blockhead cut into sippets?

*Middleton and Rowley*, Spanish Gypsy, II, 1.

**sipple** (sip'l), *v.*; *prot.* and *pp.* *sippled*, *ppr.* *sippling*. [*Freq. of sip.*] *I. intrans.* To sip frequently; tipple.

A trick of sipping and thuplug. *Scott*, Antiquary, ix.

*II. trans.* To drink by sips.

From this tople he transferred his disquisitions to the verb drink, which he affirmed was improperly applied to the taking of coffee; inasmuch as people did not drink, but sip or sipple that liquor.

*Smollett*, Roderick Random, xlv. (*Davies*.)

**siprest**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cypress*.

**Sipunculacea** (si-pung-kū-lā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< L.L. sipunculus*, a little tube or siphon (see *Sipunculus*, *siphuncle*), + *-acea*.] The spoonworms, in a broad sense, as a group of echinoderms: synonymous with *Gephyrea*. *Brandt*, 1835.

**sipunculacean** (si-pung-kū-lā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sipunculacea*; sipunculoid; gephyrean.

*II. n.* A member of the *Sipunculacea*; a gephyrean worm.

**sipunculaceous** (si-pung-kū-lā'shi-us), *a.* Same as *sipunculacean*.

**Sipunculida** (si-pung-kū-li-dī), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Sipunculus* + *-ida*.] The spoonworms: so named by Loeckart in 1848 as an order of his class *Scydodermata*, contrasted with *Holothuria*.

**Sipunculidae** (si-pung-kū-li-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Sipunculus* + *-idae*.] *1.* The spoonworm proper, a restricted family of sipunculoid or gephyrean worms, typified by the genus *Sipunculus*, having a retractile tentaculiferous proboscis.—*2.* The *Sipunculoida* as a class of animals under a phylum *Gephyrea*. *E. H. Lankester*.

**sipunculiform** (si-pung-kū-li-form), *a.* [*< NL. Sipunculus*, *q. v.*, + *L. forma*, form.] Same as *sipunculoid*.

**sipunculoid** (si-pung-kū-li-oid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Sipunculus* + *-oid*.] *I. a.* Resembling a spoonworm; related or pertaining to the *Sipunculoida*: as, a *sipunculoid* gephyrean.

*II. n.* A member of the *Sipunculoida*.

**Sipunculoida** (si-pung-kū-loi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Sipunculus* + *-oidea*.] The spoonworms, in a broad sense, as a class of unmluse animals: synonymous with *Sipunculacea* and *Gephyrea*.

**Sipunculomorpha** (si-pung-kū-lō-mōr'fā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Sipunculus*, *q. v.*, + *Gr. μορφή, form, shape.*] The spoonworms as a subclass of *Gephyrea*, contrasted with *Echinomorpha*, and composed of two orders, *Sipunculina* and *Triapallina*.

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crystals, isomorphous with fergusonite, also massive, of a brownish-black color and resinous luster. It is found in Amherst county, Virginia.

**si quis** (sī kwis), *n.* [*si quis*, if any one, the first words of a formal notification or advertisement: *si*, if; *quis*, any one: see *who*.] A public notice; specifically, in the *Ch. of Eng.*, a notice publicly given in the parish church of a candidate for the diaconate or priesthood, announcing his intention to offer himself for ordination, and asking any one present to declare any impediment against his admission to orders. In the case of a bishop a public notice is affixed to the door of a church (Bow Church for the province of Canterbury).

See'st thou ever *si quis* patch'd on Paul's church door,  
To seek some vacant vicarage before?  
*Ep. Hall*, Satires, II. v.

*Mr. end is to paste up a si quis.*  
*Marston*, What you Will, III. (Nares.)

**si-quis** (sī kwis), *v. t.* [*si quis*, *n.*] To advertise or notify publicly. [Rare.]

I must excuse my departure to Theomachus, otherwise he may scold here and cry after me, and *Si quis* me in the next gazette. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 312. (Davies.)

**sir** (sēr), *n.* [*ME. sir, syr, ser*, pl. *sires, sercs, serys*, a shortened form, due to its unaccented use as a title, of *sire, syre* = *Icel. sira*, in mod. pron. *sera, sēra*, < *OE. sira*, master, sir, lord, in *F.* used in address to emperors and kings (= *Pr. sire, eyre* = *It. sere, sire, ser*), a weaker form of *OF. seure, seundra* (in acc. and hence nom. *seigneur, seür* = *Sp. señor* = *Pr. Pg. senhor* = *It. signor*, a lord, gentleman, in address *sir*, < *L. senior* (acc. *seniorem*), an elder, *ML. a chief, lord*: see *senior*. Cf. *sire, signor, seignior, señor*, etc.] 1. A master; lord; sovereign. The use of *sir* in this and the next sense is derived in part, if not wholly, from its use in address (def. 3); the regular form for these senses is *sire*. (See *sire*.) The Middle English forms cannot be discriminated in the plural.

Sole *sir* o' the world,  
I cannot project mine own cause so well  
To make it clear. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 120.

2. A person of rank or importance; a personage; a gentleman.

A nobler *sir* ne'er lived  
Twixt sky and ground.  
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 6. 145.

Here stalks one by a proud and spangled *sir*,  
That looks three handfuls higher than his foretop.  
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, III. 2.

3. Master; mister: a respectful and formal title of address, used formerly to men of superior rank, position, or age, and now to men of equal rank, or without regard to rank, as a mere term of address, without etymological significance. In emphatic assertions, threats, or reproaches the word takes meaning from the tone in which it is uttered. It was used sometimes formerly, and is still dialectally, in addressing women.

"What, *serys*!" he saith, "this goth not all a right."  
*Generiades* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1536.

And [Lot] scide, I prey *gaw, syres*, bowllth down into the  
hows of gaur child, and dwellith there.  
*Wyclif*, Gen. xix. 2.

My noble girls! Ah, women, women, look,  
Our lamp is spent, it's out! I! Good *sir*, take heart.  
*Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 16. 84.

*Perd.* Whence come you, *sir*?  
*San.* From stealing myself, *sir*.

*Solo.* From playing with fenceers, *sir*; and they have  
beat him out of his clothes, *sir*.

*Middleton and Rowley*, Spanish Gypsy, II. 2.

She had nothing ethereal about her. No, *sir*; she was  
of the earth earthly.  
*Thackeray*, Fitz-Boodle Papers, Dorothea.

Specifically—(a) [*cap.*] A title of honor prefixed to the  
Christian names of knights and barons, and formerly  
applied also to those of higher rank, as the king; it was  
also prefixed occasionally to the title of rank itself: as,  
*Sir King*; *Sir Kulchit*; *Sir Herald*.

*Sir* Edward, comtyme Kyng of England, our fader.  
*Arnold's Chron.*, p. 31.

But, *Sir*, is this the way to recover your Father's Favour?  
Why, *Sir* Sampson will be irreconcilable.  
*Congreve*, Love for Love, I. 1.

*Sir* King, there be but two old men that know.  
*Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

(b) Formerly, a title of a bachelor of arts; hence, a title  
given to a clergyman; also, a clergyman.

*Sir*. A title formerly applied to priests and curates in  
general, for this reason: dominus, the academic title of  
a bachelor of arts, was usually rendered by *sir* in English  
at the universities. So that a bachelor, who in the books  
stood Dominus Brown, was in conversation called *Sir*  
Brown. . . . Therefore, as most clerical persons had taken  
that first degree, it became usual to style them *Sir*.

*Nares*.  
And xxvj Day of August Decessyd *Syr* Thomas Toppe,  
a prest of the west countre.  
*Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 56.

I prithee, put on this gown and this beard; make him  
believe thou art *Sir* Topas the curate.  
*Shak.*, T. N., iv. 2. 2.

Voted, Sept. 6th, 1703, "that *Sir* Sewall, B. A., be the  
Instructor in the Hebrew and other learned languages for  
three years."  
*Peirce*, Hist. Harv. Univ., p. 234.

**Sir John**, a priest; a clergyman.

Instead of a faithful and painful teacher, they hire a *Sir*  
*John*, which hath better skill in playing at tables . . .  
than in God's word. *Latimer*.

**Sir John Barleycorn**. See *barleycorn*.—*Sir Roger* de  
Coverley. Same as *Roger de Coverley*.

**sir** (sēr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sirred*, ppr. *sirring*.  
[< *sir*, *n.*] *I. trans.* To address as "*sir*."

My brother and sister Mr. Solmes'd him and *Sirr'd* him  
up at every word.

*Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, I. 47. (Davies.)

**II. intrans.** To use the word *sir*.

Oh! It looks ill  
When delicate tongues disclaim all terms of kin,  
*Sir-ing* and *Madam-ing*. *Southey*, To Margaret Hill.

**sirballi** (sir-a-bal'i), *n.* [*S. Amer.*] A fragrant  
timber from British Guiana, the product of an  
unidentified tree.

**siraskier**, *n.* Same as *seraskier*.

**sircar** (sēr-kär'), *n.* [Also *sirkar, circar, cercar*;  
< *Hind. sarkār*, < *Pers. sarkār*, head of affairs,  
superintendent, chief, < *ser, sar*, the head, + *kār*  
= *Skt. kara*, action, work, business. Cf. *sir-  
dar*.] In India: (a) The supreme authority;  
the government. (b) The master; the head of  
a domestic establishment. (c) A servant who  
keeps account of the household expenses and  
makes purchases for the family; a house-stew-  
ard; in merchants' offices, a native accountant  
or clerk. (d) A division of a province: used  
chiefly in the phrase *the Northern Sircars*, a  
former division of the Madras Presidency.

**sirdar** (sēr-där'), *n.* [Also *sardar*; < *Hind. sar-  
dār*, < *Pers. sardār*, a leader, chief, commander,  
< *ser, sar*, a head, chief, + *-dār*, holding, keep-  
ing, possessing. Cf. *sircar*.] In India: (a) A  
chief or military officer; a person in command  
or authority.

As there are many Janizaries about the country on their  
little estates, they are governed by a *sardar* in every cas-  
telle, and are subject only to their own body.  
*Poore*, Description of the East, II. 1. 267.

(b) Same as *sirdar-bearer*.

A close palkee, with a passenger; the bearers . . . trot-  
ting to a jerking ditty which the *sirdar*, or leader, is im-  
provising. *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 265.

**sirdar-bearer** (sēr-där'bü-är'), *n.* In India,  
originally, the chief or leader of the bearers of  
a palanquin, who took the orders of the master;  
hence, a head servant, sometimes a kind of head  
waiter, sometimes a valet or body-servant.

**sire** (sir), *n.* [*ME. sire, syre* = *Sp. Pg. sire* =  
*G. Dan. Sw. sire*, < *OF. sire*, master, lord, *sir*,  
*sire*, lord (used in addressing a sovereign), < *L. senior*,  
an elder, *ML. a chief, lord, orig. adj.*,  
elder, compar. of *senex*, old: see *senior*. Cf. *sir*.]  
1. A master; a lord; hence, a personage of  
importance; an esquire; a gentleman.

Ther rede I wel he wol be lord nnd *sire*.  
*Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 12.

One *sire* in his se about the seene steris  
Sawe the many myseheyns that these men dede.  
*Richard the Reddeles*, III. 352.

2. Master; lord; my lord: a respectful and formal  
title of address, used formerly to men of  
superior rank, position, or age, especially to a  
prince. (See *sir*.) *Sire* is or has been in pre-  
sent or recent use only in addressing a king or  
other sovereign prince.

Thence to the court he past; there told the King, . . .  
And added "*Sire*, my liege, so much I learnt."  
*Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. The master of a house; Goodman; husband.

Upon a nyght Jaukin, that was our *sire*,  
Redde on his book, as he sat by the fire.  
*Chaucer*, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 713.

The only exception known to me is art. vi. in the Statuts  
des Poulailleurs de Paris: "The wife of a poulterer may  
carry on the said mystery after the death of her husband,  
quite as freely as if her *sire* was alive; and if she marries a  
man not of the mystery, and wishes to carry it on, she must  
buy the right of carrying on the mystery."  
*English Guilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. cxxiii., note.

4. An old person; an elder.

He was an aged *sire*, all hory gray:  
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 5.

That bearded, staff-supported *Sire* . . .  
That Old Man, stolidous to expound  
The spectacle, is mounting high  
To days of dim antiquity.  
*Wardour*, White Doe of Rylstone, I.

5. A father; an ancestor; a progenitor: used  
also in composition: as, *grandsire*; *great-grand-  
sire*.

Lewde wrecche, wel bysemilthe thi *sire* sonne to wedde  
me!  
*Gesta Romanorum* (ed. Herrtage), p. 124.

He, but a duke, would have his son a king,  
And raise his issue, like n loving *sire*.  
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., II. 2. 22.

Sons, *sires*, and *grandsires*, all will wear the bays.  
*Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. 1. 171.

6. The male parent of a beast: used especially  
of stallions, but also of bulls, dogs, and other  
domestic animals: generally with *dam* as the  
female parent.

The *sires* were well selected, and the growing animals  
were not subjected to the fearful setbacks attendant on  
passing a winter on the cold plains.  
*The Century*, XXXVII. 334.

7. A breed; a growth: as, a good *sire* of pigs,  
or of cabbages. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

**sire** (sir), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sired*, ppr. *siring*.  
[< *sire*, *n.*] To beget; procreate: used now  
chiefly of beasts, and especially of stallions.

Cowards father cowards, and base things *sire* base.  
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2. 26.

**siredon** (sī-rē'dŏn), *n.* [*NL. (Wagler)*, < *LL. si-  
redon*, in pl. *siredones*, < *Gr. σειρόν*, a late col-  
lateral form of *σειρήν*, a siren: see *siren*.] A  
larval salamander; a urodele batrachian with  
gills, which may subsequently be lost: original-  
ly applied to the Mexican axolotl, the larval or  
gilled form of *Amblystoma mexicana*, under the  
impression that it was a distinct genus. See  
cut under *axolotl*.

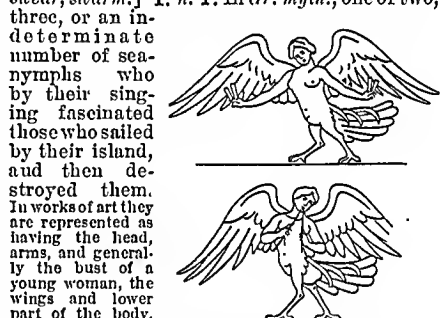
**sireless** (sir'les), *a.* [*< sire* + *-less*.] 1. With-  
out a sire; fatherless.

That Mother-Maid,  
Who *Sire-less* bore her *Sire*, yet ever-Maid.  
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, III. 33.

2. Ungenerative; unprocreative; unproductive.

The Plant is leaf-less, branch-less, void of fruit;  
The Beast is lust-less, sex-less, *sire-less*, mute.  
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., Eden.

**siren** (sir'en), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also  
*syren, sirene*; < *ME. sirene, syrene*, also *sercin*,  
*sercyn*, < *OF. sercine*, *F. sirene* = *Pr. serena* =  
*Sp. sirena* = *Pg. serca, sercia* = *It. sirena, serena*  
= *D. sireen* = *G. Dan. sirene* = *Sw. siren*, < *L. siren*,  
*ML. also sirena and serena* (by confusion  
with *L. serena*, fem. of *serenus*, serene), < *Gr. σειρήν*,  
a siren; formerly supposed to mean  
'entangler,' < *σειρά*, a cord; but prob. akin to  
*σείρις*, a pipe (see *syringe*), *Skt. √ svar*, sound,  
praise (> *svara*, a sound, voice, etc.), and *E. sycar*,  
*swarm*.] *I. n. 1.* In *Gr. myth.*, one of two,  
three, or an in-  
determinate  
number of sea-  
nymphs who  
by their sing-  
ing fascinated  
those who sailed  
by their island,  
and then de-  
stroyed them.  
In works of art they  
are represented as  
having the head,  
arms, and general-  
ly the bust of a  
young woman, the  
wings and lower  
part of the body,  
or sometimes only  
the feet, of a bird.  
In Attic usage they  
are familiar as god-  
desses of the grave, personifying the expression of regret  
and lamentation for the dead. See *Harpies* monument (under  
*harpies*), and compare cut under *emblem*.



Sirens.—From a Greek funeral marble  
in Chios. (From Mittheilungen der Ger-  
man Institute in Athens.)

Next where the *sirens* dwell you plough the seas!  
Their song is death, and makes destruction please.  
*W. Broomie*, in *Pope's Odyssey*, xii. 51.

2. A mermaid.

Though we mermaydens clepe hem here  
In English, as is oure usance,  
Men clepen hem *sercyns* in France.  
*Rom. of the Rose*, I. 634.

Over-against the creeke Præstnum, there is Leuceasia,  
called so of a mermaid or *sirene* there buried.  
*Holland*, tr. of Pliny, III. 7.

3. A charming, alluring, or enticing woman; a  
woman dangerous from her arts of fascination.

This Semiramis, this nymph,  
This *siren*, that will charm Rome's Saturnine.  
*Shak.*, Tit. And., II. 1. 23.

4. One who sings sweetly.

In deep of night . . . then listen I  
To the celestial *sirens'* harmony.  
*Milton*, Arcades, l. 63.

5. A fabulous creature having the form of a  
winged serpent.

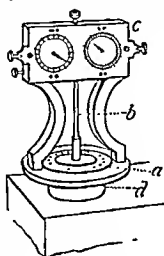
Ther be also in some places of arabye serpents named  
*sirenes*, that ronne faster than an horse, & haue wynges to  
fle.  
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 238.

6. In *herpet.*: (a) Any member of the *Sirenidae*.  
(b) [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A Linnæan genus of amphibi-  
ans, now restricted as the type of the family *Sire-  
nidae*. Also *Sirene*.—7. One of the *Sirenidae*, as the  
manatee, dugong, halibore, or sea-cow; any *sire-  
nian*.—8. An acoustical instrument consisting  
essentially of a wooden or metallic disk, pierced



with holes equidistantly arranged in a circle, which can be revolved over a jet of compressed

air or steam so as to produce periodic puffs. When the revolutions are rapid enough, the puffs coalesce into a musical tone. The revolution of the disk is effected either by a motor of some kind, or by setting the holes at an oblique angle so that the impact of the jet shall do the work. In the more complicated forms of the instrument two or more tones can be produced at once, either by having two or more concentric circles of holes in the same disk, or by two separate disks: the latter form is called a *double siren*. The number of revolutions required to produce a given tone can be counted and exhibited in various ways; and the application of the instrument in acoustical experiments and demonstrations is wide. In the cut a is a perforated disk made to revolve by the pressure of the air forced from the bellows beneath through *d*; *b*, vertical shaft revolving with the disk, and, by means of a pair of cog-wheels in the box *c*, turning the two index-hands on their respective dial-plates, and thus registering the number of revolutions made during the time of observation. Very large sirens are sometimes made for use as fog-signals, the sound being conveyed seaward in a large trumpet-shaped tube called a *fog-horn*, a name also given to the whole arrangement. See *fog-horn*. Also *sirene*.



Siren.

9. An apparatus for testing woods and metals to ascertain their sonorous qualities. *E. H. Knight*.—10. In *her.*, the representation of a mermaid, used as a bearing.

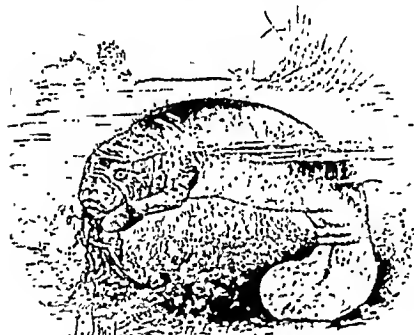
II. *a*. Pertaining to or characteristic of a siren; dangerously alluring; fascinating; bewitching.

What potions have I drunk of Siren tears,  
Dis'f'd from limbeck's fowl as hell within!  
Shak., *Sonnets*, cxi.  
And still false-warbling in his cheated ear,  
Her Siren voice enchanting draws him on.  
Thomson, *Spring*, l. 301.

**sirene** (sī-rēn'), *n*. [*F. sirene*, a siren: see *siren*.] Same as *siren*, 8.

**Sirene** (sī-rē-nō), *n*. [*NL. (Oken, 1816): see siren*.] In *zool.*, same as *Siren*, 6 (*b*).

**Sirenia** (sī-rē-ni-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL., < L. siren*, a siren; see *siren*.] The sirenian mammals or so-called borhivoros cetaceans, an order of educebilian placental *Mammalia*, having the body fish-like in form, with the hind limbs and pelvis more or less completely atrophied, and the body ending in a horizontal expansive tail, either rounded or like the flukes of a cetacean.

American Manatee (*Manatus americanus*), one of the *Sirenia*.

The brain is small and particularly narrow. The petiole and tympanic bones are ankylosed together, but not with the squamosal; the foramen magnum is posterior, directed somewhat downward; the lower jaw has a well-developed ascending ramus, a coronoid process, and an ordinary transverse condyle; and the teeth are molariform, adapted to chew herbage. The neck is moderate, and the axis has an odontoid process. The fore limbs are moderately developed, with a flexure at the elbow; the carpal, metacarpal, and phalangeal bones are directly articulated and of normal number. There are two mammae, pectoral. The heart is deeply fissured between the ventricles. (See first cut under *heart*.) In nearly all the above characters the *Sirenia* are contrasted with the *Cetacea*, which they resemble, and with which they were formerly classed as *Cetaceen herbivora*. They are large or huge animals, and negatively aquatic animals, inhabiting the sea-shores, bays, and estuaries of various countries, never going out to sea like cetaceans, nor ascending rivers far. They feed entirely on aquatic vegetation. There are only two living genera, *Manatus* and *Halicore*, the manatees and dugongs, representing two families, *Manatidae* and *Halicoridae*. The sea-cow, *Rhyina stelleri*, recently extinct, represents a third family, *Rhyinidae*. There are several other extinct genera, some of them constituting the family *Halitheriidae*. See the technical names, and cuts under *dugong* and *Rhyina*.

**sirenian** (sī-rē-ni-an), *a*. [*L. sirenianus*, of the sirens, < *siren*, siren: see *siren*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a siren.

Alas! thy sweet perfidious voice betrays  
His wanton cars with thy Sirenian baits.  
Quarles, *Emblems*, II. 8.

**sirenian** (sī-rē-ni-an), *a* and *n*. [*NL. Sirenian + -an*.] I. *a*. Pertaining to the *Sirenian*, or having their characters.

II. *n*. A member of the *Sirenian*, as a manatee, dugong, or sea-cow.

**sirenical** (sī-rē-ni-kal), *a*. [Formerly also *syrenicall*; < *siren* + *-ic*.] I. Of or pertaining to a siren; sirenian. Heywood, *Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 547. [Rare.]—2. Resembling or having the characters of a siren. [Rare.]

Here's a couple of sirenical rascals shall enchant ye:  
what shall they sing, my good lord?  
Marston, *Malcontent*, III. 2.

**Sirenidae** (sī-rē-ni-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Siren + -idae*.] I. In *herpet.*, a family of gradient or tailed amphibians, typified by the genus *Siren*, with external gills persistent throughout life, maxillaries absent, intermaxillaries and mandible toothless, palatines and pterygoids undeveloped, and orbitosphenoideals large, anterior, and forming part of the palato. It contains only two species, both confined to the southern United States, the *Siren hercynia*, extending up into North Carolina and southern Illinois, and the *Pseudobranchius striatus*, found only in Georgia. They are popularly known as mud-eels. 2. In *ichth.*, a family of dipnoous fishes: same as *Sirenoidei*, and including *Lepidosteidae* and *Ceratodontidae*. Günther, *Study of Fishes*, p. 355.

**sirenize** (sī-rē-ni-zē), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sirenized*, pp. *sirenizing*. [*< siren + -ize*.] To play the siren; use the arts of a siren as a lure to injury or destruction. Blount, *Glossographia*. [Rare.]

**sirenoid** (sī-rē-ni-oid), *a* and *n*. [*< Siren + -oid*.] I. *a*. 1. In *herpet.*, resembling or related to the genus *Siren*.—2. In *ichth.*, of or pertaining to the *Sirenoidei*.

II. *n*. A dipnoan fish of the group *Sirenoidei*.

**Sirenoidea** (sī-rē-ni-ō-ē-ā), *n. pl.* Same as *Sirenoidei*.

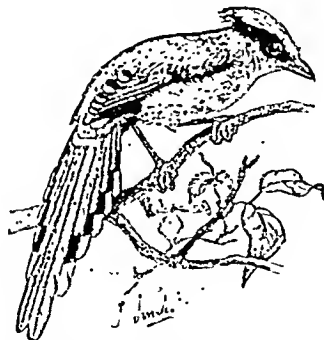
**Sirenoidei** (sī-rē-ni-ō-ē-i), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. siren, a siren, + eidos, form*.] A group of fishes, typified by the genus *Lepidosteus*, to which various values have been given. (a) A family of dipnoans: same as *Lepidosteidae*. Günther. (b) An order of dipnoans, including the family *Sirenoidei* or *Lepidosteidae*, etc.

**sireny** (sī-rē-ni), *n*. [Formerly *syrenic*; < *siren* + *-y*.] The arts and practices of a siren; fatal allurements.

Rowze up the watch, hullo! with world's *Sireny*.  
Touneur, *Transformed Metemorphosis*, st. 36.

**Sirex** (sī-rēks), *n*. [*NL. (Linnaeus, 1767): < Gr. scirp, a siren, a wasp*.] See *Uacrus*.

**sirgang** (sēr-gang), *n*. [*E. Ind.*] The so-called green jackdaw of Asia, *Cissa sinensis*. The sirgang inhabits the southeastern Himalayan region, and thence through Burma to Tenasserim, and has occasioned much literature. It was originally described and figured by French ornithologists as a roller, whence its earliest technical name, *Corvus chinensis* of Boddaert (1753), with the English synonym *Chinese roller* of Latham. These terms being overlooked, the bird was renamed *Corvus sinensis* by Shaw, and the genus *Cissa* (later spelled *Killa*) was founded upon it by Bole in 1826, since which time it has mostly been called *Cissa sinensis*, sometimes *C. speciosa*.

Sirgang (*Cissa sinensis*).

*osa*. It is 15½ inches long, the wing 6, the tail 7 to 8; the head is fully crested; the bill and feet are coral-red. The fresh-molted plumage in life is a lovely green, but has the peculiarity of soon changing to verdigris-blue, as it does also in stuffed specimens, particularly if exposed to the light. This green or blue is varied with a black fillet encircling the head, with white tips and black subterminal bars on the tail-feathers and inner quill-feathers, and with bright sanguine red on the wings, which easily fades to a dull reddish-brown. A variety of the sirgang found in Sumatra is called *C. minor*; other species of the same genus are the *Ceylonese C. ornata* and the Japanese *C. thalassina*.

**Sirian** (sī-rī-an), *a*. [*< Sirius + -an*.] Of or pertaining to Sirius.

Free from the fervor of the Sirian star.

Beau. and *Fl.*, Philaster, v. 3.

**siriasis** (sī-rī-ā-sis), *n*. [*NL., < L. siriasis, < Gr. siriasis, a disease produced by the heat of the sun, < siria, be hot and scorching, < sirios, hot, scorching: see Sirius*.] 1. Sunstroke; coup de soleil.—2. Exposure to the sun for medical purposes; a sun-bath; insolation. Also called *heliotherapy*.

**Siricidae** (sī-ris-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Horrich-Schaeffer, 1840): < Sirex (Siric-) + -idae*.] See *Uroceridae*.

**siringa** (sī-ring'-gā), *n*. Same as *seringa*.—*Siringa-oil*. See *oil*.

**siringet**, *n*. An obsolete spelling of *syringe*.

**siri-oil** (sī-rī-oil), *n*. Lemon-grass oil. See *lemon-grass*.

**sirippet**, *n*. A Middle English form of *syrup*.

**sis** (sī-ris), *n*. [*E. Ind.*] One of several trees of the genus *Albizia*, especially *A. Lebeck* (*Acacia speciosa*, etc.), of tropical Asia and Africa, sometimes called the *sis-acacia*. It is a shade and ornamental tree, and yields siris-gum. The pink sis is *A. julibrissin*, the silk-tree, which is also ornamental, and has a dark-brown mottled and shining wood, used in making furniture. See *safed-sis*.—**Siris-gum**, the exudation of the *sis-acacia*, employed to adulterate gum arabic and serviceable for many common purposes, as in some calico-printing.

**siritch** (sī-rī-eh), *n*. [*Ar. siraj, oil of sesame*.] Oil of sesamum. See *oil*.

**Sirius** (sī-rī-us), *n*. [*< L. Sirius, < Gr. Sirius, the dog-star, also sometimes applied to the stars generally, and to the sun (cf. siris, the sun, in Suidas); said to be < sirios, hot, scorching (an adj. of doubtful status)*.] A very white star, the brightest in the heavens, more than half a magnitude brighter than Canopus, the next brightest; the dog-star. Its magnitude is —1.4. It is situated in the mouth of the Dog.

**sirkar**, *n*. See *sircar*.

**sirloin** (sēr-loin), *n*. [Formerly and prop. *surloin*, earlier *surloyn*, *surloyne*; < *F. surloine, surlogne*, a sirloin, < *sur* (< *L. super*), over, + *longe, lagne*, loin: see *sur* and *loin*.] The story that the sirloin received its name because it was knighted as "Sir Loin" by King James I., though evidently a humorous invention suggested by the erroneous spelling *sirloin* for *surloin*, has been gravely accepted by many as an actual fact.] The loin, or upper part of the loin, of beef, or part covering either kidney.

And after evensong he went agayn to Christeschirche, and delivered Master Goodneston a ribbe of beef and a sirloin for young monks.

Documents of date 25 Henry VIII., quoted in [N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 355.]

Let Plutus go! No, let me return again to onions and pense-porridge then, and never be acquainted with the happiness of a sirloin of roast-beef.

*Indoloph*, *Iley for Non-jesty*, II. 2.

**sirlyt**, *a*. An obsolete form of *surly*.

**sirmark** (sēr-märk), *n*. See *sirmark*.

**sirname**, *n*. An obsolete form of *surname*.

**Siro** (sī-rō), *n*. [*NL. (Latreille, 1804)*, said to be derived (in some allusion not known) < *Gr. sirios, a pit, pitfall: see silo*.] The typical genus of *Sironidae*. Two species inhabit Europe, one the Philippines, and another (undescribed) is found in the United States. Also called *Cyphophthalmus*.

**siroc** (sī-rok), *n*. [*< F. siroc, < It. sirocco: see sirocco*.] Same as *sirocco*. [Rare.]

Stream could not so perversely wind  
But corn of Guy's was there to grind;  
The siroc found it on its way,  
To speed his sails, to dry his hay.

Emerson, *Guy*.

**sirocco** (sī-rok'-ō), *n*. [Formerly also *seirocco*, also sometimes *siroc*; = *G. sirocco, sirokka* = *Sw. Dan. siracco* = *F. sirocco, siroc*, formerly also *siroc* = *Pr. siroc, < It. siracca, earlier scirocco, seirocca* = *Sp. siroco, Jaloque, xalogue* (cf. also *siroc*) = *Pg. xaroco, xarauco* = *Pr. siroc* = *OF. sicloc, seloc*; also with the *Ar. article* (*Ar. ash-sharg*) *Pr. eyssiroc, issalat* = *OF. yseloc*, the southeast wind, < *Ar. sharg, east*; cf. *shargi*, eastern (> prob. *Sp. xirque*, above). From the same source are *Saracen, sarsnet*, etc. The mod. *Ar. shclük, shclüg*, sirocco, is a reflex of the

Siro (*Cyphophthalmus*).  
(Hair-line shows natural size.)



European word.] The Italian name for a south-east wind. Two distinct classes of Italian winds are included by the term. One is a warm, humid, sultry wind accompanied by rain. This is the characteristic wind on the east side of an area of low pressure, and prevails mainly during the winter season. The other type of sirocco—that to which the term is generally applied in English usage—is a hot, dry, dust-laden wind blowing from the high land of Africa to the coasts of Malta, Sicily, and Naples. During its prevalence the sky is covered with a dense haze, persons suffer from extreme lassitude, and vegetation is parched and burned. No month is free from it, but it is most frequent in the spring. Its direction varies from southeast to southwest.

Portly rush the Levant and the Ponent winds,  
Luras and Zephyr, with their lateral noise,  
Sirocco and Libeccio. Milton, P. L., x. 700.

**sirogonimium** (si'rō-gō-nim'i-um), *n.*: pl. *sirogonimia* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *σείρα*, a cord, + NL. *gonimium*.] In *Lichenol.*, a gonimium which is sertonemoid or sirosiphonoid and truncated: it is characteristic of the family *Ephebaccei*. See *gonidium*, 3.

**Sisoridae** (si-sor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Siro* (-u) + *-idae*.] A family of tracheate arachnids of the order *Phalangida* or *Opiliones*. They have an oval flattened body, comparatively short legs, very long three-jointed chelicerae, and stalked eyes situated far apart on each side of the head. The family is typified by the genus *Siro*, and is synonymous with *Cyphophthalmidae*. The species are of small size and resemble mites.

**sirop** (sir'op), *n.* 1. A former spelling of *syrop*.  
—2. One of the kettles used in the open-kettle process of sugar-making. [Southern U. S.]

The cane-juice . . . In the course of the boiling is ladled successively into the others [kettles], called, in order, "the prop," or "proy," "the lambeau," "the sirop," and "the battery." The Century, XXXV. 110.

**Sirosiphon** (si-rō-si'fōn), *n.* [NL. (Kützinger, 1843), < Gr. *σείρα*, a cord, + *σείφω*, a tube: see *siphon*.] A genus of fresh-water alga, of the class *Cyanophyceae* and order or section *Sirosiphonales*. The cells of the filaments are in one, two, or many series, by lateral division or multiplication. The younger forms have one or two series; the older ones often six to ten. The cells are surrounded by a distinct membrane, which is very prominent in the older filaments. Some of the species partake largely of the nature of lichens.

**sirosiphonaceous** (si-rō-si'fō-nā'shi-us), *a.* [*Sirosiphon* + *-aceous*.] In bot., same as *sirosiphonoid*.

**Sirosiphonae** (si'rō-si'fō-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sirosiphon* + *-ae*.] An order, or according to some a section, of fresh-water alga, of the class *Cyanophyceae*. It takes its name from the genus *Sirosiphon*, which has filaments destitute of a hair-point, and trichomes enclosed in a sheath, profusely branched. The division of the cells takes place in a line parallel with the sides as well as transversely.

**sirosiphonoid** (si-rō-si'fō-noid), *a.* [*Sirosiphon* + *-oid*.] In bot., resembling or belonging to the genus *Sirosiphon* or the *Sirosiphonaceae*.

**Sirphus**, *n.* See *Syrphus*.

**sirple** (sir'pl), *r. t. and i.*; pret. and pp. *sirpled*, ppr. *sirpling*. [Appar. a var. of *sipple*.] To sipple. Brockett; Jamieson. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**sirrah** (sir'ā), *n.* [Formerly also *sirra*, *sirrho*, *serrha* (the last form being indicated also by the pron. "sar'ra" given by Walker and other authorities); appar. an extension of *sir*, or a modified form, in address, of the orig. dissyllable *sire* (not < Icel. *sira*, *sir*, now used, like *sirrah*, in contempt): see *sir*, *sir*.] A word of address, generally equivalent to "fellow," or to "sir" with an angry or contemptuous force. Now obsolete or archaic, it was formerly applied sometimes to children in a kind of playfulness, or to male servants in haughtiness, and sometimes also to females.

*Serrha*, heus, lo. Lewis, Manly. Vocab., col. 1, l. 6.

*Sirra*, a contemptuous word, ironically compounded of *Sir* and *a*, *ha*, as much to say, *ah sir* or *sir boy*, &c. Minshew.

*Sirrah* Iran, go. Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 220.

Page, boy, and *sirrah*: these are all my titles. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, II. 1.

Guess how the Goddess greets her Son:  
Come hither, *Sirrah*; no, begone. Prior, Cupid and Ganymede.

**sir-reverence** (sir-rev'er-ens), *n.* [A corruption of *save-reverence*, a translation or transfer of L. *salvā reverentiā*, reverence or decency being safe, i. e. preserved or regarded: *salvā*, fem. abl. of *salvus*, safe; *reverentiā*, abl. of *reverentia*, reverence: see *safe* and *reverence*.] Same as *save* or *saving your reverence* (which see, under *reverence*), used as a noun. See *save-reverence*.

And, sir, *sir-reverence* of your manhood and gentry, I have brought home such money as you lent me. Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lord, and Eng.

A very reverent body; ay, such a one as a man may not speak of without he say "Sir-reverence." Shak., C. of E., III. 2. 93.

The mess  
And half of suitors that attend to usher  
Their love's *sir-reverence* to your daughter, wait,  
With one consent, which can best please her eye  
In offering at a dance.

Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, iii. 1.

Marry, out upon him! *sir-reverence* of your mistress-ship. Middleton, Michaelmas Term, ii. 8.

**sirt**, *n.* See *syrt*.

**sirup**, *n.* See *syrop*, etc.

**sirvente** (sir-vont'), *n.* [*F. sirvente*, < Pr. *serventes*, *serventes* (= OF. *serventois* = Sp. *serventesio* = It. *serventesce*), a song (see *doct.*), < *servir*, serve: see *serrel*, and cf. *servant*.] In music, a service-song (so called in distinction from a love-song), a kind of song composed by the trouvères and troubadours of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, usually to satirize the faults and vices of the great and of the society of their day. With the satire religious or love poetry was often mingled, forming curious contrasts. There were also political *sirventes*, such as those of the warrior poet Bertrand de Born, Viscount of Limetort in Périgord, who moved peoples to strife, scattered his enemies, or expressed his emotions in verse of strange energy and consummate skill.

The stream of time, in which so many more precious things have been submerged, has brought down to us some few *sirventes* or satiric lays that entitle Richard [I.] to the name of a trouvère.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 123.

**sis**, *sis*<sup>2</sup> (sis), *n.* [Also in dim. *sissy*; a general use of the fem. name *Sis*, *Siss*, formerly also *Cis*, *Sys*, < ME. "Cisse, Cesse, an abbr. of Cicely, ME. "Cecile, Sissille, Cecile, Sissille (also Cecilia), < OF. *Cecile*, a fem. name made familiar in England as that of a daughter of William the Conqueror, < L. *Cæcilia*, a fem. name. *Cicely* was formerly a very common fem. name. Cf. *jill*<sup>2</sup>, *gill*<sup>2</sup>, similarly derived from *Jillian*, *Gillian*, also formerly a common fem. name, now, like *Cicely*, almost disused. From *Sis*, *Siss* is derived the surname *Sisson*. In def. 2 the word is commonly regarded as an abbr. of *sister*.] 1. A girl; a sweetheart; a jill: a familiar term.

The plowman that in times past was contented in russet must now adorns have his donnet of the fashion, with wide cuts, his garters of fine silk of Granddo, to meet his *Sis* on Sunday. Lodge, Wits Miserie (1599). (Halliwell.)

2. A familiar term of address to a little girl. [U. S.]

**sis**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* An obsolete form of *sicel*.

**sisal** (sis'al), *n.* [Also *sizal*; short for *Sisal grass*.] Same as *Sisal hemp*.

**Sisal grass**. Same as *Sisal hemp*.

**Sisal hemp**. See *hecquen*, and compare *istle*.

**siscowet**, *siskowet* (sis'kō-et), *n.* [Also *siskawet*, *siskowit*, *siskiwit*; Amer. Ind. Cf. *cisco*.] A variety of the great lake-trout, *Salvelinus (Cristiomer) namaycush*, var. *siscowet*, found in Lake Superior, originally described as a distinct species called *Salmo siscowet*. See *lake-trout*, 2.

**sisel**. An old spelling of *sicel*, *sizel*.

**sisefoil** (sis'fōil), *n.* [*< sisc*, *sicel*, + *foin*.] In her., same as *serfoil*.

**sisel** (sis'el), *n.* The suslik, a spermophile of eastern Europe and Siberia, *Spermophilus citellus*. See *cut* under *suslik*.

**siserary** (sis'e-rā-ri), *n.* [Also *siscerari*, *siscara*, *siscerara*, *sasserary*, *sasarara*, *sassarara*, a popular corruption of *certiorari*: see *certiorari*.] 1. A *certiorari*, a legal writ by which a proceeding is removed to a higher court.

There are old men at the present that are so poisoned with the affectation of law-words . . . [that] they cannot so much as pray but in law, that their sinnes may be removed with a writ of Error, and their souls fecht up to heaven with a *sasarara*. Tourneure, Revenger's Tragedy, iv. 2.

Hence—2. Any effective, tolling action; especially, a stroke; a blow. [Prov. Eng.]

I have g'en the dirty slut a *siserary*. Smollett, Humphrey Clinker, p. 83.

He attacked it with such a *siserary* of Latin as might have scared the Devil himself. Scott.

With a *siserary*, with suddenness, vehemence, or violence; with a vengeance.

It was on a Sunday in the afternoon when I fell in love all at once with a *siserary*; it burst upon me, and please your honour, like a bomb.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, VI. 47. (Davies.)

**siskawet**, *n.* Same as *siscowet*.

**siskin** (sis'kin), *n.* [= D. *sijse* = MLG. *sisk*, *cisk*, *cisek*, *cisek*, LG. *ciseke*, *ciseke* = MHG. *cisek*, *cisek*, G. *zeisig*, *zeisichen*, *zeisel*, etc., = Dan. *siegn* = Sw. *siska* = Norw. *sisk*, *sisk*, a siskin; derived, all prob. through G., and with the termination variously conformed to a dim. suffix (D. *-je*, G. *-chen*), < Slavonic *chizhek* = Bohom.

*chizh* = Pol. *czyżh* = Upper Sorbian *chizhik* = Little Russ. *chyzh* = Russ. *chizhik*; cf. Hung. *cziz*, OPruss. *czifz*, a siskin. In view of this origin, the word is not connected with Sw. dial. *sisa*, expressing the sound of the wood-grouse, or with E. *siss*, D. *sissen*, hiss.] A small fringilline bird, *Chrysomitris* (or *Spinus*) *spinus*, related to the goldfinch, inhabiting the temperate parts of the Palearctic region; the aberrant or black-headed thistlefinch; the tarin. The length is 4½ inches, the extent 9 inches; the male has the crown and throat black, the back grayish-green, streaked with black shaft-lines, the breast yellow, the abdomen whitish, the sides streaked with black, the wings and tail varied with yellow. The female is duller and more simply colored. The bill is extremely neuter. The name is extended, with a qualifying term, to a few closely related birds; thus, the American siskin is the pine-finch, *Chrysomitris* (or *Spinus*) *pinus*.—Siskin parrot, one of the pygmy parrots of the genus *Nasiteria*.



Siskin (*Chrysomitris spinus*).

**siskin-green** (sis'kin-grōn), *n.* A shade of light green inclining to yellow, as the color of the mineral uranite.

**siskiwit**, *siskowet*, *n.* Same as *siscowet*.

**sismograph**, *n.* Same as *seismograph*.

**sismometer**, *n.* Same as *seismometer*.

**sismondine** (sis-mon'din), *n.* [Named after Prof. Sismunda, an Italian geologist and mineralogist.] A variety of chloritoid from St. Marcel in Piedmont.

**Sisor** (si'sor), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822).] A genus of Indian fishes, representing in some systems the family *Sisoridae*, as *S. rhizophorus*.

**Sisoridae** (si-sor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sisor* + *-idae*.] A family of nematognathous fishes, exemplified by the genus *Sisor*. In typical species the body is elongate, and mostly naked, but with a row of bony plates along the middle of the back, and rough along the lateral line; the head is depressed, and the mouth inferior; a short dorsal is connected with the abdominal part of the vertebral column, the anal is short, and the ventrals are six or seven-rayed. The few known species are confined to the fresh waters of southern Asia.

**sissour**, *n.* [ME., also *sysour*, *sissour*, by aphesis from \**asissour*, < AF. \**asissour* (vernacularly *asissour*: see *seicer*), ML. reflex *assisor*, prop. *assessor*, lit. 'one who sits beside,' an assessor, etc.: see *assize* and *assessor*.] One who is deputed to hold assizes.

Ac Symonyo and Cynlio and sissours of courtes  
Were mozte pryue with Mede. Piers Plowman (B), II. 02.

The xij. *sissours* that weren on the quest  
That shul ben honged this day so haue I gode rest. Tale of Gamelyn (Chaucer Soc.), l. 871.

**sissourest**, *n. pl.* An obsolete variant of *scissors*.

**siss**<sup>1</sup> (sis), *v. i.* [*< ME. sissen* = D. *sissen*, hiss, = G. *zischen*, hiss; cf. Sw. dial. *sista*, 'siss' like the wood-grouse; imitative. Cf. *hiss*, *sizzle*.] To hiss.

**siss**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* See *sisl*.

**sisserskite** (sis'er-skīt), *n.* [*< Sissersk* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] A variety of iridosmium from Sissersk in the Ural.

**sissing** (sis'ing), *n.* [Vocal n. of *siss*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] A hissing sound.

*Sibilus* est genus serpentis, Anglico a *syssing*. MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 12 (1400). (Halliwell.)

**sissy** (sis'i), *n.* Diminutive of *sisl*, 2.

**sist** (sist), *v. t.* [*< ME. sisten* (rare), < L. *sistere*, cause to stand, set, place, put, stop, present a person before a court, etc.: see *state*.] 1. In Scots law: (a) To present at the bar: used reflexively: for example, a party is said to *sist himself* when appearing before the court to answer. (b) To cause to appear; cite into court; summon.

Some, however, have preposterously *sisted* nature as the first or generative principle, and regarded mind as merely the derivative of corporeal organism. Sir W. Hamilton.

2. To stop; stay; delay: now only in Scots law.

Thus *siste* it that the graynes stifle abide  
Inwithe the syve, and floures downe to shako. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. T. S.), p. 163.

To *sist* one's self, to take a place at the bar of a court where one's cause is to be judicially tried and determined.

—To *sist* parties, to join other parties in a suit or action, and serve them with process.—To *sist* procedure



proceedings, or process, to delay judicial proceedings in a cause: used in both civil and ecclesiastical courts.

**sist** (sist), *n.* [*< sist, v.*] In *Scots law*, the act of legally staying diligence or execution on decrees for civil debts.—*Sist* on a suspension, in the Court of Session, the order or injunction of the lord ordinary prohibiting diligence to proceed, where relevant grounds of suspension have been stated in the bill of suspension. See *suspension*.

**sistencet** (sis'tens), *n.* [*< sist + -ence.*] A stopping; a stay; a halt. [Rare.]

Extraordinary must be the wisdom of him who floateth upon the stream of Sovereign favour, wherein there is seldom any sistence 'twixt sinking and swimming.

Horell, Voell's Forest, p. 122. (Davies.)

**sister** (sis'ter), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. suster, sistir, systir, soster, suster, sustre, zuster, zoster* (pl. sistris, sistren, sustren, sostren); *< AS. sweostor, swiostor* = *OS. sweostar* = *OFries. sweostar, suster* = *MD. suster, D. zuster* (dim. *zusje*) = *MLG. suster* = *OHG. sweostar, MHG. sweostar, sweostar, swister, G. Schwester* = *Ice. systir* = *Sw. syster* = *Dan. søster* = *Goth. sweistar* (Teut. \**sweistar*, with unorig. *t*) = *Russ. Bohem. sestra* = *Pol. siostra* = *Lith. sesī* (for \**swešō*) (gen. *sesers*) = *L. soror* (for older \**soror*) (*< It. sorore* (sorella) = *Sp. sor* = *Pg. sor, soror* = *Pr. sor, soror* = *OF. sorur, sekour, sner, seur, seur, P. sawr*), *sister*, = *Sk. seasar, sister*; origin unknown. Cf. *brother, father, mother*. From the *L. soror*, through *consobrinus*, is ult. *E. cousin*.] *I. n. 1.* A female person in her relation to other children born of the same parents; a female relative in the first degree of descent or mutual kinship; also, a female who has attained a corresponding relation to a family by marriage or adoption: correlative to *brother*: often used as a term of endearment.

Two that doth the wyl of myne under of lievene, he is my brother and my sister and my mother.

Agynble of Inyent (L. E. T. 8.), p. 67.

Duch. Farewell, old Gaud: I have sometimes brother's wife With her companion grief must end her life.

Gaunt. *Sister* (sister-in-law), farewell.

Shak., Rich. II., 1. 2. 54.

And the sick man forgot her simple blanch, Would call her friend and sister, sweet Elaine.

Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

**2.** Metaphorically, a woman of one's own faith, church, or other religious community.

Whoever seeks to be received into the guild, being at the same rank as the brethren and sisters who founded it, . . . shall bear his share of its burdens.

English Guilds (L. E. T. 8.), p. 173.

I commend unto you the one sister, which is a servant of the church which is at Cenebra.

Hom. xvi. 1.

The Miss Linnets were eager to meet Mr. Tryan's wishes by greeting Janet as one who was likely to be a sister in religious feeling and good works.

George Eliot, *Janet's Repentance*, xrv.

**3.** In the Roman Catholic and some other churches, a member of a religious community or order of women; a woman who devotes herself to religious work as a vocation: as, *sisters of mercy*. See *sisterhood*, 2.—**4.** That which is allied by resemblance or corresponds in some way to another or others, and is viewed as of feminine rather than masculine character.

There is in poetry a decent pride Which well becomes her when she speaks to prose, Her younger sister.

Young, *Night Thoughts*, v. 63.

Law Haste, halt sister to Delay.

Tennyson, *Love thou thy Land*.

Deceased Wife's Sister Bill. See *bill*.—*Lay sister*. See *lay*.—*Oblate Sisters of Providence*. See *oblate*, 1 (*< Priekot's sister*. See *priekot*).—*Sister converso*. Same as *lay sister*.—*Sisters of Charity*. See *charity*.—*Sisters of Loreto*. See *Loretto*.—*Sisters of Mercy*. See *sisterhood*.—*The Silent Sister*. See *silent*.—*The Three Sisters*, the Fatal Sisters, the Fates or Parcae.

The young gentleman, according to notes and descriptions and such odd sayings, the Sisters Three and such branches of learning, is indeed deceased. Shak., *M. of V.*, 11. 2. 66.

Whose thread of life the fatal sisters Did twist together.

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, I. 1. 275.

**II. a.** Standing in the relation of a sister, whether by birth, marriage, adoption, association, or resemblance; akin in any manner; related.

Thus have I given your Lordship the best Account I could of the Sister-dialects of the Italian, Spanish, and French.

Horell, *Letters*, 1. 59.

**Sister keelson**. See *keelson*.—*Sister ships*, ships built and rigged alike or very nearly so.

**sister** (sis'ter), *v.* [*< sister, n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To be a sister or as a sister to; resemble closely.

She . . . with her neck composes Nature's own shape, of bud, bird, branch, or berry, That even her not sisters the natural roses.

Shak., *Pericles*, v., Prolog., 1. 7.

**2.** To address or treat as a sister.

How artfully, yet, I must own, honourably, he reminds her of the brotherly character which he passes under to her! How obviously he *sisters* her!

Richardson, *Sir Charles Grandison*, II. xxxii.

**II. intrans.** To be a sister or as a sister; be allied or contiguous.

A hill whose concave womb re-vorded A plaintful story from a *sistering* vole.

Shak., *Love's Complaint*, 1. 2.

**sister-block** (sis'ter-blok), *n.* A block with two sheaves in it, one above the other, used on board ship for various purposes.

**sisterhood** (sis'ter-hūd), *n.* [*< ME. susterhōde; < sister + -hood.*] 1. The state of being a sister; the relation of sisters; the office or duty of a sister.

Phedra hir yonge suster eke, . . . For susterhōde and companie Of loue, which was hem betwene, To see hir suster be made a queene, Hir fader lefte.

Gower, *Conf. Amant.*, v.

When the young and healthy saw that she could smile brightly, converse easily, move with vivacity and alertness, they acknowledged in her a *sisterhood* of youth and health, and tolerated her as of their kind accordingly.

Charlotte Browne, *Professor*, xviii.

**2.** Sisters collectively, or a society of sisters; in religious usage, an association of women who are bound by monastic vows or are otherwise devoted to religious work as a vocation. In the Roman Catholic Church the members of a sisterhood may be bound by the irrevocable vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and are then called *nuns*, or may be merely under one rule and bound by revocable vows. In the Church of England and its offshoots there are also sisterhoods, the members of which either take a revocable vow of obedience to the rule of their association, or live under the rule of the order without vow. Among the more important of the sisterhoods are the Sisters of Charity (see *charity*), the School Sisters of Notre Dame, the Little Sisters of the Poor, the Sisters of the Assumption, the Congregation of Sisters of Notre Dame, the Anglican Sisterhoods of St. John the Baptist, of the Holy Communion, of St. Mary, etc. The Sisters of Mercy is an order founded in 1857 in Dublin, with purposes analogous to those of the Sisters of Charity. The vows are for life. A similar sisterhood in the Church of England was founded about 1835 for assisting the poor. It consists of three orders—those who live in community actively engaged in assisting the poor, those who live in community but are engaged in devotional and other secluded occupations, and those not living in the community but assisting it as co-workers. There are also a number of somewhat similar organizations in the Episcopal Church in the United States.

A very virtuous maid, And to be shortly of a *sisterhood*.

Shak., *M. for M.*, 11. 2. 21.

O peaceful *Sisterhood*, Receive, and yield me sanctuary.

Tennyson, *Guinevere*.

**sister-hook** (sis'ter-hūk), *n.* *Naut.*, one of a

pair of hooks working on the same axis and fitting closely together: much used about a ship's rigging. Also *clip-hook*, *clow-hook*.

**sister-in-law** (sis'ter-in-lā'), *n.* [*< ME. systir yn laue, sistir clawe*: see *sister*, 1st, 1st.] A husband's or wife's sister; also, a brother's wife. See *brother-in-law*.

**sisterless** (sis'ter-less), *a.* [*< sister + -less.*] Having no sister.

**sisterly** (sis'ter-li), *a.* [= *D. zusterlyk* = *G. schvesterlich* = *Sw. systerlig* = *Dan. søsterlig*; as *sister + -ly*.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting a sister.

Release my brother; . . .

My *sisterly* remorse confutes mine honour.

Shak., *M. for M.*, v. 1. 100.

We hear no more of this *sisterly* resemblance [of Christianity] to Platonism.

Forburton, *Boltonbrook's Philosophy*, III.

**Sistine** (sis'tin), *a.* [= *F. Sistine*, *< It. Sisto*, pertaining to *Sisto*, or *Sixtus*, the name of five popes, *< L. sextus*, *ML. also sextus*, sixth: see *sixth*.] Of or pertaining to any pope of the name of Sixtus, especially to Sixtus IV. (1471-1481) and Sixtus V. (1585-90). Also *Sistine*.—*Sistine chapel*, the chapel of the Pope in the Vatican at Rome, famous for its frescoes by Michelangelo.—*Sistine choir*, the choir connected with the court of the Pope, consisting of thirty-two chorists selected and drilled with the greatest care. The effects produced preserve in a remarkable degree the traditions of the style of Palestrina. It is now almost disbanded, singing only on the rare occasions when the Pope himself participates in the ceremonies.—*Sistine Madonna*, or *Madonna of San Sixto*, a famous painting by Raphael, in his last manner (1500), representing the Virgin and Child in glory, with the Pope Sixtus on the left, St. Barbara on the right, and two cherubs (very familiar in engravings, etc., separate from the remainder of the picture) below. It ranks as the chief treasure of the great museum of Dresden.

**sistren**, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal plural of *sister*.

**sistrum** (sis'trum), *n.* [*L., < Gr. σείστρον, < σείω, shake.*] A musical instrument much used in ancient Egypt and other Oriental countries. It was a form of rattle, consisting of an oval frame or rim of metal carrying several rods, which were either loose or fitted with loose rings. In either case the sound was produced by shaking, so that the rods might rattle or jingle. It was an attribute of the worship of Isis, and hence was commonly ornamented with a figure of the sacred cat.



Mummius . . . said, Rattling an ancient *sistrum* at his head: "Speak 't thou of Syrian princes? Traitor base!"

Pope, *Dunclad*, iv. 374.

**Sisura**, *n.* See *Seisura*.

**Sisymbriae** (sis-im-bri'ā-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < Sisymbrium + -ae.*] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Cruciferae*. It is characterized by a narrow elongated pod or silique, with the seeds commonly in one row, and the seed-leaves incumbent and straight or in a few genera convolute or transversely plicate. It includes 21 genera, of which *Sisymbrium* is the type, chiefly plants of temperate regions. See *Sisymbrium*, *Desperis*, and *Erysimum*.

**Sisymbrium** (si-sim'bri-um), *n.* [*NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. σισυμβριον, a name applied to certain odoriferous plants, one said to be a crucifer, another Mentha aquatica.*] A genus of cruciferous plants, type of the tribe *Sisymbrieae*. It is characterized by annual or biennial smooth or hairy stems; flowers with free and unappended stamens, and a roundish and obtuse or slightly two-lobed stigma; and linear sessile pods, usually with three-nerved valves and many along seeds with straight cotyledons. It is destitute of the two-parted bristles found in the related genus *Erysimum*, which is also different in its linear or oblong leaves. Besides a great number of doubtful species, about 60 are recognized as distinct. They are natives especially of central and southern Europe, Siberia, and western Asia as far as India; a few are found in temperate and subarctic North America, and a very few in the southern hemisphere. They bear a stellate cluster of radical leaves, and numerous alternate stem-leaves which are usually clasping and irregularly lobed or pinnately divided. The flowers are usually borne in a loose bractless raceme, and are commonly yellow. The various species simulate the habit of many widely different genera. A few, constituting the subgenus *Arabidopsis* (A. P. de Candolle, 1821), have white, pink, or purplish flowers; two others, by some separated as a genus *Alliaria* (Adanson, 1763), have also broad or triangular heart-shaped undivided leaves, as *S. Alliaria*, the hedge garlic. For *S. officinale*, see *hedge-mustard* (sometimes used also for any plant of the genus); for *S. Sophia*, see *herb-sophia*; and for *S. Irio*, see *London-rocket*. *S. cauceras* is the tansy-mustard of the western United States, and *S. Thaliana* the mouse-ear cress of Europe, naturalized in the eastern United States.

**Sisyphean** (sis-i-fē'an), *a.* [*< Gr. Σίσυφος, also Σίσυφος, pertaining to Sisyphus, < Σίσυφος (supposed to be connected with σάβος), L. Sisyphus, (see def.).*] Relating or pertaining to Sisyphus, in Greek mythology, a king of Corinth, whose punishment in Tartarus for his crimes consisted in rolling a huge stone to the top of a hill, whence it constantly rolled down again, thus rendering his labor incessant; hence, recurring unceasingly: as, to engage in a *Sisyphean* task.

**Sisyrinchia** (sis-i-ring'ki-ū), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1833), < Sisyrinchium + -ae.*] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Iridaceae*. It is characterized by commonly terminal or peduncled spathe, by concave or keeled bracts within the spathe and opposite to the two or more usually pedicelled flowers, and by style-branches alternate with the anthers or borne on a style which is longer than the stamens. It includes 26 genera, classed in 4 subtribes, of which *Crocus*, *Cypripedium*, *Sisyrinchium*, and *Aristea* are the types. The first, the *Crocaceae*, are exceptional in their one-flowered spathe; they are largely South African and Australian. The *Cypripedeae* and a few genera besides are American. The tribe includes both bilious plants, as the crocus, and others with a distinct creeping or upright rootstock, which is, however, in a larger number reduced to a cluster of thickened fibers. See *Paterosia* and *Pardalidus*.

**Sisyrinchium** (sis-i-ring'ki-um), *n.* [*NL. (Tournefort, 1700), transferred by Linnaeus from the iris; < Gr. σισυρινχιον, a bulbous plant, said to have been of the iris family.*] A genus of plants of the order *Iridaceae*, type of the tribe *Sisyrinchieae* and of the subtribe *Eusisyrinchieae*. It is characterized by round or two-edged stems without a bulbous base, rising from a cluster of thickened fibers; flowers with the filaments commonly partly united into a tube, and with three slender undivided style-branches; and a globose ovary which becomes an exserted capsule in fruit. There are about 50 species, all American, occurring both in the tropical and in the temperate zones, one species also indigenous in Ireland. They are tufted plants with numerous flat, long, and narrow upright leaves which are all or mostly radical, and usually a single spathe with numerous open flatish flowers. The two species of the eastern United States, *S. angustifolium* and *S. aeneum*, are known as *blue-eyed grass*, from the flowers. See *rush-lily*.

**sit** (sit), *v.* pret. *sat* (formerly also *set*, now only dialectal, and *sate*, still used archaically), pp.



*sat* (formerly *sitten*), ppr. *sitting*. [Early mod. E. also *sitt*, *sitte*, *syt*, *sytte*; < ME. *sitten*, *sytten* (pres. ind. 3d pers. *sitteth*, *sitt*, *set*, pret. *sat*, *set*, *sitt*, pl. *seten*, *setten*, *sette*, pp. *siten*, *seten*); < AS. *sittan* (pret. *sæt*, pl. *sēton*, pp. *seten*) = OS. *sittian*, *sittian* = OFries. *sitta* = MD. *sitten*, *U. sitten* = MLG. *LG. sitten* = OHG. *sizzan*, *sizzen*. MHG. G. *sitzen* = Icel. *sitja* = Sw. *sitta* = Dan. *sidd* = Goth. *sitan* (pret. *sæt*, pl. *sētum*, pp. *sitan*) = L. *sedere* (> It. *sedere* = Cat. *seure*, *seure*, *seure*, *seure* = Fr. *sezer*, *cezer*, *seire* = OF. *seoir*, *seoir*, *seoir*, F. *seoir*) = Gr. *ἵκεῖν* (*ikēin*), *sit* = OBulg. *sīditi*, *sīditi*, *sīditi*, *sīsti* = Pol. *siedzieć* = Russ. *sīditi* (Slav. *√ sīt*, *sīt*, *sīt*, *sīt*, *sīt*) = Lith. *sīdėti*, *sīt* = I. *√ sad* (*āda*, *sitting*) = Skt. *√ sad*, *sīt*. From this root are numerous derivatives; from the *Tout* are *sent*, *sett*, *settled*, *beset*, *inset*, *onset*, *outset*, etc. (see also *saddle*); from the L. (*sedere*) are *ult.* *sedent*, *sedentary*, *sedate*, *sediment*, *sedition*, *session*, *siège*, *besiege*, etc., *reside*, *residence*, *supercede*, *dissident*, *resident*, *assiduous*, *insidious*, *assess*, *possess*, *residue*, *subsidy*, also *seize*, *seize*, *assize*, *size*, *size*, *size*, *size*, etc. The Gr. root (*ἵκεῖν*) is involved in E. *cathe-dral*, *chair*, *chaise*, etc., *octahedron*, *polyhedron*, *tetrahedron*, etc. The forms of *sit*, partly by phonetic confluence and partly by mere confusion, have been more or less mixed with those of *set*. The pret. *sat*, formerly also *sat* and *set* (cf. *cat* (et), *ate*, pret. of *eat*), is still in dial. use often *set*, and corruptly *set*; the pp., prop. *sitten* (ME. *siten*, *seten*, AS. *seten*), is also by loss of the pp. suffix *set*, or by confusion with the pret. also *sat*, the pp. *set* being now usually regarded as belonging only to *set*, the causal of *sit*. I. *intr.* 1. To take or have such a posture that the back is comparatively erect, while the rest of the body bends at the hips and generally at the knees, to conform to a support beneath; rest in such a posture; occupy a seat: said of persons, and also of some animals, as dogs and cats.

With the quene when that he had *sete*.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1100.

'Twas in the Bunch of Grapes, where indeed you have a delight to *sit*, have you not? *Shak.*, M. for M., II. 1. 134. I eat, m'm'm! . . . It was so dreadful here that I found there was nothing left for it but to take off my flesh and *sit* in my bones. *Sydney Smith*, in *Lady Holland*, I. 207.

2. To crouch, as a bird on a nest; hence, to brood; incubate.

The partridge *sitteth* on eggs, and hatcheth them not.

Jer. xvii. 11.

3. To perch in a crouching posture; roost: said of birds.

The stockdove unalarmed

*Sits* cooling in the pine-tree.

Cowper, Task, vi. 308.

4. To be or continue in a state of rest; remain passive or inactive; repose.

Shall your brethren go to war, and shall ye *sit* here?

Num. xxxii. 6.

We have *sitten* too long; it is full time we were travelling.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 47.

Ye princes of the earth, ye *sit* aghast

Amid the ruin which you yourselves have made.

Shelley, Revolt of Islam, xi. 15.

5. To continue in a position or place; remain; stay; pass the time.

Elyng is the halie vehe daye in the wyke,

There the lord ne the lady liketh noughe to *sytte*.

Piers Plouman (B), x. 94.

6. To be located; have a seat or site; be placed; dwell; abide.

Turn thanne thi riet aboute til the degree of thi sonne *sit* upon the west orizonte.

Chaucer, Astrolabe, II. 7.

Love *sits* in her smile, a wizard ensnaring.

Burns, True Hearted was He.

Venice *sate* in state, throned on her hundred isles

Byron, Child Harold, iv. 1.

7. To have a certain position or direction; be disposed in a particular way.

*Sits* the winde there? howes there so calme a gale

From a conformed and deserted anger?

Chapman, All Fools (Works, 1873, I. 123).

The solle [is] drie, barren, and miserably sandy, which flies in drifts the wind *sits*.

Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 16, 1671.

8. To rest, lie, or bear (on); weigh; be carried or endured.

Woe doth the heavier *sit*

Where it perceives it is but faintly borne.

Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 250.

You cannot imagine how much more you will have of their flavour, and how much easier they will *sit* upon your stomach.

W. King, Art of Cookery, Letter v.

9. To be worn or adjusted; sit, as a garment; hence used figuratively of anything assumed, as an air, appearance, opinion, or habit.

Well, may you see things well done there: adieu!

Least our old robes *sit* easier than our new!

Shak., Macbeth, II. 4. 33.

Art thou a knight? did ever on that sword

The Christian cause *sit* nobly?

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

Her little air of precision *sits* so well upon her.

Scott, Kenilworth, vii.

Mrs. Stelling . . . was a woman whose skirt *sat* well: who adjusted her waist and patted her curls with a pre-occupied air when she inquired after your welfare.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, II. 4.

10. To be incumbent; lie or rest, as an obligation; be proper or seemly; suit; comport.

It *sitteth*, me semeth, to a sure knyghte,

That ayres luto vnkoth loud auntries to seche,

To be counseled in ease to comfort hym-seluyne

Of sum fre that hym faith awe, & the feto knoweth.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 530.

But as for me, I seye that yvel I *sit*

To essaye a wyf when that it is no nede,

And putten her in anguish and in drede.

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, I. 404.

It *sitteth* with you now to call your wits and senses together.

Spenser, To Gabriel Harvey.

11. To abide; be confirmed; prosper.

Thou . . . seidest to me mi preyere scholde *sitte*.

Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

12. To place one's self in position or in readiness for a certain end: as, to *sit* for one's portrait; to *sit* for an examination, or for a fellowship in a university.

This day I began to *sit*, and he [Hale] will make, I think,

a very fine picture.

Peppy, Diary, II. 303.

We read that James the Second *sat* to Varelst, the great

flower painter.

Macaulay, Pilgrim's Progress.

13. To be convened, as an assembly; hold a session; be officially engaged in deliberative or judicial business.

You of whom the senate had that hope,

As, on my knowledge, it was in their purpose

Next *sitting* to restore you.

B. Jonson, Catiline, III. 2.

Convocation during the whole reign *sate* at the same time with the parliament, and generally the Friday in each week, sometimes the Tuesday also, is marked by adjournment that the prelates may attend convocation.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 270.

14. To occupy a seat in an official capacity; be in any assembly as a member; have a seat, as in Parliament; occupy a see (as bishop).

Gyre in comolition to some sadd father which was brought up in the said Universitie of Oxford to *syt* ther, and exanyue . . . the novices be not yet thoroughly carked in the said errors [doctrines of Luther].

Alp. Warham, To Cardinal Wolsey (1521). (Ellis's Hist. Letters, 3d ser., I. 241.)

Stigand the Simonious Archbishop, whom Edward much to blame had suffered many years to *sit* Primate in the Church.

Millon, Hist. Eng., vi.

15. To crack off and subside without breaking, as a mass of coal after holing and removal of the sprags. *Gresley*. [Midland coal-fields, Eng.] — To *sit* akneet. Same as to *sit* on the knees. — To *sit* at chambers. See *chamber*. — To *sit* below the gangway. See *gangway*. 2. — To *sit* bodrim. See *bodrim*. — To *sit* close or closely to, to devote one's self closely to; attend strictly to.

The turne that I would have presently served is the getting of one that hath already been tried in transcribing of manuscripts, and will *sit* close to wyke.

Alp. Ussher, To Sir R. Cotton (1625). (Ellis's Literary Letters, p. 132.)

To *sit* down. (a) To take a seat; place one's self in a sitting posture. (b) To establish one's self; settle.

The Braintree company (which had begun to *sit* down at Mount Wollaston) by order of court removed to Newtown.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 104.

(c) *Milit.* To encamp, especially for the purpose of besieging; begin a siege.

The Earl led his Forces to Montegullion, and *sat* down

before it, which after five Monts Siege he took.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 181.

(d) To cease from action; pause; rest.

Here we cannot *sit* down, but still proceed in our search.

Dr. J. Rogers.

(et) To yield passively; submit as if satisfied; content one's self.

Can it be

The prince should *sit* down with this wrong?

Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, I. 1.

To *sit* in. (a) To take part, as in a game.

We cannot all *sit* in at them [the proposed games]; we shall make a confusion. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, IV. 1.

(b) To adhere firmly to anything. *Hallieell*. — To *sit* in judgment. See *judgment*. — To *sit* loose or loosely, to be indifferent. [Rare.]

Jesus loved and chose *solitudes*, often going to mountains, gardens, and sea-sides, to avoid crowds and hurries, to shew his disciples it was good to be solitary, and *sit* loose to the world. Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, vi.

To *sit* on or upon. (a) To hold a session regarding; consider or examine in official meeting: as, the coroner's jury *sat* on the case.

So the Men were brought to examination; and they that *sat* upon them asked, Whence they came? whither they went?

Dunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 150.

We have passed ten evenings on the Colchester election, and last Monday *sat* upon it till near two in the morning.

Walpole, Letters, II. 424.

(b) To quash; check; repress, especially by a snub. [slang.] — To *sit* on brood. See *brood*. — To *sit* on one's knees, to kneel. [Obsolete or provincial.]

When they came to the hill againe,

They *sit* downe one their knees.

Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 229).

I protest, Rutland, that while he *sat* on his knees before me . . . I had much ado to forbear cutting him over the pate.

Scott, Kenilworth, xxxii.

In Durham *sitting* on the knees is an expression still used for kneeling.

Myre's Instructions for Parish Priests (E. E. T. S.), Notes, [p. 74.]

To *sit* out, to make one's self an exception; take no part, as in a game, dance, practice, etc.

I bring my zeal among you, holy men;

If I see any kneel, and I *sit* out,

That hour is not well spent.

Middleton (and another), Mayor of Queenborough, I. 2.

I hope, Mr. Faulkland, as there are three of us some on purpose for the game, you won't be so enatankerous as to spoil the party by *sitting* out.

Sheridan, Rivals, v. 3.

To *sit* under, to attend the preaching of; be a member of the congregation of; listen to.

There would then also appear in pulpits other risings, other gestures, and stuff otherwise wrought than what we now *sit* under, oft times to us great a trial of our patience as any other that they preach to us.

Milton, Education. (Davies.)

At this time he "*sat* (in puritanical language) under the ministry of holy Mr. Gifford."

Southery, Bunyan, p. 25.

To *sit* up. (a) To lift the body from a recumbent to a sitting posture.

He that was dead *sat* up, and began to speak.

Luke vii. 15.

She heard, she moved,

She mean'd, a folded voice; and up she *sat*.

Tennyson, Princess, v.

(b) To maintain a sitting posture; sit with the back comparatively erect; not to be bedridden.

There were many visitors to the sick-room, . . . and there could hardly be one who did not retain in after years a vivid remembrance of the scene there — of the pale wasted form in the easy-chair (for he *sat* up to the last).

George Eliot, Janet's Repentance, xxvii.

(c) To refrain from or defer going to bed or to sleep.

He studied very hard, and *sate* up very late; commonly till 12 or one o'clock at night.

Aubrey, Lives, Milton.

My dear father often told me they *sat* up always until nine o'clock the next morning with Mr. Fox at Brooke's.

Thackeray, Pendennis, xxix.

Hence — (d) To keep watch during the night or the usual time for sleeping; generally followed by *with*.

Let the nurse this night *sit* up with you.

Shak., R. and J., iv. 3. 10.

To *sit* upon one's skirts. See *skirt*.

II. *trans.* 1. To have or keep a seat upon.

He could not *sit* his mule. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 16.

She *set* her horse with a very graceful air.

Steele, Tatler, No. 248.

2. To seat; chiefly in reflexive use.

The kyng *syttyng* hym selfe, & his sete he dde:

He comand for to cum of his kynd sons.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 2561.

Here on this molehill will I *sit* me down.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., II. 5. 14.

3. To rest or weigh on; concern; interest;

affect; stand (in expenso); cost.

Oure sorowe wole than *sitte* us so soore

Oure stomak wole no mcte fonge.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

We han a wyndowe a wirchlyng [making] will *sitten* vs ful

heigh.

Piers Plouman (B), III. 48.

4. To be incumbent upon; lie or rest upon; be proper for; suit; become; befit.

It *sitteth* you to sette it aside.

York Plays, p. 362.

She . . . couthe make in song sich refreynge;

It *sat* hir wonder wel to synge.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 750.

It *sets* not the duke of Gordon's daughter

To follow a soldier lad.

The Duke of Gordon's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 105).

5. To fit, as a garment. [Rare.]

Thiennette is this night, she mentions, for the first time, to put on her morning promenade-dress of white muslin, as also a satin girle and steel buckles; but, adds she, it will not *sit* her.

Carlyle, tr. of Richter's Quintus Fixlein.

*sit* (sit), *n.* [*< sit*, *v.* Cf. *set*, *n.*] A subsidence

or fall of the roof of a coal-mine.

*Sita* (sē'tū), *n.* [Skt. *sītā*, furrow.] In *Hindu*

*myth.*, the wife of the hero-god Rama, and heroine of the Ramayana.

*Sitana* (sit-ā'nā), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829); from an E. Ind. name.] A genus of agamid lizards

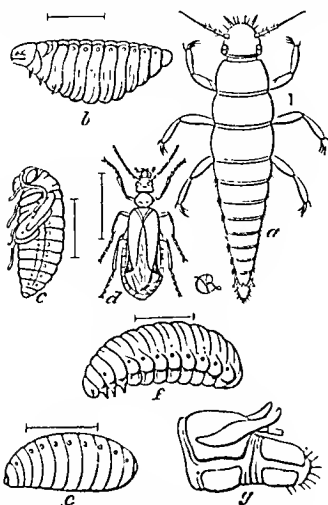
of the family *Agamidae*, containing two Indian species, with long limbs, five toes before and four behind, carinate scales, and in the male a large plicated appendage of the throat.

*Sitaris* (sit-ā-ris), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802).] A

genus of blister-beetles of the family *Canthar-*



*ridae*, having filiform antennae and subulate elytra. They are found only in southern Europe and northern Africa, and only about a dozen species are known.



*Sitaris collettii*.  
a, first larva; b, anal spinnerets and claps of same; c, second larva; d, pupa; e, female imago; f, pseudopupa; g, third larva. (All enlarged; hair-lines indicate natural sizes.)

In early stages they are parasite in the nests of wild bees, as *S. collettii* of southern France in those of bees of the genus *Colletes*, where they undergo hypermetamorphosis.

**site<sup>1</sup>, n.** [ME., also *syt*, *syte*, *eyt*, < Icel. *sít*, grief, sorrow, affliction, var. of *sött* (= AS. *síht*), sickness, < *sjúkr*, sick, anxious, = AS. *síoc*, E. *sick*: see *sich<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. Sorrow; grief; misery; trouble.

Now, alle-weldand Gode, that wyr scheppez us alle,  
Gif the sorowe and *site*, . . . the fende have the sulte!  
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1600.

Adam, thy selfe made n't this *site*,  
For to the tree thou wouste full tyte,  
And boldly on the frute gan bite my lord for-bede.  
*York Plays*, p. 30.

2. Sinfulness; sin.

He (God) knyt a conenande corlously with monkynd . . .  
That he schuld neure for no *site* anyto al at ones.  
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), II. 160.

**site<sup>1</sup>, r. i.** [ME. *siten*, *syten*, < Icel. *sýta*, grieve, wail, < *sít*, grief, sorrow: see *sich<sup>1</sup>*, n.] To grieve; mourn.

Dot I *site* for an other thing,  
That we o water has no waiting;  
Yr water purpance es gan,  
And in this wilderness es nan.

*Cursor Mundi* (E. E. T. S.), I. 11675.

**site<sup>2</sup> (sit), n.** [Formerly often spelled, erroneously, *scite*; < ME. *site*, < OF. *síte*, sit, F. *síte* = It. *sito* (cf. Sp. Pg. *sitio*), < L. *situs*, position, place, site, < *siuere*, pp. *situs*, put, lay, set down, usually let, suffer, permit (cf. *pouere* = \**posuere*, put: see *position*); cf. *sich<sup>3</sup>*. Hence ult. (< L. *situs*) E. *sitate*, etc.] 1. Position, especially with reference to environment; situation; location.

Cities and towns of most conspicuous *site*.  
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

Its elevated *site* forbids the wretch  
To drink sweet waters of the crystal well.  
*Corydon*, Task, I. 233.

2. The ground on which anything is, has been, or is to be located.

We ask nothing in gift to the foundation, but only the house and *scite*, the residue for the accustomed rent.  
*Bp. Burnet*, Records, II. II. 2, No. 30.

The most nigardly computation . . . presents us with a sum total of several hundreds of thousands of years for the time which has elapsed since the sea . . . flowed over the *site* of London.  
*Huxley*, Physicography, p. 215.

3. Posture; attitude; pose. [Rare.]

The semblance of a lover he'd  
In melancholy *site*, with head declin'd,  
And love-defected eyes. *Thomson*, Spring, I. 1021.

4. In fort., the ground occupied by a work; also called *plane of site*.

**sited<sup>1</sup> (sit'ed), a.** [From *site<sup>2</sup>* + -ed<sup>2</sup>.] Having a sito or position; situated; located; placed.

A farm-house they call Spelunca, *sited*  
By the sea-side, among the Fudane hills.  
*B. Jonson*, Sejanus, IV. 1.

Nuremberg in Germany is *sited* in a most barren soil.  
*Burton*, Annals of Mel., To the Reader, p. 60.

**sitfast** (sit'fast), a. and n. [From *sit* + *fast<sup>1</sup>*.] I. a. Stationary; fixed; immovable; steadfast.

'Tis good, when you have crossed the sea and back,  
To find the *sitfast* acres where you left them.  
*Emerson*, Hamatreya.

II. n. In *farriery*, a circumscribed callosity of the skin in horses or other saddle- and pack-animals, duo to pressure of the load. It not infrequently becomes converted into an ulcer, and is then the ordinary "sore back" of these animals, which seldom gets well as long as they are ridden or laden. To prevent such sores is the chief care of packers.

**sith<sup>1</sup> (sith), adv., prep., and conj.** [< ME. *sith*, *syth*, with earlier final vowel *sithc*, *sythc*, *sethe*, *siththe*, *syththe*, *seththe*, *seoththe*, *soththe*, *suththe*, with earlier final consonant *sithen*, *sythen*, *sethen*, *sethen*, *sithen*, *sithen*, *syththen*, *seththen*, < AS. *siththan*, orig. *sith than* (= MHG. *sit dem*, G. *sit dem* (cf. MHG. *sint dem mite*, G. *sintem*) = Icel. *sithan* = Sw. *sedan* = Dan. *siden*), after that, since: *sith* = OS. *sith*, *sith*, *sith* = MD. *sith*, *sith* = MLG. *sint*, *sunt*, LG. *sint* = OHG. *sit*, *sith*, *sith*, MHG. *sit*, *sith*, G. *sit*, after, = Icel. *sith*, late, = Goth. \**siths*, in *ni thana-siths*, no longer (cf. nent. adj. *seithu*, lato); a compar. adv., appearing also later, with added compar. suffix, in AS. *sithor* = OS. *sithor* = MD. *seider*, with excrement *seider*, *sindert*, D. *sedert* = MLG. LG. *seider*, *seider*, *seider*, ser, seer = OHG. *sider*, *sider*, MHG. *sider*, *sider*, afterward, since; *tham*, dat. of *that*, that (see *that*). This word appears in six distinct types: the earliest ME. type *sithen* became by reg. loss of its term. *sithc*, then *sith*; the same form *sithen* became by contr. *sith*, whence with added adverbial term. *sine*; and the same form *sithen* also took on an adverbial gen. suffix -es, and became *sithenes*, later spelled *sithener*, whence by contr. the usual mod. form *since*. See *sine<sup>2</sup>*, *sine<sup>1</sup>*, *sithener*, *sinec*.] I. adv. Same as *since*.

First to the right hande thou shalle go,  
Sithen to the left hande thou neghe thou east.

*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 300.

Belug of so young days brought up with him,  
And *sith* so neighbour'd to his youth and bawlor,  
*Shak.*, Hamlet, II. 2. 12.

II. prep. Same as *since*.

Nathless men seyn there comonly that the Erthe hath so ben cloven *sith* the tyme that oure lady was there buryed.

*Manderley*, Travels, p. 65.

Ten days ago I drownded these news in tears;  
And now . . .  
I come to tell you things *sith* then befall'n.  
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., II. 1. 100.

III. conj. Same as *since*.

Why meuestow this mode for a mote in the brotheres eye;  
Sithen a beam in thine owne abyndeth this-sene?  
*Piers Plowman* (B), x. 261.

*Sith* thou hast not hated blood, even blood shall pursue thee.  
*Izek.*, xxxv. 6.

**sith<sup>2</sup>**. An old spelling of *sich<sup>1</sup>*, *sithc<sup>2</sup>*.

**sith<sup>1</sup>, n.** The older and proper spelling of *sythc*.

**sithc<sup>1</sup> (sith), n.** [< ME. *sithc*, *sythc*, *sith*, *syth*, *sithc*, thine, < AS. *sith* (for \**sinth*), journey, turn, time, = OS. *sith* = OHG. *sint*, MHG. *sint*, a way, time, = Icel. *sinni* (for \**sinth*), *sinn*, a walk, journey, time, = Goth. *sintus*, a time, = W. *hynt* (for \**sint*), a way, course, journey, expedition, = OIr. *síol*, a way: see *send*, *seent*.] 1. Way; path; course; figuratively, course of action; conduct.

An he [Jachet] warthe [became] in him-selven pryd,  
An with that pryd him wex a myti [envy]  
That wel weldeth n't his *sith*.  
*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), I. 274.

2. Way; manner; mode.

No *sith* might that suffer the sorrow that that made.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 9355.

3. Time; season; occasion.

After the deth she cryed n thousand *sithes*.  
*Chaucer*, Troilus, IV. 753.

Thus with his wife he spends the year, as blithe  
As cloth the klug nt every tide or *sith*.  
*Greene*, Shepherd's Wife's Song.

**sithc<sup>2</sup>, r. i.** [ME. *sithen*, < AS. *sithian* (= OS. *sithon* = OHG. *sindon*, MHG. *sinden* = Icel. *sinna*), journey, < *sith*, a journey: see *sithc<sup>1</sup>*, n.] To journey; travel.

**sithc<sup>3</sup> (sith), r. i.** [Early mod. E. also *sythc*; a var. of *sith<sup>1</sup>*.] To sigh. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

So I say *sithing*, and *sithing* say my end is to paste up a slogs.  
My masters fortunes are fore'd to enshure me  
Against what you will, III. 1.

**sithc<sup>3</sup> (sith), n.** [Early mod. E. also *sythc*; a var. of *sith<sup>1</sup>*.] A sigh. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Whilset thou wast hence, nill dead in dolo did he;  
The woods were heard to wail full many n *sythc*,  
And nill their birns with silence to complaine.  
*Spenser*, Collin Clout, I. 23.

**sithen<sup>1</sup>, adv., prep., and conj.** Same as *sith<sup>1</sup>* for *since*.

**sithencet, adv., prep., and conj.** [Early mod. E. also *sithens*; < ME. *sithens*, *sethens*, *sithens*, etc.; a later form, with added adverbial gen. suffix -es (see -es), of *sithen*: see *sith<sup>1</sup>*. Hence, by contr., *since*.] Same as *sith<sup>1</sup>* for *since*.

I will sowe it my-self, and *sithens* will I wende  
To pylgrymage as palmers don pardoun forto haue.  
*Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 65.

We read that the earth hath beene divided into three parts, even *sithens* the generall flood.  
*Holinshed*, Descrip. of Britain, I. (Nares.)

Have you inform'd them *sithence*?  
*Shak.*, Cor., III. 1. 47.

*Sithence* this is my first letter that ever I did write to you, I will not that it be all empty.

*Sir H. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner), I. 41.

Mine eyes . . . cry aloud, and curse my feet, for not ambling up and down to feed colour; *sithence*, if good ment be in any place, 'tis known my feet can smell.  
*Massinger and Dekker*, Virgin-Martyr, III. 3.

**sitiology** (sit-i-ol'ō-jī), n. [< Gr. *σιτιος*, dim. of *σιτος*, food, + *-λογία*, < *λόγος*, speak: see -ology.] Same as *sitology*.

**sitiophobia** (sit'i-ō-fō'bi-ā), n. [< Gr. *σιτιος*, dim. of *σιτος*, food, + *-φοβία*, < *φοβέσθαι*, fear.] Same as *sitophobia*.

**Sitka cypress, n.** See *cypress<sup>1</sup>*, 1 (b).

**Sitodrepa** (si-tod're-pā), n. [NL. (Thomson, 1863), < Gr. *σιτος*, food, + *δρεπα*, pluck.] A genus of sericorm beetles of the family *Ptinidae*, founded upon *S. panicea*, a small brown convex insect of cosmopolitan distribution, and often a serious pest to stored food, to drugs, and to specimens of natural history in museums. See *ent* under *book-icorn*.

**sitolet, n.** See *citole*.

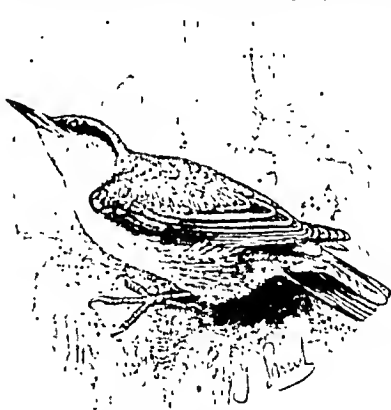
**sitology** (sit-i-ol'ō-jī), n. [< Gr. *σιτιος*, food, + *-λογία*, < *λόγος*, speak: see -ology.] That department of medicine which relates to the regulation of diet; the doctrine or consideration of aliments; dietetics.

**sitophobia** (sit'i-ō-fō'bi-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. *σιτος*, food, + *-φοβία*, < *φοβέσθαι*, fear.] Morbid or insane aversion to food. Also *sitophobia*.

**sitophobic** (sit'i-ō-fō'bik), a. [From *sitophobia* + -ic.] Morbidly inverse to food; affected with sitophobia.

**sit-sicker** (sit'sik'er), n. [From *sit* + *sicker*.] The creeping crowfoot, *Ranunculus repens*; so called in allusion to its close adherence to the ground.  
*Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Scotland.]

**Sitta** (sit'ā), n. [NL., < Gr. *σιττα*, a kind of woodpecker.] A Linnæan genus of birds, the nuthatches, typical of the family *Sittidae*. There are about 15 species, of Europe, Asia, and North America. The common bird of Europe is *S. europæa*, of which a



European Nuthatch (*Sitta europæa*).

variety, *S. caesia*, is recognized. Five species occur in the United States: the red-bellied, *S. canadensis*; the white-bellied, *S. carolinensis*; the slender-billed, *S. aculeata*; the brown-headed, *S. pusilla*; and the pygmy, *S. pygmaea*. The first of these inhabits North America at large; the second, eastern parts of the continent; the third, western; the fourth, southeastern; and the fifth, southwestern. See also *ent* under *nuthatch*.

**sittacine, a.** A variant of *psittacine*.

**sittand<sup>1</sup>, p. a.** [ME., ppr. of *sit*, r. Cf. *sitting*, p. a.] Same as *sitting*, 3.

He salugede that sorowfulle with *sittande* wordez,  
And fraynez aftry the feude fairlye ther aftry.  
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), I. 953.

**sittandly, adv.** [ME., < *sittand* + -ly<sup>2</sup>.] Same as *sittingly*.

That they hec herherde in hanto in thooz hege chambers;  
Sythine *sittandly* in sale servydo tier-aftry.  
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), I. 150.



**sittet**, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sit*.

**Sittella** (si-tel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), < *Sitta* + dim. *-ella*.] An Australian and Papuan genus of small creeping birds belonging or referred to the *Sittidae*. *S. chrysoplera*, *leucoplera*, *leucoccephala*, *pilcata*, *temirostris*, and *striata* inhabit Australia; *S. papuensis* is found in New Guinea.

**sitten** (sit'n). An obsolete, archaic, or dialectal past participle of *sit*.—Sitten on, stunted in stature. *Hallivell*.

**sitter** (sit'er), *n.* [ME. *syttere*; < *sit* + *-er*.] One who or that which sits. (a) One who occupies a seat, or has a sitting posture.

The two rooms midway were filled with *sitters* taking the evening breeze. C. D. Warner, *Their Pilgrimage*, p. 34.

(b) A brooder or incubating bird.

The oldest hens are reckoned the best *sitters*.

(c) One who takes a certain posture, position, or course in order to a particular end; specifically, one who poses to an artist for a portrait, bust, or the like.

How many times did Clive's next door neighbor, little Mr. Finch, the miniature painter, run to peep through his parlour blinds, hoping that a *sitter* was coming! *Thackeray*, *Newcomes*, xliii.

**Sitter up**, one who sits up. See to *sit up*, under *sit*. (a) One who stays up late at night.

They were men of boisterous spirits, *sitters up* at nights.

*Lamb*, *Confessions of a Drunkard*.

(b) One who watches during the night.

There's them can pay for hospitals and nurses for half the country-side choose to be *sitters-up* night and day.

*George Eliot*, *Middlemarch*, lxxi.

**Sittidae** (sit'i-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sitta* + *-idae*.] A family of birds, named from the genus *Sitta*.

See *Sittina*.

**Sittina** (si-ti'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sitta* + *-ina*.] 1.

The *Sittidae* as a subfamily of *Paridae* or of *Certhiidae*.—2. A subfamily of *Sittidae*, chiefly represented by the genus *Sitta*; those thatches proper.

They have the bill straight, slender, tapering, and acute, about as long as the head, and hard, fitted for tapping wood; rounded nostrils, concealed by bristly tufts; long, pointed wings with ten primaries, of which the first is spurious; short square tail with twelve broad soft feathers not used in climbing; small feet, with scutellate tarsal and strong curved claws adapted for clinging to trees. The *Sittina* are among the most nimble and adroit of scissor-like birds, able to scramble about trees in every attitude without using the tail as a means of support. They are insectivorous, and also feed on small hard fruits; and they nest in holes, laying many white eggs with reddish speckles. See cuts under *nuthatch* and *Sitta*.

**sittine** (sit'in), *a.* [NL. *Sitta* + *-ine*.] Resembling or related to a nuthatch; of or pertaining to the *Sittina*.

**sitting** (sit'ing), *n.* [ME. *sittinge*, *syttinge*, *syttinge*; verbal *n.* of *sit*, *v.*] 1. A meeting of a body for the discussion or transaction of business; an official session.

Hastings rose, declared the *sitting* at an end, and left the room. *Macaulay*, *Warren Hastings*.

2. The interval during which, at any one time, one sits; specifically, such a period during which one sits for an artist to take a portrait, model a bust, etc.; hence, generally, any one limited portion of time.

I shall never see my gold again: fourscore dueats at a *sitting*! fourscore dueats! *Shak.*, *Al. of V.*, III. 1. 117.

Few good pictures have been finished at one *sitting*.

*Dryden*.

3. An incubation; a brooding, ns of a hen upon eggs; also, the time for brooding, or during which a bird broods.

In the summer season whence *sittinge* nyct, . . .

This bird [partridge] be a bank bldith his nest.

*Richard the Redeless*, III. 33.

Whilst the hen is covering her eggs the male . . . amuses and diverts her with his songs during the whole time of her *sitting*.

*Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 123.

4. The number of eggs on which a bird sits during a single hatching; a clutch.—5. The place where one sits: a seat; specifically, a space sufficient for one person in a pew of a church, or the right to such a seat.

There is a resident rector, . . . [and] the church is enlarged by at least five hundred *sittings*.

*George Eliot*, *Jane's Repentance*, II.

6f. Settlement; place of abode; seat.

In that Cyte [Samaria] was the *sittinges* of the 12 Tribes of Israel.

*Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 106.

7. In *Eng. law*, the part of the year in which judicial business is transacted. See *Easter term*, under *Easter*, and *Trinity term*, *Michaelmas term*, and *Hilary term*, under *term*.—8. In the Society of Friends, an occasion of family worship, especially when a minister is a guest.

We were favoured with a very good family *sitting* after breakfast. . . . I had to minister to them all, and to pray earnestly for them.

*J. J. Gurney*, *Journal*, 8th mo., 8th, 1841.

A *sitting in banc*. See *banc*.

**sitting** (sit'ing), *p. a.* [ME. *sittinge*, ppr. of *sit*. Cf. *sittand*.] 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of a sitter: as, a *sitting* posture.—2. In *bot.*, sessile—that is, without petiole, peduncle, or pedicel, etc.—3f. Befitting; suitable; becoming.

This leechcraft, or heled thus to be,

Were wel *sittinge*, if that I were a fend,

To traysen a wight that trewe is unto me.

*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, iv. 437.

**sittingly**, *adv.* [Early mod. E. *syttyngly*; < *sitting* + *-ly*. Cf. *sittandly*.] Befittingly; becomingly; suitably.

**sitting-room** (sit'ing-rüm), *n.* 1. Sufficient space for sitting in: as, *sitting-room* could not be got in the hall.—2. A room in which people sit; in many houses, the parlor or room most commonly occupied by the family.

He expected to find the *sitting-room* as he left it, with nothing to meet his eyes but Milly's work-basket in the corner of the sofa, and the children's toys overturned in the bow-window.

*George Eliot*, *Amos Barton*, vii.

**situate** (sit'ü-ät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *situated*, ppr. *situating*. [Formerly also, erroneously, *situate*; < LL. *situatus*, pp. of (ML.) *situare* (> It. *situare* = Sp. Pg. *situar* = F. *situer*), locate, place; < L. *situs* (*situ-*), a site; see *site*.] 1. To give a site or position to; place (among specified surroundings); locate. [Rarely used except in the passivo or past participle.]

If this world had not been formed, it is more than probable that this renowned island, on which is *situated* the city of New York, would never have had an existence.

*Jrving*, *Knickerbocker*, p. 42.

A few public men of small ability are introduced, to show better the proportions of the great; as a painter would *situate* a beggar under a triumphal arch.

*Landon*, *Works*, II. (Author to Reader of *Imag. Conv.*)

2. To place in a particular state or condition; involve in specified relations; subject to certain circumstances: as, to be uncomfortably *situated*.

We are reformers born—radical reformers; and it was impossible for me to live in the same town with Crims-worth, to come into weekly contact with him, to witness some of his conduct to you. . . . I say it was impossible for me to be thus *situated*, and not feel the angel or the demon of my race at work within me.

*Charlotte Brontë*, *The Professor*, vi.

**situate** (sit'ü-ät), *a.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *situate*; < LL. *situatus*, pp. of (ML.) *situare*, locate, place; see *situate*, *v.*] Placed, with reference to surroundings; located; situated. [Archaic.]

There's nothing *situate* under heaven's eye

But hath his bound, in earth, in sea, in sky.

*Shak.*, *C. of E.*, II. 1. 16.

Physic, taking it according to the derivation, and not according to our idiom for medicine, is *situate* in a middle term or distance between natural history and metaphysic.

*Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, II.

Earth hath this variety from heaven

Of pleasure *situate* in hill and dale.

*Milton*, *P. L.*, v. 641.

Bergen was well *situate* upon a little stream which connected it with the tide-waters of the Scheldt.

*Motley*, *Hist. Netherlands*, II. 537.

**situation** (sit'ü-ä'shon), *n.* [F. *situation* = Sp. *situación* = Pg. *situação* = It. *situazione*, < ML. *situatio* (*n.*), position, situation, < *situare*, pp. *situatus*, *situare*: see *situate*.] 1. Local position; location.

Beautiful for *situation*, the joy of the whole earth, is mount Zion.

*Ps.* xlviii. 2.

It were of use to inform himself, before he undertakes his voyage, by the best chorographical and geographical map, of the *situation* of the country he goes to.

*E. Leigh* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 646).

2. The place which a person or thing occupies.

At once, as far as angels ken, he views

The dismal *situation* waste and wild:

A dungeon horrible on all sides round.

*Milton*, *P. L.*, I. 60.

The *situation* [of Samaria] as a whole is far more beautiful than that of Jerusalem, though not so grand and wild.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 243.

3. Position with reference to circumstances; set of relations; condition; state.

To be so tickled, they would change their state

And *situation* with those dancing elips,

O'er whom thy fingers walk with gentle gait.

*Shak.*, *Sonnets*, exxviii.

Love, you see, is not so much a Sentiment as a *Situation*, into which a man enters, as . . . into a corps. No matter whether he loves the service or no: being once in it, he acts as if he did.

*Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, viii. 34.

4. A group of circumstances; a posture of affairs; specifically, in *theatrical art*, a crisis or critical point in the action of a play.

This will be delivered to you, I expect, by Col. Thurston, from whom you will be able to receive a more circumstantial acct of the *situation* of affairs in this Quarter than can be conveyed well in a letter.

*George Washington*, To Col. Sam'l Washington.

Real *situations* are always pledges of a real natural language. *De Quincey*, *Style*, I.

The *situations* which most signally develop character form the best plot. *Macaulay*, *Machiavelli*.

5. A post of employment; a subordinate office; a place in which one works for salary or wages.

Hearing about this time that Sir Pitt Crawley's family was in want of a governess, she actually recommended Miss Sharp for the *situation*, firebrand and serpent as she was.

*Thackeray*, *Vanity Fair*, II.

6. Settlement; occupation. [Rare.]

On Monday they . . . marched into ye land, & found diverse cornfields & little running brooks, a place (as they supposed) fitt for *situation*.

*Bradford*, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 83.

= *Syn.* 1 and 2. Site, station, post.—3. Case, plight; *situation* is relation to external objects; *state* and *condition* refer to what a person or thing is inwardly.

**situla** (sit'ü-lä), *n.* [ML. (see def. 1), also a liquid measure, < L. *situla*, a bucket, urn.] 1.

Pl. *situla* (-lê). *Eccles.*, an aspersorium, or movable stoup.—2. [cap.] A very yellow star of magnitude 5.5, κ Aquarii.

**situs** (sī'tus), *n.*; pl. *situs*. [L.: see *site*.] 1. Situation; site.

The future *situs* of the cotton manufacture of the United States. *E. Atkinson*, *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVI. 259.

2. In *biol.*, *archæol.*, etc., the proper or original site, place, position, or location of a part or organ, or of any other thing: chiefly in the phrase *in situ*, in place—that is, not disturbed or disarranged by dissection, excavation, or other process of examination.—3. In *law*, situation in contemplation of law; locality, actual or recognized. Thus, the forms of transfer of real property must conform to the law of the *situs* (that is, the jurisdiction within which the property is actually situated); and when it is said that personal property has no *situs*, it is meant that for certain purposes the law refuses to recognize its actual *situs*, and inquires for the law applicable to the person of the owner.—*Situs perversus*, abnormal position of organs or parts.—*Situs transversus*, lateral transposition of the viscera from right to left, and conversely.

**sit-ye-down** (sit'yē-down'), *n.* [Imitative of its note.] The titmouse, *Parus major*. [Prov. Eng.]

**sitz-bath** (sits'bath), *n.* [A partly acc. form of G. *sitz-bad*, < *sitz*, a seat, + *bad* = E. *bath*.] 1. Same as *hip-bath*.—2. A tub of wood, metal, etc., adapted for such a bath.

**Sium** (sī'um), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1699), < Gr. *σιόν*, a plant found in meadows and marshes.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, of the tribe *Ammineæ* and subtribe *Enammineæ*. It is characterized by flowers with numerous undivided involucre bracts, acute calyx-teeth, and slightly notched inflexed petals; and by fruit with nearly equal obtuse corky or thickened and somewhat prominent ridges, an undivided or obsolete carpophore, and numerous oil-tubes or at least one to three to each interval. There are 6 species, including the genus *Berula* (Koch, 1837), separated from *Sium* by some on account of its nearly globose fruit with inconspicuous ribs and thick corky pericarp. They are natives mostly of the northern hemisphere, with one in South Africa, all growing chiefly in watery places. They are smooth herbs bearing once-pinnate leaves with toothed leaflets, and white flowers in terminal or lateral compound umbels with many-bracted involucre and involucre. They are known as *water-parsnip*. Two species occur in the eastern United States—*S. cicutifolium* and *S. Carsonii*—besides *Berula angustifolia*, by many referred here. Compare *anisi*, and for *S. Helenicum* see *jellico*. See cuts under *inflorescence* and *skirt*.

**Siva** (sē'vā), *n.* [Also *Shiva*, *Śiva*; < Hind. *Siva*, < Skt. *śiva*, propitious: a euphemism.] 1. In *later Hindu myth.*, the name of a god of highest rank, supreme god in the opinion of his sectaries, but also combined with Brahma and Vishnu in a triad, in which he represents the principle of destruction. One of his principal emblems is the lingam or phallus, symbolical of creation which follows destruction; and he is represented with symbols of cruelty and carnage.

2. In *ornith.*, a genus of Asiatic birds, such as *S. cyanuroptera*, *S. strigula*, and *S. castaneicauda*: so named by Hodgson in 1838, and also called by him *Hemiparus* (1841) and *Joraprus* (1844). The species inhabit the Himalayan regions, and southward in Assam and Burma to Tenasserim. The genus is one of many which have been located in "families" conventionally called *Epithimide*, *Loctrieide*, and *Timelide*.

3. In *entom.*, a genus of hemipterous insects.

**Sivaistic** (sē-vā-is'tik), *a.* [Siva + *-istic*.] Of or pertaining to the worship of Siva.



Siva. (From Moore's "Hindu Pantheon.")



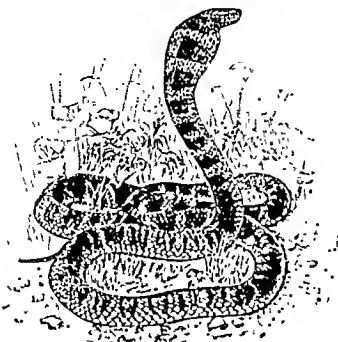
**Sivaite** (sē'vā-īt), *a.* and *n.* [*< Siva + -ite<sup>2</sup>.*] Adhering to, or an adherent of, the god Siva; belonging to the sect or body of Hindus who worship Siva as highest god.

Here, in historical times, was the home of Sankara Acharya, the great *Sivaite* reformer of the 8th century. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII, 815.

**Sivalik** (si-vā'lik), *a.* Same as *Sivalik*.

**Sivan** (siv'an), *n.* [*< Hob. sivan.*] The third month of the Jewish sacred year and the ninth of the civil year, corresponding to the latter part of May and part of June.

**siva-snake** (sē'vā-snāk), *n.* A book-name of *Ophiophagus elaps*, a very large and deadly



Siva-snake (*Ophiophagus elaps*).

cobriiform serpent of India: so called from its powers of destruction. See *Ophiophagus*.

**sivathere** (siv'ā-thēr), *n.* A *sivatherium*.

**Sivatheriidae** (siv'ā-thē-rī'ā-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Sivatherium + -idae.*] A family of fossil artiodactyl and presumably ruminant mammals, of uncertain position in the suborder *Artiodactyla*, typified by the genus *Sivatherium*. The skull is broad behind, contracted forward in front of the molar teeth, with the facial part shortened and produced downward, and the nasal bones short and arched; it bears two pairs of horns, supported on bony cores. There are three molar and three premolar teeth on each side of each jaw, broad, with inner crescentic plates of enamel running in large sinuous flexures. The family has been united by some with the *Giraffidae*, and by others considered as including its nearest living relative in the North American *Judicopridae*, the horns being similarly furcate and borne on long bony cores, unlike the antlers of deer.

**sivatherioid** (siv'ā-thē-rī-oid), *a.* [*< Sivatherium + -oid.*] Resembling or related to the *sivatherium*; of or pertaining to the *Sivatheriidae*.

**Sivatherium** (siv'ā-thē-rī-um), *n.* [*NL. (Falconer and Cautley). < Siva, the Hindu god, + Gr. θηρίον, a wild beast.*] 1. The typical genus of *Sivatheriidae*. The species is *S. giganteum*, discovered in the Sivalik Hills, of huge dimensions for a ruminant, with a skull as long as an elephant's. The animal had four horns, and a large tumid muzzle, perhaps somewhat as in the living saiga antelope. Also called *Sivathippus*.

2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus; a *sivathere*. **sive<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sivere*. **sive<sup>2</sup>** (siv), *n.* A dialectal variant of *seythe*. *Hollinell*.

**siver<sup>1</sup>** (siv'er), *v. i.* [An imitative variant of *summer*], the form perhaps influenced by *shiver<sup>2</sup>* and *quiver<sup>1</sup>*. To shimmer. *Holland*.

**siver<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* A Scotch form of *sewer<sup>3</sup>*.

**sivvens**, *n.* See *sibbens*.

**Sivalik** (si-vā'lik), *a.* [Also *Siralik*; in E. sometimes *Sevalick*; *< Hind. Sivalik, Sivalik.*] Pertaining or belonging to or found in the Sivaliks, the southern outlying range of the Himalayas: as, the *Sivalik strata*; *Sivalik* fossils. —*Sivalik* group, an important division of the Tertiary in the Himalayas. The group is of land and fresh-water origin, and is extremely rich in fossils, chiefly of *Mammalia*, among which are great numbers of *Ungulata*, animals of large size occurring in preponderating numbers. More than 50 genera of *Mammalia* are included in the Sivalik fauna, many of them still existing.

**six** (siks), *a.* and *n.* [See also *sax*; *< ME. six, sex, seix, sixe, < AS. six, syx, sixe, seor = OS. seis = OFries. seix = MD. ses, D. zes = MLG. ses, sēs, LG. ses = OHG. MHG. schs, G. sechs = Icel. Dan. Sw. sex = Goth. sahs = L. sex (> It. sei = Sp. Pg. Pr. seis = F. six) = Gr. ἕξ = W. Bret. chech = Ir. sé = Gael. se = Lith. šeszi = Oulg. shesti = Pol. sześć = Bohem. šest = Russ. šest' = Zend kshvash, Pers. shash = Skt. shash, six. Hence sixth, sixteen, etc.; from the L., sext, sextant, sexter, sextet, sextuple, sexagenarian, sexagesima, sexennial, senary, sicut, etc.; and from Gr., hexagon, hexagonal, hexameter, etc.] 1. *a.* One more than five; being twice three: a cardinal numeral.—*Involution of**

*six* screws. See *involution*.—*Six Nations*. See *Iroquois*.—*Six-Principle Baptists*. See *baptist*, 2.—*Six-year molar*, the first permanent molar tooth.—*The Six Acts*. See *act*.—*The Six Articles*. See *article*.—*The Six Companies*, six great organizations of Chinese merchants in San Francisco, which control Chinese immigration into the United States and the immigrants.—*The whip with six strings*. See *the Six Articles*, under *article*.

II. *n.* 1. The number greater by one than five; twice three. For the cabalistic significance of *six*, see *seven*.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 6, or VI, or vi.—3. In games: (*a*) A playing-card bearing six spots or pips; a six-spot. (*b*) On a die, the face which bears six spots; hence, a die which turns up that face.

It is a hundred to one if a man fling two *sixes* and recover all. Cowley, *Danger of Procrastination*.

4. Beer sold at six shillings a barrel; hence, small beer.

Look if he be not drunk! The very sight of him makes one long for a cup of *six*. Rowley, *Match at Midnight*, l. 1.

Mr. Stevens . . . says that small beer still goes by the cant name of *sizes*. Nares.

5. *pl.* Bonds bearing interest at six per cent.

The bonds became known as the *sizes* of 1861. *The Nation*, Oct. 10, 1867, p. 295.

6. *pl.* In *Eng. hymnology*, a species of trochaic meter having six syllables to the line, and properly four lines to the stanza.—At (formerly on) *six* and *seven*, at *sixes* and *sevens*, at odds; in disagreement; in confusion. Compare to *set on seven*, under *seven*.

Lat not this wretched wo thine herte gnawe,  
But, manly, set the world on *six* and *seven*,  
And if thou doye a martyr, go to heven.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, iv. 622.

Alle in sundur hit [the tun] brast,  
In *six* or in *seven*.

*Antonyne of King Arther*, st. 61. (Ritson's *Eng. Metr.* (Rom., p. 86).)

Bot he thay past no by, by Mahowne In heven;  
I shall, and that in hy, set alle on *six* and *seven*;  
Trow ye a kynge as I will suffer thaim to seven  
And to have mastery bot myself full even.

Towneley *Mysteries*, p. 143.

All is uneven,  
And every thing is left at *six* and *seven*.  
Shak., *Rich.* II., ii. 2. 122.

**Continued sixes**, six per cent. bonds issued in 1861 and 1863, redeemable in 1881, and at that time continued at 3½ per cent.—**Currency sixes**, six per cent. bonds issued by acts of 1862 and 1864, and made redeemable in United States Treasury notes or any other currency which the United States might declare a legal tender.—**Double sixes**. See *double*.—**Long sixes**, candles about 8 inches in length, weighing six to the pound.

Man found out long *sixes*;—Hall, *candlelight*!  
Lamb, *Ellis*, Popular Fallacies, xv.

**Sevens and sixes**. See *seven*, 3.—**Short sixes**, candles from 4 to 6 inches in length, weighing six to the pound.

That sort of a knock on the head which lights up, for the patient's entertainment, an imaginary general illumination of very bright *short-sixes*.

Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, II.

**Six clerk**, in *Eng. Chaucery*, one of a number of clerks who, under the Master of the Rolls, were charged with keeping the records of the court—that is, those proceedings which were engrossed on parchment. They also at one time had charge of the causes in court, each party being obliged to employ a six clerk as his representative. Each six clerk had a number of subordinate clerks. The office was abolished in 1843.—**Sixes and fives**, a trochaic meter, usually of eight lines, alternately of six and five syllables to the line.—**Sixes and fours, either a dactylic or an iambic meter, of a varying number of lines, containing either six or four syllables to the line. Other varieties occur.**

**sixain** (sik'sān), *n.* [*< F. sixain, OF. sisain, sixaine, sixain = Pr. seizen = Sp. seiseno, sixth, < ML. sexennus, < L. sex, six; see sir.*] 1. A stanza of six verses.—2. In the middle ages, an order of battle.

**six-banded** (siks'ban'ed), *a.* Having six segments of the carapace, as an armadillo. See *poyon*.

**six-belted** (siks'bel'ted), *a.* Having six stripes or belts: in the phrase *six-belted clearwing*, noting a British hawk-moth, *Scesia ichneumoniformis*.

**sixer** (sik'sér), *n.* [*< six + -er.*] Something possessing or connected with six or a set of six objects.—**Double sixer**, a system of twelve straight lines in space, consisting of two sets of six each, such that every line cuts every one of the other set and none of its own set; or, in other words, every line is on the same plane with every line of the other set and with none of its own set.

**sixfold** (siks'föld), *a.* [*< ME. \*sixfold, < AS. sixfald (= Icel. sexfaldir = Dan. sexfold; cf. D. zes-rondig = G. sechsfüllig = Sw. sexfaldig), sixfold; as sir + -fold.*] Six times repeated; six times as much or as many.

The month of this fish is furnished with sometimes a *sixfold* row of teeth.

Pennant, *British Zoology* (ed. 1776), III. 167. **sixfold** measure or time, in music, same as *sextuple* rhythm or time (which see, under *sextuple*).

**sixfold** (siks'föld), *adv.* [*< sixfold, a.*] In a sixfold degree; with six times the amount, extent, value, etc.

**six-footer** (siks'füt'er), *n.* A person measuring six feet or more in height. [Colloq.]

Like nearly all Tennesseans, the centenarian is a *six-footer*, chews tobacco, and loves a good story. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII, 73.

**six-gilled** (siks'gild), *a.* Having six pairs of gill-slits, as a shark; hexanchous. See *Notidæ*.

**six-hour** (siks'our), *a.* Pertaining to a quarter of a day, or six hours.—**Six-hour circle**, the hour-circle whose hour-angle is six hours.

**six-lined** (siks'lind), *a.* Having six linear stripes: as, the *six-lined* lizard, scuttler, or streakfield, *Chenidophorus sexlineatus*.

**sixling** (siks'ling), *n.* [*< six + -ling.*] A compound or twin crystal consisting of six individuals.

**sixpence** (siks'pens), *n.* [*< six + pence.*] 1. An English silver coin of the value of six pence (about 12 cents); half of a shilling. It was first issued by Edward VI., with a weight of 48 grains, and afterward by other monarchs. The sixpence of Queen Victoria weighs about 43½ grains.

2. The value of six pence, or half a shilling; a slight value: sometimes used attributively.

In Verse or Prose, we write or chat,  
Not *six-pence* Matter upon what.

Prior, *To Fleetwood Shepherd*.

3†. In the United States, especially in New York, while the coin was in circulation, a Spanish half-real, of the value of 6¢ cents.

**sixpenny** (siks'pē-ni), *a.* [*< six + penny.*] 1. Worth or costing sixpence: as, a *sixpenny* loaf.—2. Hence, paltry; petty; cheap; worthless.

I am joined with no foot-land rakers, no long-staff *sixpenny* strikers. *Shak.*, I Hen. IV., ii. 1. 82.

I know them, swaggering, suburban rovers,  
*Sixpenny* truckers. *Moxinger*, *City Madam*, III. 1.

**Sixpenny nails**. See *nail*, 5, and *pound*†.

Have you the hangings and the *sixpenny* nails for my Lord's Coat of Arms?

Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, [l. 47].

**six-point** (siks'point), *a.* In *math.*, related in a remarkable way to six points; involving six points.—**Six-point circle**. See *Tucker circle*, under *circle*.—**Six-point contact**, a contact due to the coincidence of six points; in the case of curves, a contact of the fifth order.

**six-shooter** (siks'shū'ter), *n.* A pistol for firing six shots in succession, usually a revolver with six chambers.

"The weapons of our warfare are not carnal"—bowie-knives, *six-shooters*, and the like.

W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 177.

**six-spot** (siks'spot), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Having six spots, as an insect or a playing-card: as, the *six-spot* burnet-moth.

II. *n.* A playing-card with six pips.

**six-stringed** (siks'stringd), *a.* Having six strings.—**Six-stringed whip**, an old popular name for the *Six Articles* (which see, under *article*).

**sixte** (sikst), *n.* [*< F. sixte, < L. sextus, sixth; see sixth.*] A parry on the fencing-floor, probably at first the sixth position assumed by a swordsman after pulling his weapon from the scabbard held in his left hand. (See *prime*, *seconde*, *terce*, *quart*, 2, etc.) The hand is in the normal position on guard opposite the right breast, with knuckles upward, and point of sword raised. The parry is effected by moving the sword a little to the right, but keeping the point steady, thus causing the opponent's thrust to deviate. *Sixte* is also used for the thrust, counter, etc., which is parried by this movement: a point in *sixte*, for instance.

The authors of "Fencing" prefer *terce* to *sixte*, in which the masters are against them.

*Athenæum*, No. 3240, p. 742.

**sixteen** (siks'tēn'), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. sixtene, sextene, < AS. sixtēne, sixtigne = OS. sestein = OFries. sextine, sextene = D. zestien = MHG. sechzen, G. sechszehn, sechzehn = Icel. sextán = Sw. sexton = Dan. sexten = Goth. \*sohstailhm = L. sexdecim, sedecim (> It. sedici (cf. Pg. dezasais, transposed) = Pr. sedze = F. seize), sixteen; as six + ten.*] 1. *a.* Being the sum of six and ten; consisting of one more than fifteen: a cardinal numeral.

II. *n.* 1. The number made up of six and ten; four times four.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 16, or XVI, or xvi.

**sixteenmo** (siks'tēn'mō), *n.* See *sexto-decimo*.

**sixteenth** (siks'tēnth'), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. sixtenthe, earlier sixtette, sixtothe, < AS. sixtēotha, syxtēotha = OFries. sextinda, sextenda, sextiensta, sextendesta = D. zestende = MHG. sechzehende, G. sechszehnte, sechzehnte = Icel. sextándi = Sw. sextonde = Dan. sextende; as sixteen + -th.*] 1. *a.* One more than fifteen; being twice eight: a cardinal numeral.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 16, or XVI, or xvi.

**sixteenth** (siks'tēnth'), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. sixtenthe, earlier sixtette, sixtothe, < AS. sixtēotha, syxtēotha = OFries. sextinda, sextenda, sextiensta, sextendesta = D. zestende = MHG. sechzehende, G. sechszehnte, sechzehnte = Icel. sextándi = Sw. sextonde = Dan. sextende; as sixteen + -th.*] 1. *a.* One more than fifteen; being twice eight: a cardinal numeral.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 16, or XVI, or xvi.

**sixteenth** (siks'tēnth'), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. sixtenthe, earlier sixtette, sixtothe, < AS. sixtēotha, syxtēotha = OFries. sextinda, sextenda, sextiensta, sextendesta = D. zestende = MHG. sechzehende, G. sechszehnte, sechzehnte = Icel. sextándi = Sw. sextonde = Dan. sextende; as sixteen + -th.*] 1. *a.* One more than fifteen; being twice eight: a cardinal numeral.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 16, or XVI, or xvi.



I. a. 1. Next in order after the fifteenth; being the sixth after the tenth: the ordinal of sixteen.—2. Being one of sixteen equal parts into which a whole is divided.

II. n. 1. One of sixteen equal parts.—2. In music: (a) The melodic or harmonic interval of two octaves and a second. (b) A sixteenth-note.—3. In early Eng. law, a sixteenth of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.

sixteenth-note (siks'tēnth'nōt), n. In musical notation, a note equivalent in time-value to one half of an eighth-note: marked by the sign  $\text{♪}$  or  $\text{♩}$ , or, in groups,  $\text{♪♪}$ ,  $\text{♩♩}$ . Also called *semiquaver*.—sixteenth-note rest. See rest, 8 (b).

sixteenth-rest (siks'tēnth'rest), n. In musical notation, same as *sixteenth-note rest*.

sixth (siks'th), a. and n. [With term. conformed to -th; < ME. *sixt*, *sixte*, *sixte*, *sixte*, *sixte*, *sixte*, < AS. *sixta* = OS. *sexta* = OFries. *sexta* = MD. *seste*, D. *zeste* = MLG. *seste*, *seste* = OHG. *sexta*, MHG. *sexta*, G. *sechste* = Icel. *sexti* = Sw. Dan. *sjette* = Goth. *saihsa* = L. *sextus* (> It. *sesto* = Sp. Pg. *sexto* = F. *sixte*); as *six* + -th.] I. a. 1. Being the first after the fifth: the ordinal of six.—2. Being one of six equal parts into which a whole is divided.—*sixth-day*, Friday, as the sixth day of the week: so called among the Society of Friends.—*The sixth hour*, the sixth of twelve hours reckoned from sunrise to sunset; the noon-tide hour; specifically, the canonical hour of *sext*. Peter went up upon the housetop to pray about the *sixth hour*. Acts x. 9.

II. n. 1. A sixth part.—2. In early Eng. law, a sixth of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.—3. In music: (a) A tone on the sixth degree above or below a given tone. (b) The interval between any tone and a tone on the sixth degree above or below it. (c) The harmonic combination of two tones at the interval thus described. (d) In a scale, the sixth tone from the bottom; the submediant: solmized *la*. The typical interval of the sixth is that between the first and the sixth tones of a major scale, which is acoustically represented by the ratio 3:2. Such a sixth is called *major*. A sixth a half step shorter is called *minor*; and two half-steps shorter is called *diminished*; and one half-step longer is called *augmented*, *extreme*, etc. Major and minor sixths are classed as *consonances*; other sixths as *dissonances*.—*Chord of the added sixth*, in music, a chord consisting of the first, second, fourth, and sixth tones of a scale, and usually regarded as a subdominant triad with a sixth from the root added. Its derivation is disputed.—*Chord of the extreme sixth*, in music, a chord in which, as typically arranged, there is an interval of an extreme augmented sixth between the upper tone and the lower. It has three forms:—(a) the *French sixth*, consisting of the first, second, sixth, and sharpened fourth of a minor scale; (b) the *German sixth*, consisting of the first, third, sixth, and sharpened fourth of such a scale; (c) the *Italian sixth*, consisting of the first, sixth, and sharpened fourth of such a scale.—*Chord of the sixth*, in music, a chord consisting of a tone with its third and its sixth: it is usually regarded as simply the first inversion of a triad.—*Neapolitan sixth*. See *Neapolitan*.

sixthly (siks'thli), adv. [ < *sixth* + -ly.] In the sixth place.

sixtieth (siks'ti-eth), a. and n. [ < ME. *sixtieth*, < AS. *sixtigota* = Icel. *sextigoti* = Sw. *sextionde* (cf. D. *zestigste* = G. *sechzigste*, *sechzigste*), *sixtieth*; as *sixty* + -th.] I. a. 1. Next in order after the fifty-ninth: an ordinal numeral.—2. Being one of sixty equal parts into which anything is divided.

II. n. One of sixty equal parts.

Sixtine (siks'tin), a. Same as *Sistine*.

sixty (siks'ti), a. and n. [ < ME. *sixty*, *sixti*, *sexti*, < AS. *sixtin*, *sixteg* = OFries. *sextich*, *sextich* = MD. *sestig*, D. *zestig* = OHG. *sechzig*, MHG. *sechze*, *sechze*, G. *sechzig*, *sechzig* = Icel. *sextugr*, *sextugr*, *sextigir*, mod. *sextu* = Sw. *sextio* (cf. Dan. *treksindstyve*) = Goth. *saihs-tifjuns*; as *six* + -ty.] Cf. L. *sextaginta*, < *sex*, six, + *ginta*, short for *\*decinta*, tenth, < *decem*, ten.] I. a. Being the product of six and ten; being the sum of fifty and ten: a cardinal numeral.—*sixty-knotted gullpare*. See *gullpare*.

II. n. 1. The product of six and ten; the sum of fifty and ten.—2. A symbol representing sixty units, as 60, LX, lx.

sixty-four-mo (siks'ti-fōr'mō), n. [An E. reading of 64mo, prop. L. in LXIVmo, i. e. in *sextagesimo quarto*: *sextagesimo*, abl. of *sextagesimus*, sixtieth (< *sextaginta*, sixty: see *sixty*); *quarto*, abl. of *quartus*, fourth: see *quart*, *quarto*.] A sheet of paper when regularly folded in 64 leaves of equal size; a pamphlet or book made up of folded sheets of 64 leaves. When the size of paper is not named, the 64mo leaf is supposed to be 2½ by 3½ inches, or about that size.

sixty-fourth (siks'ti-fōr'th), a. Fourth in order after the sixtieth.

sixty-fourth-note (siks'ti-fōr'th'nōt), n. In musical notation, a note equivalent in time-value to one half of a thirty-second-note; a hemidemi-

semiquaver:  $\text{♪}$ ,  $\text{♩}$ , or, in groups,  $\text{♪♪}$ ,  $\text{♩♩}$ .

—*Sixty-fourth-note rest*. See rest, 8 (b).

sixty-six (siks'ti-siks'), n. A game of cards played, generally by two persons, with 24 cards, the ace, ten, king, queen, knave, and nine ranking in the order named. Each player receives six cards, and as fast as one is thrown from the hand receives another from the undealt pack until it is exhausted; each card except the nine-spot has to the taker a certain value, as the ace 11, the queen 3, etc., and the object of the player is to capture as many of these as possible, and to secure marriages—that is, the possession of a king and queen of the same suit; the player first winning sixty-six scores one point; seven points make a game.

six-wired (siks'wīrd), a. In ornith., six-feathered. Compare *twelve-wired*, under *Scutecoides*. sizable (sī'zā-bl), a. [Also *sizeable*; < *size* + -able.] Of a relatively good, suitable, or desirable size, usually somewhat large.

A . . . modern virtuoso, finding such a machine altogether unwieldy and useless. . . . invented that *sizeable* instrument which is now in use. Addison, *Tatler*, No. 220.

William Watton, B. D., . . . has written a good *sizeable* volume against a friend of your government. Swift, *Tale of a Tub*, Ded.

sizal (siz'al), n. Same as *Sisal hemp*. See *heneguen*.

sizar (sī'zār), n. [Also *sizer*; < *size*, an allowance of provisions, + -ar for -er.] At the University of Cambridge, or at Trinity College, Dublin, an undergraduate student who, in consideration of his comparative poverty, usually receives free commons. Compare *servitor* (c).

The distinction between pensurers and *sizers* is by no means considerable. . . . Nothing is more common than to see pensurers and *sizers* talking sweet counsel together, and walking arm in arm to St. Mary's as friends. *Gradus ad Cantabrigiam* (1824).

The *sizers* paid nothing for food and tuition, and very little for lodging; but they had to perform some menial services from which they have long been relieved. They swept the court; they carried up the dinner to the fellows' table, and changed the plates and poured out the ale of the rulers of the society. Macaulay, *Oliver Goldsmith*.

*Sizers* are generally students of limited means. They usually have their commons free, and receive various emoluments. *Cambridge University Calendar*, 1880, p. 6.

sizarship (sī'zār-shīp), n. [ < *sizar* + -ship.] The position, rank, or privileges of a *sizar*.

Public Schools, where the sons of the lower classes were on the sons of the upper classes, and received certain benefits (in food, clothes, and instruction) from them in return. In fact the *sizarships* in our modern colleges appear to be a modified continuation of this ancient system. O'Curry, *Ancient Irish*, I. iv.

size<sup>1</sup> (siz), n. [Early mod. E. also *sise*; < ME. *size*, *syse*, *syce*, by aphesis from *assise*, *asise*, *allavance*; hence, generally, measure, magnitude: see *assize*.] 1. A fixed rate regulating the weight, measure, price, or proportion of any article, especially food or drink; a standard. See *assize*, n., 2.

It hath be void, the Malro of Bristolow . . . to da enlle byfore hym . . . all the Bakers of Bristolow, ther to vnderstand whate stuff they haue of whete. And after, what size they shall bakke. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 421.

Also this yere was an acte of parliament for wood and coal to kepe the fulle size after the Purification of our Ladye, that shall be in the yere of our Lorde M. D. XLIII. that no man shall bargayne, sell, bryne, or enenche of any other size, to be vittered or solde, vpon paine at forfeyture. *Fabyan*, *Chron.* (ed. Ellis), p. 705.

To repress Drunkenness, which the Danes had brought in, he made a Law, ordaining a *Size*, by certain Pines in the Tol, with Penalty to any that should presume to drink deeper than the Mark. Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 11.

2. A specified or fixed amount of food and drink; a ration.

'Tis not in thee To grudge my pleasures, to cut off my train, To bandy hasty words, to scant my sizes. *Shak.*, *Learn*, II. 4. 178.

A *Size* is a portion of bread or drinke, i. is a farthing, which Scholars in Cambridge take at the butterie; it is noted with the letter S, as in Oxford with the letter Q, for half a farthing and q, for a farthing; and whereas they say in Oxford to bathe in the butterie hooke, i. to set downe on their names what they take in Bread, Drinke, Butter, Cheese, &c., so in Cambridge they say to *Size*, i. to set downe their quantum, i. how much they take on their names in the Butterie hooke. *Minshew*, *Guide into Tangues* (1617).

3. Hence, in university use, a charge made for an extra portion of food or drink; a farthing, as the former price of each portion. The word was also used more generally, to note any additional expensio incurred.

I grew weary of staying with Sir Williams both, and the mara for that my Lady Batten and her crew, at least half

a score, came into the room, and I believe we shall pay size for it. *Pepys*, *Diary*, Sept. 4, 1662.

4t. A portion allotted by chance or fate; a share; a peculiar or individual allotment.

Hast thou wylnet by conetyse Worlides gode our syse? *Myre*, *Instructious for Parish Priests* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1282.

Our size of sorrow, Proportion'd to our enuse, must be as great As that which makes it. *Shak.*, A. and C., IV. 15. 4.

5t. Grade of quality or importance; rank; class; degree; order.

Neither was he [Christ] served in state, his attendants being of the mechanic size. Penn, *Advice to Children*, III.

A plain sermon, for a middling or lower size of people. Swift.

6. Rate of dimension, whether linear, square, or solid; material proportions; relative magnitude: now the usual sense.

ij perchers at wnx then shalle he fet, A-boue the chymé that is sett, In syce lehou from other shalle be The lengthe of ather that men may se. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 314.

Both the cherubims were of ane measure and one size. 1 Ki. vi. 25.

7. One of a regularly increasing series of dimensions used for manufactured articles which are bought ready-made; specifically, as used by shoemakers, one third of an inch in length.

There is nat a size of paper in the palace large enough to tell you how much I esteem myself honoured in your remembrance. Donne, *Letters*, xcvi.

This enormous disgulso was crowned and completed by a soft felt hat of the Tyraless design, and several sizes too small. R. L. Stevenson, *The Dynamiter*, p. 98.

8. Extent, or volume, or magnitude in other respects, as of time, sound, or effort.

And so shall the earth remaine fortie dayes, although those dayes shall be of a larger size then these. *Purchar*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 305.

Often shrieking undulatingly'd wae, In clamours of all size, both high and low. *Shak.*, *Lover's Complaint*, l. 21.

I have over verified my friends, Of whom he's chief, with all the size that verity Would without lapsing suffer. *Shak.*, *Car.*, v. 2. 18.

9. pl. A session of a court of justice; assizes. See *assize*, 6. [Obsolete or provincial.]

And there's the satia that your worship sent me, Will serve you at a sizes yet. Fletcher, *Wit without Money*, III. 4.

10. An implement for measuring pearls, consisting of a number of thin leaves pierced with holes of different diameters, and fastened together. The test is made by observing how many of the holes the pearl will pass through.—*Heretic size*. See *heretic*.—*Pope's size*. See *pope*.—*Sizes of paper*. See *paper*,—Syn. 6. *Size*, *Magnitude*, *bulk*, *Volume*. *Size* is the general word for things large or small. In ordinary discourse *magnitude* applies to large things; but it is also an exact word, and is much used in science; as, a star of the fourth *magnitude*. *Bulk* suggests noticeable size, especially size rounding out into unwieldiness. *Volume* is a rather indefinite word, arising from the idea of rolling a thing up till it attains size, though with no especial suggestion of shape. We speak of the *magnitude* of an calamity or of a fortune, the *bulk* of a hail of cannon or of an elephant, the *volume* of smoke or of an avalanche.

size<sup>2</sup> (siz), v.; pret. and pp. *sized*, ppr. *sizing*. [ < *size*, n.] I. trans. 1. To regulate the weight, measure, extent, value, etc., of; fix the rate or standard of; assize.

The Canyacs which they had were either of brasse, or else iron rings sized at a certayne weight, which they used for their monies. J. Speed, *Hist. Great Britain* (ed. 1650), p. 160.

There was also a statuta for the dispersing of the standard of the Exchequer throughout England, thereby to size weights and measures; and two or three more of lesse importance. Bacon, *Hist. Hen. VII.*, p. 101.

2. At Cambridge and other universities, to obtain (food or drink) in extra portions at a fixed rate of charge; hence, in general, to buy at a fixed rate; purchase.

Drinking college tap-lash . . . will let them have no more learning than they size, nor a drop of wit more than the butter sets on their heads. Randolph, *Arctippus* (Works, ed. Hazlitt, 1876, p. 14).

When they came into town after commons, they may be allowed to size a meal at the kitchen.

*Laws of Harvard College* (1709), p. 59 (quoted in *Collegio Wards and Customs*, p. 428).

At the close of each quarter the Butler shall make up his bill against each student, in which every article sized or taken up by him at the Buttery shall be particularly charged. *Laws of Yale College* (1811), p. 81 (quoted in *Collegio Wards and Customs*, p. 428).

3. To supply with sizes; hence, to fill or otherwise affect by sizes or portions.



To size your belly out with shoulder fees,  
With rumps and kidneys.  
*Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons*, il. 1.

#### 4. To rato; rank.

With proctors and with testers grave  
Our balliffs you may size.

*Randolph, Townsmen's Petition of Cambridge.*

#### 5. To estimate or ascertain the size of; measure; hence, by extension, to arrange in groups or ranks according to dimensions.

Pickled Hams and Shoulders shall be sized when packed,  
and the green weights and date of packing shall also be  
marked on each package.

*New York Produce Exchange Report*, 1888-9, p. 168.

6. To separate or sort according to size. Specifically—(a) In mining, to classify or separate according to size, as particles of crushed or stamped ore and veinstone. See *sizing*, 3. (b) To graduate the length of (a fishing-line) to the depth of water: as, to size a line (to limit a hand-line from the bottom till the hooks clear). (*Gloucester, Massachusetts*).—To size up, to take the size or measure of; consider thoroughly in order to form an opinion of; hence, to consider; regard: as, to size a person up as dishonest. (*Colloq.*, U. S.)

We had to size up our fellow legislators, to find out their  
past history and present character and associates.

*The Century*, XXIX, 821.

II, *intrans.* At Cambridge and other universities, to give an order (for food or drink) over and above the usual commons: generally with *for*. Compare *hatchee*.

Soup, pastry, and cheese can be sized for—that is,  
brought in portions to individuals at an extra charge.

*C. A. Bristol, English University*, p. 35.

To size upon, to order extra food at the charge of.

If any one shall size upon another, he shall be fined a  
Shilling, and pay the Damnee; and every Freshman sent  
(for victims) must declare that he who sends him is the  
only person to be charged.

*Lives of Yale College* (1774), p. 10 (quoted in *Collegio Words*  
and Customs, p. 423).

size<sup>2</sup> (siz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *size*, *syse*; < ME. *size*, *syse*, size (= It. *sisia*, *assisa*, size), prob. another use (prob. also in OF., but not found) of *size*, *assise*, measure, etc.; < OF. *assise*, allowance, measure, etc.; see *assize*. Cf. *size*.] 1. A gelatinous wash used by painters, by paper-manufacturers, and in many industrial arts. It is made of the shreds and parings of leather, parchment, or vellum, boiled in water and purified; also from common glue, from potatoes, and from scraps and clippings of hides, horns, hoofs, etc. The liquid is made in *husks* from sturgeon's sounds or air-bladders, and is known as *traglase*. That used for writing-paper is made of gelatin prepared from leather and parchment clippings. A clear solution of isinglass is used for sizing plate-paper intended to receive impressions in color. For printing-papers the usual size is a compound of alum and resin dissolved in a solution of soda, and combined with potato-starch. Starch alone is also used as a size. *E. H. Knight*.

2. A material resembling size, but of different origin, and used for its tenacity as a preparation for gilding and the like.

*Syze*, for bokys lymynynge (size colour).

*Prompt. Par.*, p. 456.

3. A glutinous printing-ink made to receive and retain the bronze-powder of gold or silver which is dusted on it.—4. In *physiol.*, the huffy coat observed on the surface of coagulated blood in certain conditions.—5. In *brickmaking*, plasticity, as of the clay before burning.

size<sup>2</sup> (siz), *r. i.*; pret. and pp. *sized*, ppr. *sizing*. [Early mod. E. also *size*; < *size*, *n.*] 1. To cover with size; prepare with size; stiffen by means of size.

We shall speak of the use of each of the said four gums  
rather when we treat of *Sizing* and *Stiffening* than now,  
in a Discourse of Dying.

*Sir H. Petty, 16p. Sprat's Hist. Royal Soc.*, p. 291.

2. To smear over with any substance acting like size: occurring chiefly in compounds.

Over-sized with congregate gore. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, II. 2. 481.

The blood-sized field.

*Fletcher (and another)*, *Two Noble Kinsmen*, I. 1.

3. To render plastic: said of clay.

It is necessary to grind the same clay through the pug-  
mill several times, the first thing in the morning, before  
it comes to the proper degree of plasticity for molding;  
this operation is called *sizing* the clay.

*C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles*, p. 113.

size<sup>3</sup>, *n.* Same as *size*<sup>1</sup>.

sizeable, *a.* See *sizable*.

size-cue (siz'kū), *n.* In university use, the cue or symbol for the value of a size, as entered in the battery-books. See *size*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, 2, and *cue*<sup>2</sup>, 2.

sized<sup>1</sup> (sīzd), *a.* [*size*<sup>1</sup> + -ed<sup>2</sup>.] Having a particular size, magnitude, extent, proportions, etc.; occurring usually in compounds: as, fair-sized, middle-sized, etc.

As my love is sized, my fear is so:

Where love is great, the littlest doubts are fear.

*Shak.*, *Hamlet*, III. 2. 180.

A well-sized and useful volume might be compiled and  
published annually, containing the incorrect expressions,  
and omitting the opinions of our booksellers' boys, the  
reviewers. *Landor, Imag. Conv.*, Southey and Porson, I.

sized<sup>2</sup> (sīzd), *p. a.* [*size*<sup>2</sup> + -ed<sup>2</sup>.] Having size in its composition; covered or washed with size.—Hard-sized, noting paper which has a thick coat of size.—Machine-sized paper. See *paper*.—Slack-sized, noting paper that has not enough of size.—Soft-sized. Same as *size*<sup>2</sup>.—Sour-sized, noting imperfect paper on which the size has fermented and soured.

size<sup>1</sup>, *n.* Same as *scissel*.

sizer (sī'zēr), *n.* [*size*<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>.] 1. An obsolete form of *sizar*.—2. An instrument or contrivance of perforated plates, wirework, etc., for sorting articles of varying sizes; a kind of gage; as, a coffee-sizer; a bullet-sizer, which has holes to determine the size of bullets.

size-roll (sīz'rōl), *n.* 1. A small piece of parchment added to a roll or record.—2. In the British army, a list containing the names of all the men belonging to a troop or company, with the height or stature of each specifically marked. *Farraw*.

size-stick (sīz'stik), *n.* A measuring-stick used by shoemakers to ascertain the length of the foot, etc.

size-time (sīz'tīm), *n.* The time when assizes are held. Compare *size*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, 9.

Our drowning scap'd, more danger was ensuing;  
'Twas size time there, and lunging was a brewing.

*John Taylor, Works* (1630), II. 14. (*Hallivell*).

siziness (sī'zi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sizey; glutinousness; viscosity.

Cold was capable of producing a siziness and viscosity  
in the blood.

*Arbuthnot, Med.*, IV.

sizing<sup>1</sup> (sī'zing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *size*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. Any act or process indicated by *size*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*—2. Specifically, in university use: (a) An order for extra food or drink from the buttery.

I know what belongs to *sizing*, and have answered to my  
cue in my days: I am free of the whole university; I com-  
menced with no worse than his majesty's footmen.

*Shirley, Witly Fair One*, IV. 2.

(b) Any article so ordered; a size.

We were allowed at dinner a cue of beer, which was a  
half-pint, and a *sizing* of brand, which I cannot describe to  
you. It was quite sufficient for our dinner.

*Pierce, Hist. Harvard University*, p. 210.

3. In mining, sorting the crushed or stamped ores into grains of various sizes, in order that a more perfect separation of the various mineral and metalliferous substances of which the ore is made up may afterward be effected by the use of such ore-dressing or separating apparatus as may be considered suitable for the purpose. The most commonly employed form of sizing apparatus is the trommel, a revolving cylindrical sieve, used single or in various combinations. There are various other machines for sizing or classifying ores; among them are the pointed box (also called *pyramidal box* and *split-laden*), the labyrinth, the Lucas trough, the Thirlan washer, the Dorr classifier, the siphon separator, etc. The labyrinth is the oldest form, but is now much less important than it formerly was. See *labyrinth*, *l.* and *pointed box* (under *pointed*).—Sizing-bell, a bell ring when the bill of sizings which may be ordered is posted.—Sizing-party, a supper-party where each person orders and pays for what he likes.—To put out of sizing, to punish (a pensioner) by depriving him of the privilege of ordering extra delicacies.

sizing<sup>2</sup> (sī'zing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *size*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] 1. The act or process of applying size or preparing with size.—2. Size prepared for use in any mechanical trade.—Animal sizing, a dissolved animal glue used for the best writing-papers.—Rosin sizing, a sizing composed of a mixture of rosin and soda.

sizy (sī'zi), *a.* [*size*<sup>2</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>.] Containing, consisting of, or resembling size; glutinous; thick and viscous; ropy; having the adhesiveness of size.

The blood let the first time florid; after a second time  
sizy.

*Arbuthnot, Med.*, IV.

sizygium, *n.* See *syzygium*.

sizz (siz), *r. i.* [An imitative var. of *siss*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *hizz*, *hiss*.] To hiss; sizzle: noting a hiss somewhat resembling a buzz.

Mention has been made . . . of a peculiar "slinging" or  
rather "sizzing" noise on the wire. *Nature*, XLII. 502.

sizzen (sīz'n), *r. i.* [Cf. *sizz*.] To hiss. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

sizzers<sup>1</sup>, *n.* An old spelling of *scissors*.

sizzing (sīz'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *sizz*, *v.*] Yeast; barm. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

It behoveth my wills to worke like barme, allas yeast,  
allas sizzing, allas fishug.

*Lady, Mother Bombie*, II. 1.

Sizzing: Yeast or Barm, . . . from the sound Beer or  
Ale makes in working.

*Ray, Eng. Words*, p. 113.

sizzle (sīz'l), *r.*; pret. and pp. *sizzled*, ppr. *sizz-ling*. [A freq. of *sizz*, like *sissle*, freq. of *siss*<sup>1</sup>.] I, *intrans.* 1. To make a hissing or sputtering

sound, as a liquid when effervescing or acted on directly by heat; make a sound as of frying.

From the ends of the wood the sap fries and drips on the  
sizzling coals below, and flies off in angry steam.

*S. Judd, Margaret*.

The sizzling embers of the fire having about given up  
the ghost after a fruitless struggle with the steady down-  
pour.

*T. Roosevelt, The Century*, XXXV. 864.

2. To dry and shrivel up with hissing by the action of fire. *Forby*. [Provincial or colloq.]

3. To be very hot, as if hissing or shriveling. [Colloq.]

We sat, without coats or waistcoats, under the sizzling  
leather roof of our tarantas, fanning ourselves with our  
hats.

*The Century*, XXXVI. 367.

II, *trans.* To dry or burn with or as if with a hissing sound: sometimes followed by *up*. [Prov. Eng.]

Sizzle. . . I have heard the word thus used—"If we  
heeb't rain in another week we shall be all sizzled up."  
This evidently meant burnt up.

*Moor, Suffolk Words*, p. 351.

sizzle (sīz'l), *n.* [*sizzle*, *v.*] 1. A hissing or sputtering sound. [Provincial or colloq.]—2. Extreme heat, as of a summer day. [Colloq.]

sizzling (sīz'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *sizzle*, *v.*] A hissing or sputtering.

Sometimes the sounds resembled the sizzlings of a flight  
of electric sparks.

*Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 226.

S. J. An abbreviation of *Society of Jesus*.

S-joint (es'joint), *n.* A mode of joining two sur-  
faces by means of a strip with a double bend, shaped in cross-section like the letter S; also, a joint so made. *E. H. Knight*.

sk-. For Middle English and early modern English words so beginning, not entered below, see *sc-*.

skaddle, *a.* and *n.* See *scudille* and *scathel*.

skaffaut, skaffold, *n.* Obsolete forms of *scaf-  
fold*.

skag (skag), *n.* Same as *skeg*<sup>1</sup>.

skail, *r.* A Scotch form of *scale*<sup>1</sup>.

skain, *n.* See *skain*<sup>1</sup>, *skain*<sup>2</sup>.

skainsmater, *n.* [Formation uncertain; explained as (a) < *skain*'s, poss. of *skain*<sup>1</sup>, *skain* ("as if associated in winding yarn"), or (b) < *skain*'s, poss. of *skain*<sup>2</sup>, *skain*<sup>2</sup>, a dagger ("as if a brother in arms"), + *mate*<sup>1</sup>. The word is found but once; it is put in the mouth of an old nurse whose speech is not precise; and the sense is hardly capable of exact definition.] A roaring or swaggering companion (?). See etymology.

Scurvy knave! I am none of his skait-gills; I am none of  
his skains-mater.

*Shak.*, *I. and J.*, II. 4. 162.

skair, *a.* and *r.* A Scotch form of *scar*<sup>1</sup>.

skaith, *n.* and *r.* See *scath*.

skald<sup>1</sup>, *r.* and *n.* Same as *scald*<sup>1</sup>.

skald<sup>2</sup>, *n.* See *scald*<sup>2</sup>.

skalk<sup>1</sup>, *n.* See *shalk*.

skall<sup>1</sup>, *n.* An obsolete form of *scall*.

skalpi, *n.* See *scalp*<sup>1</sup>.

skart. See *scar*<sup>1</sup>, *scar*<sup>1</sup>, *scar*<sup>2</sup>.

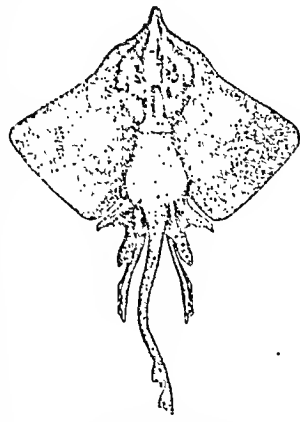
skaret, *r.* See *scar*<sup>1</sup>.

skarlett, skarlett<sup>1</sup>, *n.* See *scarlet*.

skart. Same as *scar*<sup>1</sup>, *scar*<sup>1</sup>, *scar*<sup>2</sup>.

skatt<sup>1</sup>, *n.* See *scat*<sup>1</sup>.

skate<sup>1</sup> (skāt), *n.* [Formerly also *scate*; < ME. *scate*, *schate*, < Icel. *Norw.* *skata*, a skate; cf. *Ir. Gael.* *sgat*, a skate (< E.); whether these forms are < *Lat. squatus*, *L. squatina*, a kind of shark, the angel-fish, is not clear.] A raider or batoid plagiostomous fish of the family *Rajidae* and genus *Raja*; a kind of ray. All skates are rays, but all rays are not called skates; this name being applied chiefly to certain small rays of the restricted genus *Raja*, of both Europe and America. The common blue or gray skate or ray of the British coast is *Raja batia*, of a somewhat lozenge-shaped figure, and rather long tail, with some fin-like expansions near its end, as well as prominent claspers and other processes at the root. Other skates of British waters are the long-nosed and sharp-nosed, and the thornback.

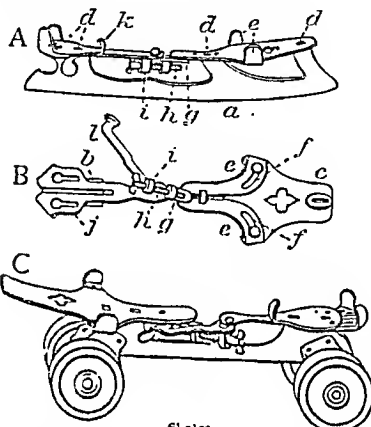


Ham-door Skate (*Raja batia*).



On the Atlantic coast of North America the common little skate, a foot or two long, is *R. erinacea*, sometimes called *lobacco-box*. The big skate or ocellated ray is *R. ocellata*, nearly 2 feet; the starry skate, *R. radiata*, of medium size, is found on both coasts; *R. eglanteria* is the brier-skate, medium-sized, and not common. The largest is the barn-door skate, *R. levis*, about 4 feet long. The common skate of the Pacific side is *R. binoculata*, and several others occur on the same coast. Some of these fishes are edible, and, on the continent of Europe, even esteemed. Their egg-cases (skate-barrows) are curious objects. See *Barrow* under *Elasmobranchii*, *mermaid's-purse*, and *ray*. — Burton skate, *R. alba* or *marginata*. [Prov. Eng.] — Shagreen skate. See *shagreen*.

**skate**<sup>2</sup> (skāt), *n.* [Formerly also *seate*; a later form, assumed as the sing. of the supposed pl. *skates*, also written *skates*, *schects*, the proper sing., < D. *schaats*, pl. *schaatsen*, earlier *schaet*, *n.* *skates* (*schaetsrijder*, a 'skate-rider,' skater) (< f. D. *n.* *skatte*, a skate, < D. or E.); a later use of OD. and OFlem. *schaetse*, a high-heeled shoe.] < OF. *eschace*, *eschasse*, F. *échasse*, a stilt, trussle, ML. *scacia*, *scalia*, a stilt; see *scatches*. Cf. Icel. *is-leggja*, 'ice-bones,' shin-bones of sheep used for skates; and see *skee*, *skid*.] A contrivance for enabling a person to glide swiftly on ice, consisting of a steel runner fixed



A, side view of American club-skate; B, bottom of the skate with runner removed; a, runner; b, heel-plate; c, sole-plate; d, riveting by which the runner is attached to the heel- and sole-plates; e, f, clamps which grasp the sole when they are drawn rearward by the action of the curved slots f upon pins fixed firmly in the sole-plate. Both these clamps are pivoted at their rear extremities to a bar g, connected by a winged adjusting-screw h to a collar i, which is pivoted to the heel clamp j; k, spur which engages the front part of the heel when the heel in p is drawn forward; l, toggle-lever, by which the heel-clamps are drawn rearward and the heel-clamp forward simultaneously. In II this lever is shown turned out to clamp the skate to the shoe, it is pressed inward under the sole out of sight. C is a roller-skate, in which a plate with rollers replaces the runner.

either to a wooden sole provided with straps and buckles, or to a light iron or steel framework having adjustable clamps or other means of attachment to a shoe or boot. See *roller-skate*.

To my Lord Sandwiche's, to Mr. Moore; and then over the Parke, where I first in my life, it being a great frost, did see people sliding with their *skates*, which is a very pretty art. *Pepys, Diary*, Dec. 1, 1662.

The Canal and Rosamond's Pond full of the rabble sliding, and with *skates*. If you know what those are. *Swift, Journal to Stella*, Jan. 31, 1711.

**skate**<sup>2</sup> (skāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *skated*, ppr. *skating*. [*skate*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] To glide over ice and snow on skates.

Edwin Morris, . . . Who taught me how to skate, to row, to swim. *Tennyson, Edwin Morris*.

**skate-barrow** (skāt'bar'ō), *n.* The peculiar egg-case of a skate, ray, or other batoid fish, resembling a hand-barrow in shape; a sea-purse; a mermaid's-purse. See *cut* under *mermaid's-purse*.

**skater** (skāt'ter), *n.* [*skate*<sup>2</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>.] 1. One who skates.

Careful of my motlan, Like the skater on ice that hardly hears him. *Tennyson, Exper. In Quantity, Hendecasyllables*.

2. One of many different aquatic heteropterous insects with long legs which glide over the surface of water as if skating, as *Gerridae* or *Hydrobatidae*, etc.

**skate-sucker** (skāt'suk'er), *n.* Same as *sea-leech*.

**skating** (skā'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *skate*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] The exercise or art of moving on skates.

I cannot by any means ascertain at what time skating made its first appearance in England, but we find some traces of such an exercise in the thirteenth century. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes*, p. 153.

**skating-rink** (skā'ting-ink), *n.* See *rink*<sup>2</sup>.

**skatol** (skāt'ol), *n.* [*Gr.* *σκῶρ* (gen. *σκῶρος*), dung, dirt, + -ol.] A crystalline volatile nitrogenous principle, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>)NH, having an intense fecal odor, produced in the putrefactive changes which take place in the intestines.

**skavel**, *n.* [Appar. a var. of *shovel* (AS. *scōf*).] A shovel.

Sharpe cutting spade for the deviding of mow, With skuppet and skavel that marshmen plow. *Tusser, Husbandry*, p. 38. (*Davies*.)

**skavie**, *n.* Same as *shavie*.

**skaw** (skū), *n.* [Also *scaw*; Icel. *skagi*, a low cape or ness, < *skaga*, jut out, project. Cf. Dan. *Skagen*, the northern part of Jutland, *Skager Rack*, the water between Jutland and Norway.] A promontory.

A child might travel with a purse of gold from Sumburgh-lead to the Seave of Unst, and no soul would injure him. *Scott, Pirate*, viii.

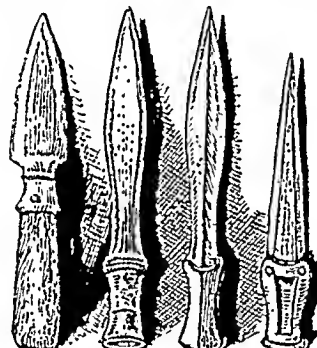
The wind failed us, And with a sudden blow Came round the gusty Skaw. *Longfellow, Skeleton in Armor*.

**skaylest** (skälz), *n.* [Also *skailles*, *skales*; cf. *kayles*, appar. the same game: see *kail*<sup>2</sup>.] A game played with pins and balls, something like ninepins or skittles.

*Alfossi*, a play called blue pins or keeles, or *skalles*. *Florio* (1598).

**skean**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* See *skein*<sup>1</sup>.

**skean**<sup>2</sup> (skēn), *n.* [Also *skain*, *skeen*, *skene*, formerly *skein*, *skeane*, *skayne*, *skeyn*, *skeyne*; < Ir. Gael. *sgian*, a knife, = W. *ysgïen*, a simitar, slicer; of W. *ysgi*, a cutting off, a parer; prob. < √ *ski* (L. *scindere*, prot. *scidi*), cut; see *scission*, *schism*.] A dagger; specifically, an ancient form of dagger found in Ireland, usually



Skeans.—From specimens in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.

of bronze, double-edged, and more or less leaf-shaped, and thus distinguished from the different forms of the sax, or broad-backed knife.

During this siege arrived at Harlow the Lord of Kilmale in Ireland, with a band of xvj. hundred Irishmen, armed in mayle with dardes and *skaynes*, after the manner of their country. *Hall, Henry V.*, l. 28. (*Hallivell*.)

The fraudulent Saxons under their long Cassocks had short *Skeynes* hidden, with which, upon a Waterward given, they set upon the Britains, and of their warrior Nobility slew three, some say five hundred. *Baker, Chronicles*, p. 4.

**skean-dhu** (skēn'dō), *n.* [*Gael.* *sgian dubh*, black knife; *sgian*, knife (see *skein*<sup>2</sup>); *dubh*, black.] A knife used by the Scottish Highlanders; the knife which, when the Highland costume is worn, is stuck in the stocking.

Young Durward . . . drew from his pouch that most necessary implement of a Highlander or woodsman, the trusty *skean dhu*, and . . . cut the rope asunder. *Scott, Quentin Durward*, vi.

**skeart**, *p. a.* A dialectal form of *scared*, past participle of *scare*<sup>1</sup>.

**skeary**, *skeery* (skēr'i), *a.* A dialectal form of *scary*<sup>1</sup>.

It is not to be marvelled at that amidst such a place as this, for the first time visited, the horses were a little *skeary*. *H. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, lxx.

**skeatest**, *n. pl.* See *skate*<sup>2</sup>.

**skeddaddle** (skē-dad'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *skeddaded*, ppr. *skeddadding*. [Of obscure provincial origin. It has been variously referred to a Scand. source, to Coltic, and even to Gr. *skedairia*, scatter; but the word is obviously of a free and popular type, with a freq. termination -le; it may have been based on the earlier form of *shed*<sup>1</sup> (AS. *scēdian*), pour, etc.: see *shed*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. *trans.* To spill; scatter. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The Times remarked on the word [*skeddaddle*], and Lord Hill wrote to prove that it was excellent Scotch. The Americans only misapply the word, which means, in Dumfries, "to spill"—milkmaids, for example, saying, "You are *skeddadding* all that milk."

*Hotten, Slang Dictionary*, p. 202.

"Why," they [my English friends] exclaimed, "we used to live in Lancashire, and heard *skeddaddle* every day of our lives. It means to scatter, or drop in a scattering way. If you run with a basket of potatoes or apples, and keep spilling some of them in an irregular way along the path, you are said to *skeddaddle* them. Or if you carry a tumbler full of milk up-stairs, and what De Quincey would call the 'tubulation' of your gait causes a row of drops of milk on the stair-carpet to mark your upward course, . . . you are said to have *skeddadded* the milk."

*The Atlantic*, XL, 234.

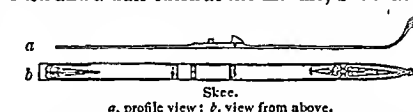
2. *intrans.* To betake one's self hastily to flight; run away; scamp off, as through fear or in panic. [Colloq. and ludicrous.]

A special Government train, with a messenger, passed through here to-night. Western troops are expected hourly. Rebel *skeddadding* is the next thing on the programme. *New York Tribune, War Correspondence*, May 27, 1862.

**skeddaddle** (skē-dad'l), *n.* [*skeddaddle*, *v.*] A hasty, disorderly flight. [Colloq. and ludicrous.]

Their noisy drums had ceased, and suddenly I perceived a general *skeddaddle*, as those upon our right flank started off in full speed. *Sir S. Baker, Ismailia*, p. 211. (*Barlett*.)

**skee** (skē), *n.* [Also *ski*; < Dan. *ski* = Norw. *ski*, *skid*, *skida* = Sw. *skid*, < Icel. *skíð*, a snow-shoe, prop. a billet of wood, = E. *skide*: see *slide*, and cf. *skid*<sup>1</sup>, *skiddler*.] A wooden runner, of tough wood, from five to ten feet long, an inch or an inch and a half thick at the middle, but thinner



toward the ends, an inch wider than the shoe of the user, and turned up in a curve at the front. Skees are secured, one to each foot, in such a way as to be easily cast off in case of accident, and are used for sliding down a declivity as a substitute for snow-shoes.

*Skis*, then, as will have been already gathered, are long narrow strips of wood, those used in Norway being from three to four inches in breadth, eight feet more or less in length, one inch in thickness at the centre under the foot, and bevelled off to about a quarter of an inch at either end. In front they are curved upwards and painted, and they are sometimes a little turned up at the back end too. *Nansen, First Crossing of Greenland*, I, 75.

**skee** (skē), *v. i.* [*skée*, *n.*] To slide on skees.

**skeed** (skēd), *n.* Same as *skid*<sup>1</sup>.

**skeel** (skēl), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *skell*, *skell*, early mod. E. also *skeele*, *skail*, *skill*, *skelt*; < ME. *skelc*, < Icel. *skjōla*, a pail, bucket.] 1. A shallow wooden vessel.

Burnes berande tho tho budes vpon brada *skeles*, That were of sylueren bygt & seerved thier wyth. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ll. 1405.

2. A shallow wooden vessel used for holding milk; also, a milking-pail.

*Skeels*—are broad shallow vessels, principally for the use of setting milk in, to stand for cream; made in the tub manner—from eighteen inches to two feet and a half diameter; and from five to seven inches deep. *Marshall, Rural Economy*, p. 200. (*Jamieson*.)

The Yorkshire *skeel* with one handle is described as a milking pail. *Marshall, Rural Economy*, p. 20. (*Jamieson*.)

3. A tub used in washing.

[Prov. Eng. or Scotch in all uses.]

**skeelduck** (skōl'duk), *n.* Same as *shelduck*, *sheldrake*. [Scotch.]

**skeelgoose** (skōl'gōs), *n.* Same as *shelduck*, *sheldrake*. [Scotch.]

**skeeling** (skē'ling), *n.* [An unassimilated variant of *shelling*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A shed; an outhouse; a shoaling. [Prov. Eng.]—2. The inner part of a barn or garret where the slope of the roof comes. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**skeely**<sup>1</sup> (skō'li), *a.* [*sked*<sup>2</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>.] Skilful; intelligent; experienced. [Scotch.]

O whara will I get a *skeely* skipper To sail this new ship of mine? *Sir Patrick Spens* (Child's Ballads, III, 152).

She was a kind woman, and seemed *skeely* about horned beasts. *Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xxviii.

**skeely**<sup>2</sup> (skō'li), *v. i.* Same as *skelly*<sup>1</sup>. **skeen** (skēn), *n.* Another spelling of *skein*<sup>2</sup>, *squean*. **skeer** (skēr), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *scare*<sup>1</sup>.

**skee-race** (skō'rās), *n.* A race upon skees.

Properly speaking, a *skee-race* is not a race—not a test of speed, but a test of skill. *H. H. Boyesen, In St. Nicholas*, S. 310.

**skeer-devil** (skēr'dev'l), *n.* The swift, *Cypselus apus*: so called from its skimming flight. Also



*swing-devil*. See *cut* under *Cypselus*. [Prov. Eng.]

**skee-runner** (skē'run'ēr), *n.* A person traveling on skees.

In almost every valley in the interior of Norway there are *skee-runners* who, in consequence of this constant competition, have attained a skill which would seem almost incredible. *H. H. Boyesen*, in *St. Nicholas*, X. 311.

**skee-running** (skē'run'ing), *n.* The act, practice, or art of traveling on skees; skeeing.

**skeery**, *a.* See *skeary*.

**skeesicks** (skē'ziks), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A mean, contemptible fellow; a rascal: often applied, like *rogue* and *rascal*, as a term of endearment to children. *Bartlett*. [Western U. S.]

Thar ain't nobody but him within ten mile of the shanty, and that ar' . . . old *skeesicks* knows it.

**skeet**<sup>1</sup>, *a.* [ME., also *skete*, *sket*, < Icel. *skjotr*, swift, fleet, < *skjota*, shoot: see *shoot*.] 1. Swift; fleet.

This Askathe, the skathill, had *sket* bones thrice.

*Destruction of Troy* (L. E. T. S.), I. 13434.

2. Keen; bold; brave.

**skeet**<sup>2</sup>, *adv.* [ME., also *skete*; < *skeet*<sup>1</sup>, *a.*] Swiftly; quickly.

A steede ther was satede smertely and *skeet*.

*Tale of Gamelyn*, l. 185.

Thenne asyered thay [the sailors] hym [Jonah] *slete*, & asked ful londo,

"What the deuel hatz thou don, doted wrecch?"

*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), III. 103.

**skeet**<sup>3</sup> (skēt), *n.* [Prob., like *skolē*, ult. < AS. *scōta*, a trout, < *scōtan*, shoot: see *shoot*.] The pollack. [Local, Eng.]

**skeet**<sup>4</sup> (skēt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A scoop. Specifically—(a) A scoop used in leaching linen. *Wright*. (b) *Naut.*, a sort of long scoop used to wet the decks and sides of a ship in order to keep them cool, and to prevent them from splitting by the heat of the sun. It is also employed in small vessels to wet the sails, in order to render them more elastic in light breezes.

**skeet**<sup>5</sup>, *v. i.* A dialectal form of *scoot*.

**skeeter** (skē'tēr), *n.* [A dial. reduction of *mosquito*.] A mosquito. [Low, U. S.]

Law, Miss Feely whip!—Wouldn't kill a *skeeter*.

*H. B. Store*, Uncle Tom's Cabin, xx.

**skeg**<sup>1</sup> (skeg), *n.* [Also *skag*; < Icel. *skegg*, a beard, the beak or entwater of a ship; cf. D. *schegge*, knee (in technical use): see *shag*.] 1. The stump of a branch. *Mallicoll*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A wooden peg.—3. The after part of a ship's keel; also, a heavy metal projection abaft a ship's keel for the support of a balance-rudder. See *cut* under *balance-rudder*.

**skeg**<sup>2</sup> (skeg), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] 1. A kind of wild plum, *Prunus spinosa* or *P. insititia*. [Prov. Eng.]

*Sæina*, a sloe, a *skeg*, a bullock. *Florio* (1611), p. 515.

That kind of peaches or abricoles which bee called tubers love better to be grafted either upon a *skeg* or wild plum stocke, or quince.

*Holland*, tr. of *Pliny*, xvii. 10.

2. The yellow iris, *Iris Pseudacorus*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.]—3. *pl.* A kind of oats. *Imp. Dict.*

**skegger** (skeg'ēr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A salmon of the first year, a smolt.

Little salmon, called *skeggers*, no bred of such sick salmon, that might not go to the sea.

*I. Walton*, Complete Angler.

**skegshore** (skeg'shōr), *n.* In ship-building, one of the several pieces of plank put up endwise under the skeg of a heavy ship, to steady her after part a little at the moment of launching.

**skeigh**, *a.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *shyl*.

**skeil**, *skell*, *n.* See *skeel*.

**skein**<sup>1</sup> (skīn), *n.* [Also *skain*, *skein* (in the last spelling also pron. skēn); early mod. E. *skeyne*, < ME. *skeyne* (cf. OF. *escagne*, F. *écagne* (ML. *seagna*), a skein of thread, etc.); < Ir. *sgaine*, a skein, elne, also a fissure, flaw, cf. Gael. *sgainmhidh*, flux or hemp, thread, small twine, appar. orig. 'something broken off or split off,' hence a piece or portion, < Ir. Gael. *sgain*, split, cleave, rend, burst.] 1. A fixed length of any thread or yarn of silk, wool, linen, or cotton, doubled again and again and knotted. The weight of a skein is generally determined so that the number of skeins in a given quantity of thread can be estimated by the weight. Braids, blinding, etc., are sometimes, though more rarely, sold in skeins.

*Skeyne*, of threde. *Fillpulum*. *Trounsp. Parr.*, p. 457.

God winds us off the skein, that he may weave us up into the whole piece.

*Donne*, Sermons, xl.

2. A flight or company: said of certain wild fowl, as geese or ducks.

The curs ran into them as a falcon does into a skein of ducks.

*Kingsley*, *Hyppatia*, xii.

Of Geese, a "string" or "skein," when flying.

*W. H. Greener*, *The Gun*, p. 533.

3. A shaved split of osier used in wickerwork. *E. H. Knight*.—4. In a vehicle, the iron head or thimble upon the end of a wooden axletree, inclusive of the straps by which it is attached to the axle, and which, being set in recesses flush with the wood, afford bearing surfaces for the box in the hub.

**skein**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* An obsolete form of *skein*<sup>2</sup>.

**skein-screw** (skān'skrō), *n.* A form of screw in which the thread is open and shallow. *E. H. Knight*.

**skein-setter** (skān'sot'ēr), *n.* A machine for fitting skeins upon wooden axles. *E. H. Knight*. **skeldert** (skel'dēr), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *skellum*.] A vagrant; a swindler. *B. Jonson*. **skelder** (skel'dēr), *v.* [Cf. *skelder*, *n.*] 1. *intrans.* To practise begging, especially under the pretense of being a wounded or disbanded soldier; play the swindler; live by begging. Also *skilder*. [Obsolete or local.]

Soldier? you *skeldering* varlet!

*Middleton and Decker*, *Roaring Girl*, v. 1.

II. *trans.* To swindle, especially by assuming to be a worn-out soldier; hence, in general, to cheat; trick; defraud. [Obsolete or local.]

A man may *skelder* ye, now and then, of half a dozen shillings, or so.

*B. Jonson*, *Volpone*, iii. 1.

**skeldock** (skel'dok), *n.* Same as *skellock*<sup>2</sup>.

**skeldrako** (skel'drak), *n.* 1. Same as *skeldrake*. Also *skeldrake*, *skeldrak*, etc. [*Orkney*.]—2. The oyster-catcher, *Haematopus ostrilegus*; a misnomer. See *cut* under *Haematopus*. *C. Nicolson*. [Orkney.]

**skelet**. An old spelling of *skeel*<sup>1</sup>, *skill*.

**skelea**, *n.* Plural of *skeles*.

**skelet**<sup>1</sup> (skel'et), *n.* [Also *Sc. skellat*; also *selet*, and *seletos* (as if *sc. selet*); ME. *selet*, < OF. *secele*, *secelele*, *sechele*, *sechelette* (< L. *secelatus*), also *squelele*, F. *squelette* (< G. Sw. *skelett* = D. Dan. *skelet*) = Sp. Pg. *esqueleto* = It. *scheletro* (< NL. *skeleton* (according to the Gr. spelling), L. *secelatus*, a skeleton, < Gr. *σεκετός* (sc. *seka*), a dried body, a mummy, skeleton, neut. of *σεκετός*, dried, dried up, parched, < *σέχω*, dry, dry up, parch. See *skeleton*, the usual mod. form.] 1. A mummy.

*Skelet*, the dead body of a man artificially dried or tanned for to be kept or seen a long time.

*Holland*, tr. of *Plutarch's Morals*. (Trench.)

2. A skeleton.

For what should I cast away speech upon *skelets* and skulls, carnal men I mean, mere strangers to this life of faith?

*Rev. S. Ward*, *Sermons*, p. 22.

**skeletal** (skel'e-tal), *a.* [*< skelet(ion) + -al*.] Of or pertaining to a skeleton, in the widest sense; forming or formed by a skeleton; entering into the composition of a skeleton; sclerous.

Of the *skeletal* structures which these animals possess, some are integumentary and exoskeletal.

*Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 737.

**Skeletal arches**. See *ribs*, under *ribs*.—**Skeletal muscle**, any muscle attached to and acting on some part of the skeleton, in contrast with such muscles as the sphincters, the heart, or the platysma.—**Skeletal musculature**, the muscles attached to the skeleton collectively considered.

**skeletogenous** (skel-e-toj'e-nus), *a.* [*< Gr. σκελετός*, skeleton, + *-γενής*, producing (see *-genous*).] Producing a skeleton; giving rise to a skeleton; entering into the composition of the skeleton; osteogenetic; as, a *skeletogenous* layer; *skeletogenous* tissue. *Gegenbaur*, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 427.

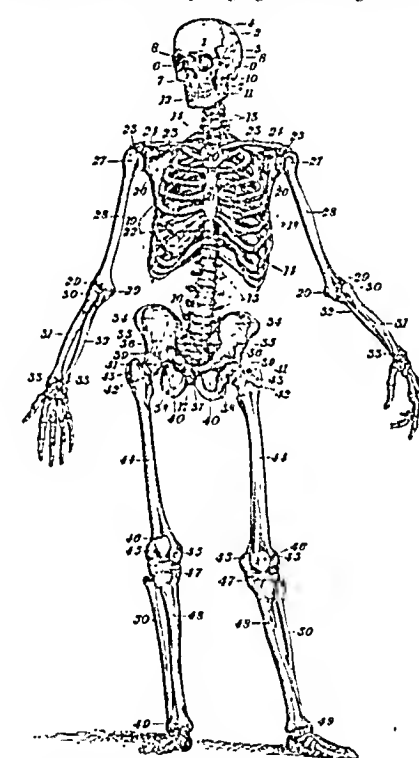
**skeletogeny** (skel-e-toj'e-ni), *n.* [*< Gr. σκελετός*, skeleton, + *-γενία*, < *-γενής*, producing (see *-geny*).] The origin and development of the skeleton; the formation of a skeleton.

**skeletography** (skel-e-log'ra-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. σκελετός*, skeleton, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of the skeleton.

**skeletology** (skel-e-toj'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. σκελετός*, skeleton, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning the skeleton.

**skeleton** (skel'e-ton), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *skeleton*; < NL. *skeleton* (also *sceletum*, after L. *secelatus*); < Gr. *σεκετός*, a dried body, a mummy, skeleton: see *skelet*.] 1. *n.* 1. In anat., the dry bones of the body taken together; hence, in anat. and *zool.*, some or any hard part, or the set of hard parts together, which form a support, scaffold, or framework of the body, sustaining, inclosing, or protecting soft

parts or vital organs; connective tissue, especially when hard, as when fibrous, cuticular, corneous, cartilaginous, osseous, chitinous, calcareous, or silicious; an endoskeleton, exoskeleton, dermoskeleton, scleroskeleton, splanchnoskeleton, etc. (See these words.) More specifically—(a) The test, shell, lorica, or set of spicules of any protozoan, as an infusorian, radiolarian, foraminifer, or other animalcule, exhibiting the utmost diversity of form, structure, and substance. See *cut* under *Foraminifera*, *Infusoria*, and *Radiolaria*. (b) In sponges, the whole sponge except the mimalcules which fabricate it. (See *cut* under *Porifera*.) A bath-sponge, for example, is only the skeleton, from which the animals have been decomposed and displaced. This skeleton presents itself in three principal textures, the fibrous, chalky, and glassy. In a few cases it is gelatinous. (See *Fibrospongia*, *Calcispongia*, *Silicispongia*, *Myxospongia*.) A nearly constant and very characteristic feature of sponge-skeletons is the presence of calcareous or siliceous spicules. (See *spicule*.) Spicules in excess of fibrous tissue, and especially when consolidated in a kind of network, form the glass-sponges, some forms of which are very beautiful. (See *cut* under *Euplectella*.) Certain minute sponges of some sponges are flesh-spicules, and belong to the individual sponge-animalcules rather than to the general sponge-tissue. (Compare *microsclere* with *megascclere*.) (c) The special or general hard parts of celinoderms, as the shell of a scaphopoda with its spines and oral mmaure; the spicules or scleres in the integument of a holothurian; the rigid parts of starfishes, crinoids, and the like. These skeletons are for the most part exoskeletons. See *cut* under *Clypeastridae*, *Echinometra*, *Echinus*, and *scaphopoda*. (d) The chitinated or calcified integument or crust of arthropods, as insects or crustaceans, as the shell of a crab, etc. (e) The shell, or valves of the shell, of a mollusk or molluscoid, as an oyster-shell or snail-shell. (f) The hard parts, when any, as rings, scales, etc., of worms and worm-like animals. See *cut* under *Polynoe*. (g) In *Vertebrata*: (1) The internal framework of the body, usually osseous or bony in the adult for the most part, sometimes cartilaginous or gristly; the endoskeleton: the skeleton of ordinary language. In a large series of



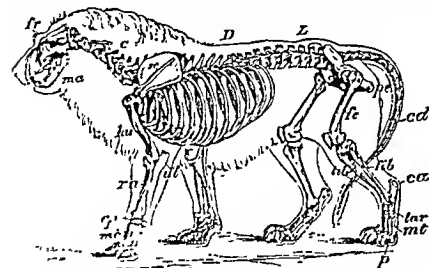
Human Skeleton.

1, frontal bone; 2, parietal bone; 3, temporal bone; 4, coronal suture; 5, nasal bone; 6, maxilla; 7, orbital process of maxilla; 8, occipital bone; 9, ramus of mandible; 10, angle of mandible; 11, mandible, or lower jaw; 12, cervical vertebrae; 13, thoracic vertebrae; 14, lumbar vertebrae; 15, sacrum; 16, coccyx; 17, costal cartilages; 18, ribs; 19, sternum; 20, mesosternum; 21, metasternum; 22, clavicle; 23, coracoid; 24, acromion; 25, scapula; 26, tuberosity of humerus; 27, humerus; 28, condyles of humerus; 29, head of radius; 30, radius; 31, ulna; 32, styloid process of radius and ulna; 33, thumb; 34, anterior superior spine of ilium; 35, anterior inferior spine of ilium; 36, symphysis pubis; 37, tuberosity of ischium; 38, pubis; 39, obturator foramen; 40, head of femur; 41, neck of femur; 42, greater trochanter of femur; 43, shaft of femur; 44, condyles of femur; 45, patella; 46, tuberosity of tibia; 47, shaft of tibia; 48, lower end of tibia; 49, fibula.

fishes the whole skeleton is cartilaginous. In most vertebrates, however, the cartilage forming the skeleton of the embryo or fetus is mainly converted into bone by the process of ossification, or deposition of bone-earth, some parts, especially of the ribs, remaining as a rule cartilaginous. The vertebrate endoskeleton consists of axial parts, the *axial skeleton*, in a series of consecutive segments, the vertebrae, with their immediate offshoots, as ribs, and at the head end a skull or cranium (except in the *Acerania* or lowest fishes); and of appendages, the *appendicular skeleton*, represented by the one or two (never more) pairs of limbs, if any, including the pectoral and pelvic arch, or shoulder- and hip-girdle, by means of which the limbs are attached to the axis or trunk. Various other ossifications may be and usually are developed in



tendinans or ligamentous tissue, or in viscera, and constitute the *retroskeleton* or *epitachnoskeleton*. Teeth are certainly skeletal parts, though not usually counted with



Skeleton and Outline of Lion (*Felis leo*).  
fr, front bone; C, cervical vertebrae; D, dorsal vertebrae; L, lumbar vertebrae; cd, caudal vertebrae; sc, scapula; pe, pelvis (the letters are at the ischium); ma, mandible; hu, humerus; ra, radius; ul, ulna; cy, carpus; me, metacarpus; fe, femur; fib, fibula; ta, tarsus; tar, tarsus; mt, metatarsus; p, phalanges.

the bones of the skeleton; they are horny, not osseous or dentinal, in some animals. The human skeleton consists of about 200 bones, without counting the teeth—the enumeration varying somewhat according as the skeletal sesamoid bones are or are not included. See *sesamoid*.

(2) The external covering of the body; the cuticle or epidermis; the dermoskeleton or exoskeleton, including all the non-vascular, non-nervous cuticular or epidermal structures, as horns, haafs, claws, nails, hairs, feathers, scales, etc. In man the exoskeleton is very slight, consisting only of cuticle, nails, and hair; but in many vertebrates it is highly developed and may be bony, as in the shells of armadillos and of turtles, the plates, shields, or bucklers of various reptiles and fishes, etc. See also cuts under *archipterygium*, *carapace*, *Catarrhina*, *elasmobranch*, *Elephantina*, *endoskeleton*, *epileura*, *Equidae*, *fish*, *Ichthyornis*, *Ichthyosaurus*, *Ichthyosaurus*, *Mastodontine*, *Mytilodon*, *or*, *Plesiosaurus*, *ptero-dactyl*, and *Pteropodidae*; also cuts under *skull*, and others there named.

A skeleton, ferocious, tall, and gaunt;  
Whose loose teeth in their naked sockets shank,  
And grin'd terrible a Sardanian look.

Hart, *Vision of Death*.

The bare-grinning skeleton of death!

Tennyson, *Merlin and Vivien*.

2. The supporting framework of anything; the principal parts that support the rest, but without the appendages.

The great structure itself, and its great Integrals, the heavenly and elementary bodies, are framed in such a position and situation, the great skeleton of the world.

Sir M. Hale.

3. An outline or rough draft of any kind; specifically, the outline of a literary performance; as, the *skeleton* of a sermon.

The schemes of any of the arts or sciences may be analyzed in a sort of *skeleton*, and represented upon tables, with the various dependencies of their several parts.

Watts.

4. *Milit.*, a regiment whose numbers have become reduced by casualties, etc.

The numerical strength of the regiments was greatly diminished during their stay in camps, and it only required a single battle or a few nights passed in a malarious locality to reduce them to skeletons.

Comte de Paris, *Civil War in America* (trans.), I. 274.

5. A very lean or much emaciated person; a mere shadow of a man.

To paint Daniel Lambert at the living skeleton, the pig-faced lady or the Siamese twins, so that nobody can mistake them, is an exploit within the reach of a signpainter.

Macaulay, *Madame D'Arbly*.

6. In *printing*, an exceedingly thin or condensed form of light-faced type.—Archetype skeleton, in *comp. anat.*, an ideal skeleton, constructed by Professor Owen, to which the endoskeletons of all the Vertebrata were referred as modifications. No animal is known to conform very closely to this assumed archetype.—Dermal skeleton. See *dermat*, *exoskeleton*, and *def. 1* (2), above.—Family skeleton. Same as *skeleton in the closet*.—Oral skeleton. See *oral*.—Skeleton at the feast, a reminder of care, anxiety, or grief in the midst of pleasure; soused in allusion to the Egyptian custom of having a skeleton (or rather a mummy) at feasts as a reminder of death. Also called a *death's-head at the feast*.—Skeleton in the closet, cupboard, or house, a secret source of fear, anxiety, or annoyance; a hidden domestic trouble.

II. a. 1. Of or pertaining to a skeleton; in the form of a skeleton; skeletal; lean.

He was high-shouldered and bony, . . . and had a long, lank, skeletal hand.

Dickens, *David Copperfield*, xv.

2. Consisting of a mere framework, outline, or combination of supporting parts: as, a *skeleton leaf*; a *skeleton crystal*.

He kept a *skeleton diary*, from which to refresh his mind in narrating the experience of those seventeen days.

The Century, XL. 307.

Skeleton bill, a signed blank paper stamped with a bill-stamp. The subscriber is held the drawer or acceptor, as it may be, at any bill afterward written above his name for any sum which the stamp will cover.—Skeleton boot. See *boot*.—Skeleton drill, a drill for officers when men are wanting to form a battalion in single rank. A skeleton battalion is formed of companies of 2, 4, or 8 men each, representing, if there are 2, the flanks of the company; if there are 4, the flanks of half-companies; if there are 8, the flanks of sections. The intervals between the flanks are preserved by means of a piece of rope held at the ends to its full extent.—Skeleton farm, a form of type or plates, prepared for press, in which blanks are largely in excess of print.—Skeleton frame, in *spinning*, a form or frame in which the usual can is replaced by a skeleton.

E. H. Knight.—Skeleton key. See *key*.—Skeleton plow. See *plow*.—Skeleton suit, a suit of clothes consisting of a tight-fitting jacket and pair of trousers, the trousers being buttoned to the jacket.—Skeleton wagon, a very light form of four-wheeled driving-wagon used with racing-horses.

skeleton (skel'e-ton), v. t. [*skeleton*, n.] To skeletonize.

A recipe for skeletonizing and bleaching leaves.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 203.

skeleton-face (skel'e-ton-fās), n. A style of type of which the stems or thick strokes are unusually thin.

skeletonize (skel'e-ton-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. skeletonized, ppr. skeletonizing. [*skeleton* + *-ize*.] 1. To reduce to a skeleton, as by removing the flesh or other soft tissues from the framework; make a skeleton or mere framework of or from: as, to *skeletonize* a leaf by eating out its soft parts, as an insect, or by removing them by maceration; particularly said of the preparation of skeletons as objects of study.

One large bull which I skeletonized had had his humerus shot squarely in two, but it had united again more firmly than ever.

W. T. Hornaday, *Smithsonian Report*, 1887, ii. 426.

It is like sculping a skeletonized leaf instead of a leaf filled with its fresh green tissues. The Century, XXXVII. 732.

2. *Milit.*, to reduce the size or numbers of; deplete: as, a *skeletonized army*.

skeletonizer (skel'e-ton-i-zēr), n. In *entom.*, an insect which eats the parenchyma of leaves, leaving the skeleton: as, the apple-leaf skeletonizer, *Pempelia hammondi*.

skeletonless (skel'e-ton-less), a. [*skeleton* + *-less*.] Having no skeleton. Amer. Nat., XXII. 894.

skeleton-screw (skel'e-ton-skrō), n. A skeleton-shrimp.

skeleton-shrimp (skel'e-ton-shrimp), n. A small, slender crustacean of the family *Caprellidae*, as *Caprella linearis*; a specter-shrimp; a mantis-shrimp. Also called *skeleton-screw*.

skeleton-spicule (skel'e-ton-spik'ul), n. In sponges, one of the skeletal spicules, or supporting spicules of the skeleton; a megasclere, as distinguished from a flesh-spicule or micro-sclere. See *spicule*.

skeletonwise (skel'e-ton-wiz), adv. In the manner of a skeleton, framework, or outline. Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 382.

skeletotrophic (skel'e-tō-trof'ik), a. [*Gr. skelēterān*, a skeleton, + *τροφή*, nourishment, < *τρέφω*, nourish.] Pertaining to the skeleton or framework of the body and to its blood-vascular system. Encyc. Brit., XVI. 634.

skell (skel), n. An obsolete or dialectal form of *shell*. Halliwell.

Othir fysch to flet with fyne,  
Sum with skale and sum with skell.

York Plays, p. 12.

skellet (skel'et), n. An obsolete or dialectal form of *skillet*.

skelloch<sup>1</sup> (skel'och), v. i. [*Cf. Icel. skella*, clash, clang, rattle, etc., causal of *skjalla*, clash, clatter, etc.: *sooscoold*.] To cry with a shrill voice. Jamieson. [Scotch.]

skelloch<sup>1</sup> (skel'och), n. [*Cf. skelloch<sup>1</sup>, v.*] A shrill cry; a squall. Jamieson. [Scotch.]

skelloch<sup>2</sup> (skel'och), n. [*Also skellock*; < Gael. *sgallag*, also (as in Ir.) *sgallagach*, *sgallan*, wild mustard. *Cf. charlock*.] The wild radish (see *radish*); also, the charlock. Jamieson. [Scotch.]

skellum<sup>1</sup> (skel'um), n. [*Also scellum, shellum*; < D. *schelm* = MLG. *schelme*, *schelmer*, rogue, knave, *schelm*, corpse, carrion, etc., < OHG. *sealmo*, *sealmo*, MHG. *schelme*, *schelm*, plague, pestilence, those fallen in battle, a rogue, rascal, G. *schelm*, knave, rogue. *Cf. Icel. skelmir*, *rogue*, devil, = Sv. *skälme* = Dan. *skjelm* = F. *schelme*, rogue, also < G.] A scoundrel; a worthless fellow. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

He [Dr. Cretton] ripped up Hugh Peters (calling him the execrable *skellum*), his preaching and stirring up the mayds at the city to bring in their bodkins and thimbles. Peppy, *Diary*, April 3, 1663.

She tauld thee weel than wast a *skellum*.  
A blithering, blustering, drunken blollum.  
Burns, *Tam o' Shanter*.

skelly<sup>1</sup> (skel'i), v. i.; pret. and pp. *skellied*, ppr. *skellying*. [*Sc. also skelly, scally*; < Dan. *skale* = Sw. *skala* = MHG. *schilthen*, G. *schielen*, squint: see *shallow<sup>1</sup>*, *shoal<sup>1</sup>*.] To squint. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

"It is the very man!" said Bathwell; "skellies fearfully with one eye?"

Scott, *Old Mortality*, iv.

skelly<sup>1</sup> (skel'i), n. [*Cf. skelly<sup>1</sup>, v.*] A squint. Brockett; Jamieson. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

skelly<sup>1</sup> (skel'i), a. [*Cf. skelly<sup>1</sup>, v.*] Squinting. Jamieson. [Scotch.]

skelly<sup>2</sup> (skel'i), n. [Perhaps so called from its large scales; < *skell* + *-y*; cf. *scaly*.] A fish, the chub. Yarrell. [Local, Eng.]

skelos (skē'los), n.; pl. *skela* (skē'lā-ē). [NL., < Gr. *σκέλος*, the leg.] The whole hind limb of any vertebrate, consisting of the meros (thigh), crus (leg), and pes (foot): the antithesis is *ar-mus*. Wilder and Gage, *Anat. Tech.*, p. 39.

skelp<sup>1</sup> (skelp), v. [*ME. skelpen*; < Gael. *sgcalp*, strike with the palm of the hand, *sgcalp*, a blow with the palm of the hand, a slap, a quick, sudden sound.] I. trans. 1. To strike, especially with the open hand; slap; spank. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Sir knightis that ar comly, take this caystiff in keping,  
Skelp hym with scourges and with skathes hym soorne.

York Plays, p. 331.

I'm sure sma' pleasure it can gi'e,

E'en to a de'il.

Ta skelp an' scand puir dais like me,

An' hear us squeel!

Burns, *Address to the De'il*.

2. To kick severely. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

II. intrans. 1. To beat, as a clock. [Scotch.]

Baith night and day my lane I skelp;

Wind up my weights but anes a week,

Without him I can gang and speak.

Ramsay, *Poems*, II. 557. (Jamieson.)

2. To move rapidly or briskly along; hurry; run; bound. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Tam skelp'd an through dub and mire,

Despising wind, and rain, and fire.

Burns, *Tam a' Shanter*.

3. To leap awkwardly. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

skelp<sup>1</sup> (skelp), n. [*ME. skelp*; < *skelp<sup>1</sup>, v.*] 1. A slap; a stroke; a blow. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

With schath at *skelpys* yll scarred

Fro tyme that yaur tene he hae tasted.

York Plays, p. 321.

Whene'er I fargather wi' sorrow an' care,

I gi'e them a *skelp* as they're creepin' along,

Wi' a cog a' guide swats, an' an auld Scottish sang.

Burns, *Contented wi' Little*.

2. A squall; a heavy fall of rain. Jamieson. [Scotch.]—3. A large portion. Compare *skelper*, 2, and *skelping*. Jamieson. [Scotch.]

skelp<sup>2</sup> (skelp), n. [Origin obscure.] A strip of iron prepared for making a pipe or tube by bending it round a bar and welding it. Those made for gun-barrels are thicker at one end than at the other.

skelp-bender (skelp'ben'dēr), n. A machine for bending iron strips into skelps. It consists of a die of the required form made in two parts which open on a slide to receive the end of a strip, and are closed by a lever. The end is bent to shape, and the strip is then seized by appropriate mechanism, and drawn through the die. E. H. Knight.

skelper (skel'pēr), n. 1. One who skelps or strikes. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

That vile doup-skelper Emperor Joseph.

Burns, *Ta a Gentleman who had sent a Newspaper*.

2. Anything very large. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

skelping (skel'ping), a. [Prop. ppr. of *skelp<sup>1</sup>, v.*] Full; bursting; very large. Grose. [Prov. Eng.]

skelter (skel'tēr), v. i. [See *helter-skelter*.] To rush; hurry; dash along. Compare *helter-skelter*. [Prov. Eng.]

After the long dry, skeltering wind of March and part of April, there had been a fortnight of soft wet.

R. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Duane*, xxi.

skelton (skel'ton), n. An obsolete or dialectal form of *skeleton*.

Skeltonical (skel-ton'i-kal), a. [*Cf. Skelton* (see *def.*) + *-ical*.] Pertaining to, or characteristic or imitative of, John Skelton (1460?–1529) or his poetry.

His [Skelton's] mast characteristic form, known as *Skel-tonical* verse, is wayward and unconventional—adopted as if in mad defiance of regular metre.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 120.

sken (sken), v. i. Same as *squean*, *squine*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]



skene, *n.* See *skean*<sup>2</sup>.

skeno-. For words so beginning, see *sceno-*.

**Skenotoca** (skē-not'ō-kij), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, < *Gr.* σκηνή, a tent, + τίκτειν, τέκειν, bring forth, τόκος, a bringing forth, offspring.] The calyptoblastic hydromedusans, such as the campanularian, sortularian, and plumularian polyps; the *Sertulariida* in a broad sense; the *Calyptoblastea*: opposed to *Gymnotoca*. Also written *Scenotoca*.

skeo, *n.* See *skio*.

**skep** (skop), *n.* [*Se.* also *scape*; < *ME.* *skep*, *skeppe*, *skepe*, *skeppi* (earlier *scep*, < *AS.* *scepi*, *sciup*, a basket for grain, *nrro* forms, glossed *cumera*), of *Scand.* origin, < *Icel.* *skeppa*, *skjappa* = *Sw.* *skippa* = *Dan.* *skjeppe*, a bushel; cf. *OS.* *scap* = *LG.* *schapp*, a chest, cupboard, = *OIG.* *scap*, *scaph*, *MHG.* *schaf*, a vessel, a liquid measure, *G.* *schaff* (cf. *OS.* *scapil* = *D.* *schepel* = *MLG.* *schepel* = *OHG.* *scēfil*, *MIIG.* *G.* *schefel*, a bushel); < *ML.* *scapum*, *L.* *scapulum*, *scaphium*, < *Gr.* σκάφος, a drinking-vessel, < σκάφος, a hollow vessel: see *scapha*.] 1. A vessel of wood, wickerwork, etc., used especially as a receptacle for grain; hence, a basket, varying in size, shape, material, or use, according to locality.

"Leu vs sumquat o thi sede,  
Was neuer nr sun mikel nede,  
Leu vs sumquat wit thi scap."  
"Isal yow leuc," thus said Ioseph.  
*Cursor Mundi* (MS. Cotton, cl. Morris), l. 4741.

A better crafts is for this bestesse  
Lette make n skepe of twygge a foote in brede.  
*Philindus*, *Husbandrie* (L. E. T. S.), p. 68.  
The skeps, and baskets, and three-legged stools were all cleared away.  
*Mrs. Orskell*, *Sylvia's Lovers*, II.

In Sussex a *skep* is a broad, flat basket of wood.  
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI, 298.

2. The amount contained in a *skep*: used formerly as a specific measure of capacity.

A *skepe* of palme theene after to surtray is,  
This wyne v poundo of fyne hony therto  
Ystamped wel let mynre, and it is doo.  
*Philindus*, *Husbandrie* (L. E. T. S.), p. 100.

A *Skeppe*, a measure of corn.  
*Levine*, *Manlyp. Vocals*, (1570), p. 70.

*Skep* is familiar to me as a West Riding word. . . . There was the phrase "bring me a *skep* of coal." The coal-bucket went by the name of *skep*, whatever (in capacity) it contained.  
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI, 288.

3. A vehicle consisting of a large wicker basket mounted on wheels, used to convey caps, etc., about a factory.—4. A small wooden or metal utensil used for taking up yeast. *Halliwel*.—5. A beehive made of straw or wicker-work.

The first swarm [of bees] set off some in the morning.—But I am thinking they are settled in their *skeps* for the night.  
*Scott*, *Rob Roy*, xvii.

It is usual, first, to hive the swarms in an old-fashioned straw *skep*.  
*Encyc. Brit.*, III, 501.

[*Prov. Eng.* and *Scotch* in all uses.]

**skepful** (skē'fūl), *n.* [*< skep* + *-ful*.] The amount contained in a *skep*, in any sense of the word. [*Prov. Eng.* and *Scotch*.]

Why, the ballads swarm out every morning by the *skepfūl*. Mufflons are the best, but there are twenty besides him at it late and early. *Noctes Ambrosianae*, Sept., 1832.

**skepsis**, *skepsis* (skē'p-sis), *n.* [*< Gr.* σκεψις, examination, hesitation, doubt, < σκεπτεσθαι, examine, look into: see *skeptic*.] Philosophic doubt; skeptical philosophy.

Among their products were the system of Locke, the *skepsis* of Hume, the critical philosophy of Kant.  
*J. Martineau*, (*Imp. Diet.*)

**skeptic**, *sceptic* (skē'p-tik), *a.* and *n.* [*Formerly* also *skeptick*, *sceptick*; = *OF.* *sceptique*, *F.* *sceptique* = *Sp.* *sceptico* = *Pg.* *sceptico* = *It.* *sceptico*, < *L.* *\*scepticus*, only in pl. *Sceptici*, the sect of Sceptics (cf. *D.* *sceptisch* = *G.* *skeptisch* = *Sw.* *Dan.* *skeptisk*, *a.*, *D.* *sceptikus*, *G.* *Sw.* *Dan.* *skeptiker*, *n.*), < *Gr.* σκεπτικός, thoughtful, inquiring, σκεπτικός, pl., the Sceptics, followers of Pyrrho, < σκεπτεσθαι, consider, cf. σκοπεῖν, view, examine, < √ σκεπ-, √ σκοπ-, a transposed form of √ σπικ-, = *L.* *specere*, look at, view, = *OIG.* *spēhon*, *MIIG.* *spēchen*, *G.* *spūchen*, look at, spy, whence ult. *E.* *spy*: see *species*, *spectacle*, etc., and *spy*. From the same *Gr.* verb is ult. *E.* *scope*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. *a.* Same as *skeptical*.

All knowing ages being naturally *skeptick*, and not of all bigotted; while, if I am not much deceived, is the proper character of our own.  
*Dryden*, *Laelian*.

II. 1. One who suspends his judgment, and holds that the known facts do not warrant a conclusion concerning a given fundamental question; a thinker distinguished for the length to which he carries his doubts; also, one who holds that the real truth of things cannot be

known in any case; one who will not affirm or deny anything in regard to reality as opposed to appearance.

He is a *scepticke*, and dares hardly give credit to his senses.  
*Ep. Hall*, *Characters* (1608), p. 161. (*Anthm.*)

It may seem a very extravagant attempt of the *scepticks* to destroy reason by argument and ratiocination; yet this is the grand scope of all their inquiries and disputes.  
*Hume*, *Human Understanding*, xii, 2.

2. One who doubts or disbelieves the fundamental principles of the Christian religion.

How many objections would the Infidels and *Scepticks* of our Age have made against such a Message as this to Nivevch!  
*Stillingfleet*, *Sermons*, II, iv.

3. [*cap.*] An adherent of a philosophical school in ancient Greece. The first group of this school consisted of Pyrrho and his immediate followers (see *Pyrrhonic*); the second group formed the so-called Middle Academy, less radical than Pyrrho; and the third group (Academicians in the first century, Sextus, etc.) returned in part to the doctrines of Pyrrho. *Ueberweg*.

4. One who doubts concerning the truth of any particular proposition; one who has a tendency to question the virtue and integrity of most persons.

Whatever *sceptic* could inquire for,  
For every why he had a wherefore.  
*S. Butler*, *Hudibras*, I, l. 131.

= *Syn.* 2. *Unbeliever*, *Free-thinker*, etc. See *infidel*.  
**skeptical**, *sceptical* (skēp'ti-kəl), *a.* [*< skeptik* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to, characteristic of, or upholding the method of philosophical skepticism or universal doubt; inclined with or marked by a disposition to question the possibility of real knowledge.

If any one pretends to be so *sceptical* as to deny his own existence, . . . let him for me enjoy his beloved happiness of being nothing, until hunger or some other pain convince him of the contrary.  
*Locke*, *Human Understanding*, IV, x, § 2.

The plausibility of Hume's *sceptical* treatment of the objective or thinking consciousness really depends on his extravagant concessions to the subjective or sensitive consciousness.  
*J. Caird*, *Philos. of Kant*, p. 71.

2. Making, involving, or characterizing disbelief in the principles of religion.

The *sceptical* system subverts the whole foundation of morals.  
*R. Hall*.

3. Disbelieving; mistrustful; doubting: as, a *skeptical* smile.

Captain Lawton entertained a profound respect for the surgical abilities of his comrade, but was very *sceptical* on the subject of administering internally for the ailments of the human frame.  
*Cooper*, *The Spy*, ix.

**skeptical school**. See *school*.—**Skeptical suspension of judgment**. See *critical suspension of judgment*, under *critical*.

**skeptically**, *sceptically* (skēp'ti-kəl-i), *adv.* In a skeptical manner, in any sense of the word; with skepticism.

**skepticalness**, *scepticalness* (skēp'ti-kəl-nes), *n.* Skeptical character or state; doubt; profession of doubt. *Fuller*, *Serms. of Assurance*, p. 4.

**skepticism**, *scepticism* (skēp'ti-sizm), *n.* [= *F.* *scepticisme* = *Sp.* *scepticismo* = *Pg.* *scepticismo* = *It.* *scepticismo* = *D.* *scepticismus* = *G.* *skepticismus* = *Dan.* *skepticism* (*NL.* *scepticismus*); as *skeptik* + *-ism*.] The entertaining of mistrust, doubt, or disbelief; especially, the reasoning of one who doubts the possibility of knowledge of reality; the systematic doubt which characterizes a philosophical skeptic; specifically, doubt or disbelief of the fundamental doctrines of the Christian religion.

He [Berkeley] professes . . . to have composed his book against the sceptics as well as against the atheists and free-thinkers. But that all his arguments, though otherwise intended, are, in reality, merely sceptical, appears from this, that they admit of no answer, and produce no conclusion. Their only effect is to cause that momentary amazement and irresolution and confusion which is the result of *scepticism*.  
*Hume*, *Human Understanding*, xii, 1, note.

*Scepticism* had been born into the world, almost more hateful than heresy, because it had the manners of good society and contented itself with a smile, a shrug, an almost insupportable lift of the eyebrow.  
*Locke*, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 132.

Absolute or Pyrrhonic *skepticism*, the absence of any leaning toward either side of any question; complete skepticism about everything. See *Pyrrhonic*.

**skepticalize**, *scepticalize* (skēp'ti-siz), *v. i.*; prot. and pp. *skepticalized*, *scepticalized*, pp. *skepticalizing*, *scepticalizing*. [*< skeptik* + *-ize*.] To act the skeptic; doubt; profess to doubt of everything.

You can afford to *scepticalize* where no one else will so much as hesitate.  
*Shafterbury*.

**sketel**, *a.* and *adv.* A Middle English form of *sheer*<sup>1</sup>.

**skerling** (skēr'ling), *n.* A smolt, or young salmon of the first year. [*Local, Eng.*]

**skerry** (sker'i), *n.*; pl. *skerries* (-iz). [*< Icel.* *sker*, a skerry, isolated rock in the sea, = *Sw.* *skär* = *Dan.* *skjær*: see *scar*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. A rocky isle; an insulated rock; a reef. [*Scotch.*]

Loudly through the wide-lung door  
Came the roar

Of the sea upon the *Skerry*.

*Longfellow*, *Saga of King Olaf*, *The Skerry of Shrieks*, l. 9.

2. A loose angular fragment of rock; rubble; slither; ratchet. [*Prov. Eng.*]

In working marls, great trouble is experienced from *skerry* or impure limestone, which abounds in marl.

*C. T. Davis*, *Bricks and Tiles*, p. 55.

**sketch** (skech), *n.* [*Formerly* *schetse* (the term being later conformed to *E.* analogies), < *D.* *schets* = *G.* *skizze* = *Dan.* *skizze* = *Sw.* *skiss* = *F.* *esquisse* = *Sp.* *esquicio*, all < *It.* *schizzo*, rough draft of a thing, < *L.* *schidium*, a thing made hastily, < *schediū*, hastily made, < *Gr.* σχιδω, sudden, offhand, also near, close to, < σχιδόν, near, hard by; cf. σχίζω, habit, stato, σχητός, retentive, < 2d aor. inf. σχῆν, ἔχεν, hold: see *schene*.] 1. A brief, slight, or hasty delineation; a rapid or offhand presentation of the essential facts of anything; a rough draft; an outline: as, in literature, the *sketch* of an event, a character, or a career.

The first *schetse* of a comedy, called "The Paradox."  
*Dr. Pope*, *Life of Bp. Ward* (1697), p. 140. (*Anthm.*)

However beautiful and considerable these Antiquities are, yet the Designs that have been taken of them hitherto have been rather *Sketches*, they say, than accurate and exact Plans. *T. Hollis*, in *Ellis's Lit. Letters*, p. 380.

Boysish histories

Of battle, bold adventure, . . . and true love  
Crown'd after trial; *sketches* rude and faint,  
But where a passion yet unborn perhaps  
Lay hidden.  
*Tennyson*, *Aylmer's Field*.

2. In art: (*a*) The first suggestive embodiment of an artist's idea as expressed on canvas, or on paper, or in the clay model, upon which his more finished performance is to be elaborated or built up. (*b*) A slight transcript from nature of the human figure, or of any object, made in crayon or chalk with simple shading, or any rough draft in colors, taken with the object of securing for the artist the materials for a finished picture; a design in outline; a delineated memorandum; a slight delineation or indication of an artist's thought, invention, or recollection.

This plan is not perhaps in all respects so accurate as might be wished, it being composed from the memorandums and rude *sketches* of the master and surgeon, who were not, I presume, the ablest draughtsmen.  
*Anson*, *Voyages*, II, 3.

3. A short and slightly constructed play or literary composition: as, "*Sketches* by Boz."

We always did a laughable *sketch* entitled "Billy Button's Ride to Brentford," and I used to be Jeremiah Sittchen, a servant of Billy Button's, that comes for a "situation."  
*Mayhew*, *London Labour and London Poor*, III, 132.

4. In music: (*a*) A short composition consisting of a single movement: so called either from the simplicity of its construction, or because it is of a descriptive character, being suggested by some external object, or being intended to suggest such an object, as a fountain or a brook. (*b*) Generally in the plural, preliminary memoranda made by a composer with the intention of developing them afterward into a finished composition. Such sketches consist sometimes of only a few notes, sometimes of the most important parts of a whole movement. For instance, great numbers of sketches by Beethoven are still extant, many of them showing the progressive stages of works afterward fully completed.

5. In com., a description, sent at regular intervals to the consignee, of the kinds of goods sold by a commission house and the terms of sale.—*Syn.* 1. *Skeleton*, *plot*, *plan*.—1 and 2. *Delineation*, etc. See *outline*.

**sketch** (skech), *v.* [= *D.* *schetsen* = *G.* *skizzieren* = *Dan.* *skizzere* from the noun.] 1. *trans.* 1. To present the essential facts of, with omission of details; outline briefly or slightly; describe or depict in a general, incomplete, and suggestive way.

I must . . . leave him [the reader] to contemplate those ideas which I have only *sketched*, and which every man must think for himself.  
*Dryden*, *Parallel of Poetry and Painting*.

2. Specifically, in art, to draw or portray in outline, or with partial shading; make a rough or slight draft of, especially as a memorandum for more finished work: as, to *sketch* a group or a landscape.

The method of Rubens was to *sketch* his composition in colours, with all the parts more determined than sketches generally are; from this sketch his scholars advanced the



### Skew Gearing.



and repartee, met in the measured field, to part bleeding, or perhaps not to part, but to fall mutually skewered through with iron. *Carlyle, French Rev., II. III. 3.*

**skewer-machine** (skū'ēr-mā-shēn'), *n.* A wood-working machine for roughly shaping or for finishing skewers from wooden blocks. In the former case the skewers are finished by a skewer-pointing machine.

**skewer-wood** (skū'ēr-wūd), *n.* Same as *prick-limber*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**skew-gee** (skū'jē'), *a.* Crooked; skew; squint. Also used as a noun: as, on the skew-gee. [*Colloq.*]

**skewing** (skū'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of skew, v.*] In *gilding*, the process of removing superfluous gold-leaf from parts of a surface, and of patching pieces upon spots where the gold-leaf has failed to adhere. It is performed by means of a brush, and precedes burnishing. *E. H. Knight*. Also spelled *skuing*.

**skew-symmetrical** (skū'si-mot'ri-kāl), *a.* Having each element equal to the negative of the corresponding element on the other side.

**skewy** (skū'i), *a.* [*< skew + -y*]. Skew. *Italianell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

**ski**, *n.* Same as *skce*.

**skiagraphy** (ski-ag'rā-fi), *n.* Same as *sciagraphy*.

**skiascopy** (skī'a-skō-pi), *n.* [*Also sciascopy; < Gr. skia, shadow, + -skopia, < σκοπεῖν, view.*] Shadow-test: a method of estimating the refraction of an eye by throwing into it light from an ophthalmoscopic mirror, and observing the movement which the retinal illumination makes on slightly rotating the mirror. Also called *keratascopy*, *retinoscopy*, *koroscopy*, *mylioscopia*, *retinoskiascopy*.

**skice** (skis), *v. i.* [*Also skise; origin obscure.*] To run fast; move quickly. [*Prov. Eng.*]

They skice a large space, & seeme for to flie withal, and therefore they cal them . . . the flying squirrels. *Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 470.*

Up at five a'clock in the morning, and out till dinner-time. Out again at afternoon, and so till supper-time. Skice out this away, and skice out that away. (He's no Swayle, I assure you.) *Brome, Jovial Crew, iv.*

**skid** (skid), *n.* [*Also sked; < Icel. skidh = Sw. skid = Dan. skid = AS. scid, E. slide, a billet of wood, etc.; see skide, of which skid is an unsibilated (Scand.) form. Cf. skidor, skce.*] 1. *Naut.*: (a) A framework of planks or timber fitted to the outside of a ship abreast of the hatches, to prevent injury to the side while cargo is hoisted in or out. *Boat-skids* are planks fitted to the outside of a ship abreast of the boat-davits, to keep the side from being chafed when the boats are lowered or hoisted. (b) A strut or post to sustain a beam or deck, or to throw the weight of a heavy object upon a part of the structure able to bear the burden. (c) One of a pair of timbers in the waist to support the larger boats when aboard. — 2. A log forming a track for a heavy moving object; a timber forming an inclined plane in loading or unloading heavy articles from trucks, etc. — 3. One of a number of timbers resting on blocks, on which a structure, such as a boat, is built. — 4. A metal or timber support for a cannon. — 5. One of a pair of parallel timbers for supporting a barrel, a row of casks, or the like. — 6. The brake of a crane. — 7. A shoe or drag used for preventing the wheels of a wagon or carriage from revolving when descending a hill; hence, a hindrance or obstruction. Also called *skid-pan*.

But not to repeat the deeds they did,  
Backsliding in spite of all moral skid,  
If all were true that tell from the tongue,  
There was not a villager, old or young,  
But deserved to be whipp'd, imprison'd, or hung.  
*Hood, Tale of a Trumpet. (Davies.)*

**skid** (skid), *v. i.* [*< skid, n.*] 1. *trans.* To place or move on a skid or skids.

The logs are then skidded by horses or oxen into skidways, which hold from one to two hundred. *Scribner's Mag., IV. 655.*

2. To support by means of skids.

All logs . . . as they are brought in, unless stacked at once, should be blocked or skidded off the ground, as a temporary measure. *Lastett, Thayer, p. 318.*

3. To check with a skid, as wheels in going down-hill. *Dickens.*

**II. intrans.** To slide along without revolving, as a wheel: said also of any object mounted on wheels so moving.

When the car was skidding it could be brought to a stop on grade by closing the current and re-energizing the magnets. *Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XVI. 7.*

The rider being directly over his pedals, and the driving wheel not skidding. *Bury and Hillier, Cycling, p. 301.*

**skid** (skid), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *skidded*, ppr. *skidding*. A variant of *send*.

The Dutch ladies . . . ran skidding down the aisle of the chapel, tip tap, tip tap, like frightened hares. *Blanc, D'Arbigny, Diary, VII. 141. (Davies.)*

**skiddar**, *n.* See *skidor*.

**skiddaw** (skid'ā), *n.* Same as *kiddaw*.

**Skiddaw slates**. See *slate*.

**skidder** (skid'er), *n.* [*< skid + -er*]. One who skids, or uses a skid.

The skidders haul the logs to the pile. *The Wisconsin Pioneer, New York Evangelist, March 8, 1883.*

**skider** (skī'dēr), *n.* [*Cf. skce.*] Askate. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**skid-pan** (skid'pan), *n.* Same as *skid*, 7.

**skiet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *skyl*.

**skiey**, *a.* See *skiey*.

**skiff** (skif), *n.* [*< OF. csquif, < MHG. skif, schif, G. schiff, a boat, ship, = E. ship: see ship.*] 1. Formerly, a small sailing vessel resembling a sloop.

Obtained in a little skiffe unto his father in law the earl of Rosse. *Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 14.*

2. Now, a small boat propelled by oars.

Our captain went in his skiff aboard the Ambrose and the Neptune. *Wintrop, Hist. New England, I. 8.*

**skiff** (skif), *v. t.* [*< skiff, n.*] To sail upon or pass over in a skiff or light boat. [*Rare.*]

They have skiff'd  
Torrents whose roaring tyranny and power  
Is the least of these was dreadful.  
*Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, I. 3.*

**skiff** (skif), *a.* [*< Icel. skifr = Sw. skcf = Dan. skifer = D. schef = G. schief = North. Fries. skiaf, oblique. Cf. skew.*] Oblique; distorted; awkward. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

**skiff-handed** (skif'hand-ed), *a.* Awkward in the use of the hands; unable to throw straight. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**skiffing** (skif'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of "skifle, v.; origin obscure.*] In *stone-cutting*, the operation of knocking off the rough corners of ashler in the preliminary dressing; knobbing. *E. H. Knight.*

**skift**, *n.* A Middle English form of *shift*.

**skilder** (skil'dēr), *v. t.* Same as *skelder*.

**skilful** (skil'fūl), *a.* [*Also skilful; early mod. E. skilfull; < ME. skilful, skylfull, scelvol; < skill + -ful.*] 1. Having reason; endowed with mind; thinking; rational.

A skilfull heeste than will y make,  
After my shape and my likeness. *York Plays, p. 15.*

2. Conforming to reason or right; reasonable; proper. *Ayenbite of Inwyrt (E. E. T. S.), p. 169.*

At wol he kepe his lordes hie degree,  
As it is right and skilful that they be  
Enhaunced and honoured and most dere. *Chaucer, Good Women, I. 355.*

3. Having trained and practised faculties; possessing practical ability; well qualified for action; able; dexterous; expert.

At conseil & at nede he was a skilfulle kyng. *Rob. of Brime, p. 311.*

He yare in thy preparation, for thy assallant is quick,  
Skilful, and deadly. *Shak., T. A., III. 4. 215.*

4. Having ability in a specified direction; versed; experienced; practised: followed by a qualifying phrase or clause.

Of perill nought adrad,  
No skilful of the mouth jeopardy. *Spenser, F. Q., VI. v. 10.*

Human pride  
Is skilful to invent most serious names  
To hide its ignorance. *Shelley, Queen Mab, vii.*

5. Displaying or requiring skill; indicative of skill; clever; adroit: as, a skilful contrivance.

Of skilful industry. *Silverder, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, Eden.*

The skilful devices with which the Romans, in the first Punic War, wrought such wholesale destruction on the Carthaginian fleets. *J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 207.*

6. *Syn.* 3. *Dexterous, Expert, etc. (see adroit), adept, conversant, proficient, accomplished, qualified, intelligent, masterly.*

**skilfully** (skil'fūl-i), *adv.* [*Also skilfully; < ME. skilfully, skylfully, skelvolliche; < skilful + -ly.*] In a skilful manner. Especially — (a) With reason, justice, or propriety; reasonably.

In othere guode skelle and cleliche and skelvolliche. *Ayenbite of Inwyrt (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.*

Mo thynketh thus, that neither yor nor I  
Oghte half this wo to maken skilful. *Chaucer, Troilus, IV. 1265.*

(b) With nice art; cleverly; adroitly; dexterously.

Sing unto him a new song; play skilfully with a loud noise. *Ps. xxxiii. 3.*

Thou art an old love-monger, and speakest skilfully. *Shak., L. L. L., II. 1. 253.*

**skilfulness** (skil'fūl-nes), *n.* [*Also skilfulness; < ME. skylfulness; < skilful + -ness.*] The quality of being skilful; the possession of skill or ability, in any sense of either word.

*Skylfulness, racionabilitas.* *Prompt. Parv., p. 457.*

So he led them according to the integrity of his heart; and guided them by the skilfulness of his hands. *Ps. lxxviii. 72.*

**skilip** (skil'ip), *n.* [*< Turk. Iskilip, or Iskelib, in Asia Minor, whence the name is said to be applied to various fictitious substances.*] Seamony prepared near Angora by mixing starch with the juice to the extent of 30 or 40 per cent. of the mass. This is combined with other impure scamony to form different grades of the drug. In London use the word appears to denote any highly adulterated scamony.

**skill** (skil), *v.* [*< ME. skilen (also assimilated schillen, schyllen, < AS. \*scyllan), < Icel. Sw. skilja = Dan. skille, separate, impers. differ, matter, = MD. schillen, schellen = MLG. schelen, separato; akin to Sw. skula = Dan. skalle, peol, = Lith. skelli, cleave; prob. < √ skel, separate, which appears also in scale, shate, shell, etc.] 1. *trans.* 1. To set apart; separate.*

And skiledd ut all fra the tolle  
Thurri haliz ill and lare. *Ornnulum, I. 16800.*

*Schyllyn owte, or cullyn owte fro sundyr, Segrego.* *Prompt. Parv., p. 446.*

2. Hence, to discern; have knowledge or understanding (to); know how: usually with an infinitive. [*Obsolete or prov. Eng.*]

There is not among us any that can skil to hew timber like unto the Sidonians. *1 Ki. v. 6.*

He cannot skil to keep a stock going upon that trade. *Milton, Areopagitica, p. 39.*

**II. intrans.** 1. To have perception or comprehension; have understanding; discern: followed by *of* or *on*.

Thel can knowe many thinges he force of clerigie that we ne can no skyle on. *Martin (E. E. T. S.), I. 27.*

They that skil not of so heavenly matter,  
All that they know not, envy, or admira. *Spenser.*

2. To have personal and practical knowledge (of); be versed or practised; hence, to be expert or dexterous: commonly followed by *of*.

These v cowdo skile of batelle, and moche thel knewe of werre. *Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 656.*

Our Prentises and others may be appoynted and skiled every of them to his office, and to that he can best skil of. *Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 290.*

As for herbs and philters, I could never skil of them. *Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 404.*

3. To make difference; signify; utter: used impersonally, and generally with a negative. [*Obsolete or archaic.*]

I am the son of Apollo, and from his high seat I came,  
But whither I got it skilful not, for knowledge is my name. *Pede, Sir Clyomon and Sir Clamydes.*

*Prop.* What do we act to-day?  
*Par.* It skilful not what. *Marsinger, Roman Actor, I. 1.*

One word more I had to say,  
But it skilful not; go your way. *Herrick, To the Passenger.*

**skill** (skil), *n.* [*< ME. skill, skil, skyl, skyll, skille, skyle, skile, skyle, skile (also assimilated schile, schil, secle, < AS. \*scile), < Icel. skil, a distinction, discernment, knowledge, = Sw. skil, reason, = Dan. skjel, a separation, boundary, limit, = MLG. schele = MD. schele, sechele, separation, discrimination: see the verb.*] 1. The discriminating or reasoning faculty; the mind.

Another es that the skil mekely he vasede in gastly thynges, als in medytacyous, and oryous, and luyage in haly bukys. *Hampde, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.*

For I am mainly ignorant  
What place this is; and all the skill I have  
Remembers not these garments. *Shak., Lear, IV. 7. 66.*

2. Discriminative power; discernment; understanding; reason; wit.

Crattler skil kan I non than I wol kuthie. *William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 1680.*

So tebble skill of pterteet things the vulgar has. *Spenser, F. Q., V. III. 17.*

Neither is it liberty completely giv'n but by them who have the happy skill to know what is grievance and unjust to a people. *Milton, Hist. Eng., III.*

3. Reasonableness; propriety; rightness; justice; proper course; wise measure; also, right; claim; right.

When it is my sones wille  
That I come hita to hit is skille. *King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.*



For ever as tondre a capoun eteth the fox,  
Thogh he be fals and bath the foul betrayed,  
As shal the goode nun that therfor payed;  
Al have he to the capoun skille and right,  
The false fox wol have his part at night.  
*Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1392.*

Oure brother & suster he is bl skile,  
For he so seide, & leird us that lore.  
*Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.*  
4†. Reasoning; argument; proof; also, cause;  
reason.

Everyeh hath swich replicacioun  
That non by skillis may been brought adoun.  
*Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 536.*  
Agens this can no clerk skile fynde.  
*Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.*  
Langer here thu may noghte dwelle;  
The skille I sail the telle wherefore.  
*The may of Erresdounne (Child's Ballads, l. 107).*

I think you have  
As little skill to fear as I have purpose  
To put you to't.  
*Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 152.*

5. Practical knowledge and ability; power of  
action or execution; readiness and excellence  
in applying wisdom or science to practical ends;  
expertness; dexterity.

The workman on his stuff his skill doth show;  
And yet the stuff gives not the man his skill.  
*Sir J. Davies, Immortal of Soul, l.*  
He hath skill to cure those that are somewhat crazed in  
their wits with their burdens.

*Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 63.*  
Was dyng all they had the skill to do?  
*Lowell, Comm. Ode.*

It is in little more than skill of drawing and modelling  
that the art of Raphael . . . surpasses that of Giotto.  
*C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 308.*

6†. A particular power, ability, or art; a gift  
or attainment; an accomplishment.

O Calchas, for the state of Greece, thy spirit prophetic  
shows  
Skills that direct us.  
*Chapman, Iliad, l. 83.*

Not all the skills fit for a princely dame  
Your learned Muse with youth and study brings.  
*Pattenham, Partheniades, xli.*  
Richard . . . by a thousand princely skills, gathering  
so much corn as if he meant not to return.  
*Fidler.*

7. That for which one is specially qualified;  
one's forte. [Rare.]

They had arms, leaders, and successes to their wish; but  
to make use of so great an advantage was not their skill.  
*Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.*

8†. The number of persons connected with any  
art, trade, or profession; the craft.

Martiall was the cheife of this skil among the Latines.  
*Pattenham, Arto of Eng. Poesie, p. 44.*

=Syn. 5. Facility, knack. See *adroit*.

skillagalee, *n.* See *skilligalee*.  
skilled (skild), *a.* [*skill* + *-ed*]. 1. Hav-  
ing skill; especially, having the knowledge and  
ability which come from experience; trained;  
versed; expert; adept; proficient.

O thou well skill'd in courses, stay awhile,  
And teach me how to curse mine enemies!  
*Shak., Tith. III, iv. 4. 110.*

2. Displaying or requiring skill; involving spe-  
cial knowledge or training; as, *skilled labor*.

skillless (skil'les), *a.* [*skill* + *-less*]. 1†. Lacking reason or intellectual  
power; irrational.

*Skilless swa summe asse.* *Ormulum, l. 3715.*

2. Lacking knowledge; ignorant; uninformed;  
unaware.

Nor have I seen  
More that I may call men than you, good friend,  
And my dear father; how features are abroad  
I am skillless of.  
*Shak., Tempest, iii. 1. 52.*

3. Lacking practical acquaintance or experi-  
ence; unfamiliar (with); untrained or un-  
versed; rude; inexpert.

Skilless as unpractised infancy. *Shak., T. and C., l. 1. 12.*  
A little patience, youth! 'twill not be long,  
Or I am skillless quite. *Keats, Endymion, iii.*

skillet (skil'et), *n.* [Formerly or dial. also *skel-  
let*; < OF. *escuellette*, a little dish, dim. of *escuelle*,  
a dish, F. *écuelle*, a porringer, = Pr. *escudella* =  
Sp. *escudilla* = Pg. *escudella* = It. *scodella*, < L.  
*scutella*, a salver, tray, ML. a platter, dish; see  
*scutell*, *sculler*, *scullery*.] 1. A small vessel  
of iron, copper, or other metal, generally hav-  
ing a long handle and three or four legs, used  
for heating and boiling water, stewing meat,  
and other culinary purposes.

Let housewives make a skillet of my helm.  
*Shak., Othello, l. 3. 273.*

Yet milk in proper skillet she will place,  
And gently spice it with a blade of mace.  
*W. King, Art of Mocking Poddings, l.*

2. A rattle or bell used by common criers.  
*J. Graham, Birds of Scotland (ed. 1806),*  
Gloss., quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 322.  
—3. A ship's cook; a "pot-wrestler" or pot-

walloper. [Slang.]-4. In *metal-working*, a  
form into which the precious metals are run for  
sale and use as bullion, flatter than an ingot.  
skill-facet (skil'fas'et), *n.* In *diamond-cutting*.  
See *facet*.

skillful, skillfully, *etc.* See *skilful*, *etc.*  
skilligalee, skilligolee (skil'i-ga-lé', -gô-lé'),  
*n.* [Also *skilligalee*, *skilligolee*, *skillagalee*, also  
*skilly*; origin obscure.] A poor, thin, watery  
kind of broth or soup, sometimes consisting of  
oatmeal and water in which meat has been  
boiled; a wolk, watery diet served out to pris-  
oners in the hulks, paupers in workhouses, and  
the like; a drink made of oatmeal, sugar, and  
water, formerly served out to sailors in the  
British navy.

skilling<sup>1</sup> (skil'ing), *n.* [*ME. skyllynge*; ver-  
bal *n.* of *skill*, *v.*] Reasoning; ratiocination.

Eyht swyeh comparison as it is of skyllynge to under-  
standinge. *Chaucer, Boethius, iv. prose 6.*

skilling<sup>2</sup> (skil'ing), *n.* Same as *skedling*. [Prov.  
Eng.]

skilling<sup>3</sup> (skil'ing), *n.* [*Sw. Dan. skilling* =  
E. *shilling*.] A money formerly used in Scan-  
dinavia and northern Germany, in some places



as a coin and in others as a mency of account.  
It varied in value from  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in Denmark to nearly  
1d. (about 2 cents) in Hamburg.

In Norway the small currency now consists partly of  
half-skilling and one-skilling pieces in copper, the *skilling*  
being nearly equal in value to an English halfpenny, but  
principally of two-, three-, and four-skilling pieces, com-  
posed of billon.

*Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 120.*  
skill-thirst, *n.* Craving for knowledge; enri-  
osity. [Rare.]

Ingratitude, pride, treason, gluttony,  
Too-curious skill-thirst, envy, felony.  
*Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, li, The Imposture.*

skilly (skil'i), *n.* Same as *skilligalee*.

skillygalee, skillygolee, *n.* See *skilligalee*.

skilpot (skil'pot), *n.* The slider, or red-bellied  
terrapin. See *slider*, 2.

skilts (skilts), *n. pl.* [*CF. kilt*.] A sort of coarse,  
loose short trousers formerly worn in New Eng-  
land.

Her father and elder brother wore . . . a sort of brown  
tow trousers, known at the time—these things happened  
some years ago—as *skilts*; they were short, reaching just  
below the knee, and very large, being a full half yard broad  
at the bottom. *S. Judd, Margaret, l. 2.*

skilty-boots (skil'ti-böts), *n. pl.* Half-boots.  
*Halliwel, [Prov. Eng.]*

skilvings (skil'vingz), *n. pl.* [A var. of *\*skelving*,  
unassimilated form of *shelving*.] The rails of  
a cart: a wooden frame fixed on the top of a  
cart to widen and extend its size. *Halliwel, [Prov. Eng.]*

skim (skim), *v.*; pret. and pp. *skimmed*, ppr.  
*skimming*. [A var. of *scum*, *v.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To  
lift the scum from; clear the surface of by re-  
moving any floating matter, by means of a  
spoon, a flat ladle, or the like: as, to *skim* soup  
by removing the oil or fat; to *skim* milk by tak-  
ing off the cream.

To *skimme*, despumare.  
*Levinus, Moult. Vocab. (1570), p. 121.*

Are not you [Puck] he  
That frights the maidens of the villagery;  
Skims milk, and sometime labours in the quern,  
And bootless makes the breathless housewife churn?  
*Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 80.*

2. To lift from the surface of a liquid by a  
sliding movement, as with a paddle, a flat ladle,  
a spoon, or the like; dip up with or as with a  
skimmer, as cream from milk or fat from soup;  
hence, to clear away; remove.

The natives in these months watch the rivers, and take up  
thence multitudes of locusts, *skimming* them from off  
the water with little nets. *Dampier, Voyages, an. 1683.*

Whilom I've seen her *skim* the clouded cream.  
*Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, l. 61.*

To purge and *skim* away the filth of vice,  
That so refin'd it might the more entice.  
*Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 343.*

3. To clear; rid; free from obstacles or ene-  
mies.

Sir Edmonde of Holande, erle of Kent, was by the kyng  
made admyrall of the see; the whiche storyd and *skymmd*  
ye see ryght well & mafully. *Fabyan, Chron., an. 1409.*

4. To mow. *Halliwel, [Prov. Eng.]-5. To*  
cover with a film or scum; coat over. [Rare.]

At night the frost *skimmed* with thin ice the edges of  
the ponds. *T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXVI. 210.*

6. To pass lightly along or near the surface of;  
move smoothly and lightly over; glide, float,  
fly, or run over the surface of.

They gild their scaly Backs in Phœbus' Beams,  
And seorn to *skim* the Level of the Streams.  
*Congreve, Birth of the Muse.*

By the fleet Racers, ere the sun be set,  
The turf of yon large pasture will be *skimmed*.  
*Wordsworth, Excursion, li.*

7. To pass over lightly in perusal or inspec-  
tion; glance over hastily or superficially.

Like others I had *skimmed*, and sometimes read  
With care, the master-pamphlets of the day.  
*Wordsworth, Prelude, ix.*

Mr. Lyon . . . was *skimming* rapidly, in his shortsight-  
ed way, by the light of one candle, the pages of a mission-  
ary report. *George Eliot, Felix Holt, v.*

8. To cause to dart, skip, or ricochet along a  
surface; hurl along a surface in a smooth,  
straight course.

There was endless gleo in *skimming* stones along the  
surface of the water, and counting the number of bounds  
and curvets that they made. *E. Dowden, Shelley, l. 63.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To pass lightly and smoothly  
over a surface; hence, to glide or dart along  
in a smooth, even course.

A winged Eastern Blast, just *skimming* o'er  
The Ocean's Brow, and sinklag on the Shore.  
*Prior, Solomon, lii.*

Nor lighter does the swallow *skim*  
Along the smooth lake's level brim.  
*Scott, Marmion, vi. 15.*

2. To pass in hasty inspection or considera-  
tion, as over the surface of something; observe  
or consider lightly or superficially.

There was wide wandering for the greediest eye . . .  
Far round the horizon's crystal orb to *skim*.  
*Keats, I Stood Tiptoe upon a Little Hill.*

Thus I entertain  
The antiquarian humour, and am pleased . . .  
To *skim* along the surfaces of things.  
*Wordsworth, Excursion, lii.*

3. To become covered with a scum or film; be  
coated over. [Rare.]

The pond had in the mean while *skimmed* over in the  
shaddest and shallowest coves, some days or even weeks  
before the general freezing. *Thoreau, Walden, p. 265.*

skim (skim), *n.* [A var. of *scum*, *n.*, but due to  
the verb *skim*.] 1. The act of skimming; also,  
that which is skimmed off.

I wanted to be the one to tell you the grand surprise,  
and have "first *skim*," as we used to say when we squab-  
bled about the cream. *L. M. Alcott, Little Women, xliii.*

2. Thick matter that forms or collects on the  
surface of a liquor; scum. [Rare.]

skimback (skim'bak), *n.* [*skim* + *back*.] A  
fish, the quillback, *Carpoides cyprinus*. [Local,  
U. S.]

skimble-scamble (skim'bl-skam'bl), *a.* and *n.*  
[A varied redupl. of *scamble*.] 1. *a.* Rambling;  
wandering; confused; incoherent.

Such a deal of *skimble-scamble* stuff  
As puts me from my faith.  
*Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 154.*

II. *n.* Rigmareole; nonsense.

skimble-scamble (skim'bl-skam'bl), *adv.* [A  
varied redupl. of *scamble*.] In a confused man-  
ner. *Imp. Dict.*

skim-colter (skim'köl'ter), *n.* A colter for  
paring off the surface of land.

skime (skim), *n.* [An unassimilated form of  
*skim*.] Brightness; gleam.

The *skyme* o' her e'en was like dewy sheen.  
*Lady Mary of Craighethan.*

skimmington (skim'ing-ton), *n.* Same as *skim-  
mington*.

skimish (skim'ish), *a.* A dialectal form of  
*squeamish*. *Halliwel, [Prov. Eng.]*

skimmer<sup>1</sup> (skim'er), *n.* [*skim* + *-er*]. 1.  
One who or that which skims; especially, an  
implement used for skimming. Specifically—(a)  
A ladle with a flattened and often perforated bowl, used in  
skimming liquids, as milk, soup, or fruit-juice.

Sho struck her with a *skimmer*, and broke it in two.  
*Catskin's Garland (Child's Ballads, VIII. 176).*

(b) A flat shallow pan of metal perforated at the bottom to  
allow liquids to drain through; a colander.

As soon as the oysters are opened, they are placed in a  
flat pan with a perforated bottom, called a *skimmer*, where  
they are drained of their accompanying liquor.  
*Fisheries of U. S., v. li. 559.*



(c) A stiff bar of iron used in a foundry to hold back the floating slag while pouring molten metal from the ladle. (d) One of several bivalves whose shells may be used to skim milk, etc. (1) The common clam, *Mya arenaria*. (2) The big bench-clam, *Macra* or *Spisula solidissima*. [Long Island.] (3) A scallop, as *Pecten maximus*.  
2. One who skims over a subject; a superficial student or reader.

There are different degrees of *skimmers*; first, he who goes no farther than the title-page; secondly, he who proceeds to the contents and index, &c.

P. Shelton, Deism Revealed, viii.

3. A bird that skims or shears the water, as any member of the genus *Rhyachops*; a cutwater, shearwater, or scissorbill. The American species is *R. nigra*, specified as the black skimmer, common on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States and southward. It closely resembles a tern or sea-swallow, except in its bizarre bill. The upper parts are chiefly black, the lower white, with a rosy blush in the breeding-season; the bill is carmine and black; the feet are carmine. The length is 20 to 25 inches, the extent 42 to 50 inches; the upper mandible is 3 inches, the lower 3 to 4. See cut under *Rhyachops*.

**skimmer**<sup>2</sup> (skim'er), v. i. [Freq. of *skim*.] To skim lightly to and fro. [Rare.]

Swallows *skimmered* over her, and plunged into the depths below. S. Judd, Margaret, l. 14.

**skimmerton** (skim'er-tŏn), n. Same as *skimmington*.

**Skimmia** (skim'i-i), n. [NL. (Thunberg, 1784), < Jap. *skimmi*, in *mijama-skimmi*, the Japanese name.] A genus of polypetalous shrubs, of the order *Rutaceae* and tribe *Toddaliceae*, characterized by flowers with four or five valvate petals, as many stamens, and a two- to five-celled ovary ripening into an ovoid fleshy drupe with two to four cartilaginous nutlets. There are about 4 species, natives of the Himalayas and Japan. They are smooth shrubs with green branches, bearing alternate lanceolate leaves which are entire, coriaceous, and pellucid-dotted. The odorless whitish flowers are arranged in crowded and much-branched terminal panicles. *S. japonica*, a dwarf holly-like shrub, is cultivated for the ornamental effect of its dark shining leaves and clusters of bright-red berry-like drupes.

**skim-milk** (skim'milk'), n. Milk from which the cream has been skimmed; hence, figuratively, that which lacks substantial quality, as richness or strength; thinness; inferiority.

O, I could divide myself and go to buffets, for moving such a dish of *skim milk* with so honourable an action! Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II. 3. 26.

**skimming** (skim'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *skim*, v.] 1. The act of one who or that which skims.—2. That which is removed by skimming; scum; chiefly used in the plural.

They relished the very *skimmings* of the kettle, and dregs of the cask. Cook, Second Voyage, l. 7.

3. *pl.* In the coffee trade, the musty part of the coffee which is taken from the bags after being on shipboard.

**skimming-dish** (skim'ing-dish), n. A yacht-built boat used on the Florida coast, of flat-iron model, cant- or sloop-rigged, and very wet. J. A. Henshall.

**skimming-gate** (skim'ing-gāt), n. In *fouling*. See *gate*, 5.

**skimmingly** (skim'ing-li), adv. By moving lightly along or over the surface. Imp. Dict.

**skimmington** (skim'ing-tŏn), n. [Also *skimmington*, *skimmerton*, *skimmitry*; supposed to have originated in the name of some forgotten seoid.] 1. A burlesque procession formerly held in ridicule of a henpecked husband; a cavalcade headed by a person on horseback representing the wife, with another representing the husband seated behind her, facing the horse's tail and holding a distaff, while the woman belabored him with a ladle. These were followed by a crowd, hooting and making "rough music" with horns, pans, and clevvers. The word commonly appears in the phrase to *ride* (the) *skimmington*. Compare the north-country custom of *riding the stang*. [Local, Eng.]

When I'm in pomp on high processions shown,  
Like pageants of lord may'r, or *skimmington*.  
Oldham, Satires (1685). (Nares.)

The *Skimmington* . . . has been long discontinued in England, apparently because female rule has become either milder or less frequent than among our ancestors. Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xxi, note.

2. A disturbance; a riot; a quarrel.

There was danger of a *skimmington* between the great wig and the eel, the former having given a flat lie to the latter. Walpole, Letters (1753), l. 289. (Davies.)

3. A charivari. [Local, U. S.]

**skim-net** (skim'net), n. A large dip-net, used on the Potomac and some rivers southward.

**skimp** (skimp), v. [A var. or secondary form of *scamp* (cf. *crimp*, *cramp*).] I. trans. 1. To deal scant measure to; supply with a meager or insufficient allowance: as, to *skimp* a person

in the matter of food.—2. To provide in scant or insufficient quantity; give or deal out sparingly; stint: as, to *skimp* cloth or food.—3. To scamp; slight; do superficially or carelessly: as, to *skimp* a job.

II. intrans. 1. To be sparing or parsimonious; economize; save.

The woman who has worked and schemed and *skimped* to achieve her attire knows the real pleasure and victory of self-alornment. E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xix.

2. To scamp work. [Colloq. in all uses.]

**skimp** (skimp), a. [*< skimp*, v.] Scant in quantity or extent; scarcely sufficient; meager; spare: as, *skimp* fare; a *skimp* outfit. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

**skimping** (skim'ping), p. a. 1. Sparing; stinting; saving. See *skimp*, v.—2. Scanty; meager; containing insufficient material: as, a *skimping* dress. Halliwell.—3. Scamped; executed carelessly or in a slighting manner. [Colloq. in all senses.]

The work was not *skimping* work by any means; it was a bridge of some pretensions.

J. S. Brewer, English Studies, p. 441. (Encyc. Dict.)

**skimpingly** (skim'ping-li), adv. In a skimping manner; scantily; sparingly. Bulwer, My Novel, iii. 15.

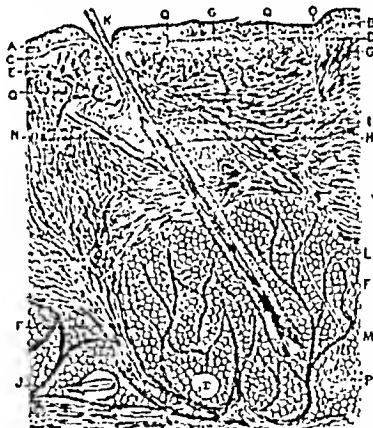
**skimpings** (skim'pingz), n. pl. [Verbal n. of *skimp*, v.] In mining, the refuse taken from the top of the sieve in jigging, tazing, or eluimining.

**skippy** (skim'pi), a. [*< skimp* + -y<sup>1</sup>.] Sparo; scanty; skimpy. [Colloq., U. S.]

The woman . . . took off her bonnet, showing her gray hair drawn into a *skippy* knot at the back of her head. M. N. Murfree, Prophet of Great Smoky Mountains, lv.

**skimshander** (skim'shan-dŏr), v. Same as *scrimsnau*.

**skin** (skin), n. [*< ME. skin, skinn, skynne, < AS. scinn* (rare), < Icel. *skinn* = Sw. *skinn* = Dan. *skind* = LG. *schin*, *schinn* = OLG. \**scind*, skin, hide (the OLG. form not recorded, but the source of OLG. *scintan*, *scindan*, MFG. *G. schinden*, skin, flay, sometimes a strong verb, with pret. *schaut*, pp. *geschunden*: see *skin*, v.); perhaps akin to skin, q. v. Cf. also W. *cen*, skin, peel, scales, *ysgen*, dandruff.] 1. In anat. and zool., the continuous covering of an animal; the cutaneous investment of the body; the integument, cutis, or derm, especially when soft



Semi-diagrammatic Vertical Section of Human Skin, magnified.  
A, stratum corneum; B, stratum lucidum; C, stratum granulosum; D, stratum spinosum; E, stratum with papillae; F, subcutaneous fat; G, lactiferous corpuscles; H, sebaceous gland; I, duct of sebaceous gland; J, papillary corpuscles; K, shaft of hair; L, root sheath of hair; M, root of hair; N, areolar papillary muscle; O, duct of sweat gland; P, sweat gland; Q, blood vessel.

and flexible, a hard or rigid skin being called a *shell*, *test*, *crustacean*, etc. Skin ordinarily consists of two main divisions or layers: (1) the corium below, a connective-tissue layer, which is vascular, nervous, provided with glands, and is never shed, cast, or molted; (2) the non-vascular epidermis, superficially forming various epidermal or vascular structures, as hair, feathers, hoofs, nails, claws, etc., of more or less dry and hard or horny texture, and either continuously shed in scales and shreds, or periodically molted wholly or in part. See the above technical words, and cuts under *hair*, 1, and *sweat-gland*.

Can the Ethiopian change his *skin*, or the leopard his spots? Jer. xiii. 23.

I'll not shed her blood;  
Nor fear that whiter *skin* of hers than snow,  
And smooth as monumental alabaster.  
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 4.

Soon a wrinkled *skin* plump *Flesh* invades!  
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. The integument of an animal stripped from the body, with or without its appendages; a hide, pelt, or fur, either raw and green, or variously cured, dressed, or tanned. In the trades and in commerce the term is applied only to the skins of the smaller animals, the skins of the larger animals being called *hides*: thus, an ox-hide, a goatskin, cowhide boots, calfskin shoes, etc. See cut under *hide*.

A serpent *skynne* down on this tree men lete  
Avaylant be to save it in greet hute.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 211.

Robes of buffalo and beaver,  
Skins of otter, lynx, and ermine.  
Longfellow, Hiawatha, xvi.

3. In museums, the outer covering of an animal, preserved for examination or exhibition with the fur, feathers, etc., but not mounted or set up in imitation of life.—4. A water-vessel made of the whole or nearly the whole skin of a goat or other beast; a wine-skin. See cut under *bottle*.

No man putteth new wine into old wine-skins: else the wine will burst the skins, and the wine perishest, and the skins. Mark ii. 22 (R. V.).

5. That which resembles skin in nature or use; the outer coat or covering of anything; especially, the exterior coating or layer of any substance when firmer or tougher than the interior; a rind or peel: as, the *skin* of fruit or plants; the *skin* (putmen) of an egg.

We at line of year  
Do wound the bark, the *skin* of our fruit-trees.

Shak., Rich. II., III. 4. 58.

These blanks [for files] are now . . . soft and free from scale, or what is known as the *skin* of the steel.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LXIII. 33.

6. *Naut.*: (a) That part of a furled sail which is on the outside and covers the whole. (b) The planking or iron plating which covers the ribs of a vessel on the inside; also, the thin plating on the outer side of the ribs of an armor-plated iron ship.

The [life]-boat has two distinct *skins* of planking, diagonal to the boat's keel and contrary to each other. Encyc. Brit., XIV. 571.

7. A mean, stingy person; a skinflint. [Slang.] Occasionally he would refer to the president of the Off-shore Wrecking Company, his former employer, as that *skin*. The Century, XXXIX. 227.

8. A hot punch of whisky made in the glass; a whisky-skin. [Slang.]—By or with the *skin* of one's teeth, against great odds; by very slight chances in one's favor; narrowly; barely.

I am escaped with the *skin* of my teeth. Job xix. 20.

**Clean-skins**, wild cattle that have never been branded. Compare *materick*. [Australia.]

These *clean skins*, as they are often called to distinguish them from the branded cattle, are supposed to belong to the cattle-owner on whose run they emerge from their shelter. A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, l. 206.

**Gold-beaters' skin**. See *gold-beater*.—Hyson skin. See *hyson*.—In or with a whole skin, without bodily injury; hence, with impunity.

He had resolv'd that day  
To sleep in a whole skin.

Marquis of Huntley's Retreat (Child's Ballads, VII. 271).

**Papills of the skin**. See *papillo*.—**Pupillary skin-reflex**. See *reflex*.—**Skin book**, a book written on skin or parchment. [Rare and affected.]

Sainte Marherete, the Melden and Martyr, in old English. First Edited from the Skin Books in 1862.

Sainte Marherete (ed. Cockayne), Title.

To save one's *skin*, to come off without injury; escape bodily harm.

We meet with many of these dangerous civilities, wherein 'tis hard for a man to save both his *skin* and his credit. Sir R. L'Estrange.

**White skin**, a technical name for the white leather largely used for lining boots and shoes. = *Syn.* 1, 2, and 5. *Skin*, *hide*, *pelt*, *rind*, *peel*, *husk*, *hull*. *Skin* is the general word for the external covering or tissue of an animal, including man, and for coatings of fruits, especially such coatings as are thin, as of apples. *Hide* applies especially to the skin of large domestic animals, as horses and oxen. *Pelt* is an untanned skin of a beast with the hair on. *Rind* is used somewhat generally of the bark of trees, the natural covering of fruit, etc. *Peel* is the skin or rind of a fruit, which is easily removable by peeling off: as, orange-peel; the peel of a banana. *Husk* is an easily removable integument of certain plants, especially Indian corn. A *hull* is generally smaller than a *husk*, perhaps less completely covering the fruit: as, strawberry-hulls, raspberry-hulls.

**skin** (skin), v.; pret. and pp. *skinned*, ppr. *skinning*. [*< skin*, n.] I. trans. 1. To provide with skin; cover as with a skin.

It will but *skin* and flim the ulcerous place.

Shak., Hamlet, III. 4. 147.

Really, by the side of Sir James, he looks like a death's head *skinned* over for the occasion.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, x.

2. To strip the skin from; flay; peel.

Prince Gerald . . . dismounting like a man  
That *skins* the wild beast after slaying him,  
Striped from the three dead wolves of woman's horn  
The three gay suits of armour which they wore.  
Tennyson, Gerald.



3. To strip or peel off; remove by turning back and drawing off inside out. [Colloq.]

*Skin* the stockings off, . . . or you'll bust 'em. *Dickens*, *Great Expectations*, xxxi.

4. To strip of valuable properties or possessions; fleece; plunder; rob; cheat; swindle. [Slang, U. S.]

The jury had order consider how rfilin 'tis tuh have a teller *skin* yo out er fifty dollars—all the money ye got. *The Century*, XL, 214.

The *skinning* of the land by sending away its substance in hard wheat is an improvidence of natural resources. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI, 559.

5. To copy or pretend to learn by employment of irregular or forbidden expedients, as a college exercise: as, to *skin* an example in mathematics by copying the solution. [College slang.]

Never *skin* a lesson which it requires any ability to learn. *Fate Lit. Mag.*, XV, 81.

Classical men were continually tempted to *skin* (copy) the solutions of these examples.

C. A. Bristed, *English University*, p. 457.

**Skinned cat**, the burbot, or fresh-water ling, *Lota maculosa*: a trade-name. [Lake Michigan.]—**Skinned rabbit**, a very lean person.—To *skin* a flint. See *flint*.—To *skin* the cat, in gymnastic exercises, to raise the feet and legs upward between the arms extended from a bar, and then draw the body over.—To *skin* up a sail (naut.), to make that part of the canvas which covers the sail when furled smooth and neat, by turning the sail well up on the yards.

**II. intrans.** 1. To become covered with skin; grow a new skin; cicatrize: as, a wound *skins* over.—2. To accomplish anything by irregular, underhand, or dishonest means; specifically, in college use, to employ forbidden or unfair methods or expedients in preparing for recitation or examination. [Slang.]

"In our examinations," says a correspondent, "many of the fellows cover the palms of their hands with dates, and when called upon for a given date, they read it off directly from their hands. Such persons *skin*."

B. H. Hall, *College Words and Customs*, p. 430.

3. To slip away; abscond; make off. [Slang.]—To *skin* out. (a) To depart hastily and secretly; slip away. [Slang.]

Sitting Bull *skinned* out from the Yellowstone Valley and sought refuge in Canada. *New York Times*.

(b) To range wide, as a dog in the field. *Sportman's Gazetteer*.

**skin-area** (skin'ā-rē-ā), *n.* See *skin-friction*.

**skin-boat** (skin'boat), *n.* A coracle, or rawhide boat; a bull-boat. See *cut* under *coracle*.

**skin-bone** (skin'bōn), *n.* An ossification in or of the skin; any dermal bone.

**skin-bound** (skin'bound), *a.* Having the skin drawn tightly over the flesh; hidebound.—**skin-bound disease**. (a) Scleroderma. (b) Sclerema neonatorum.

**skinch** (skineh), *v.* [A var. of *skimp*, with terminal variation as in *bump*<sup>2</sup>, *bunch*<sup>2</sup>, *hump*, *hunch*. Cf. *skingy*.] *I. trans.* To stunt; scrimp; give short allowance of. [Prov. Eng.]

**II. intrans.** To be sparing or parsimonious; pinch; save. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

**skinck**, *n.* Same as *skinck*<sup>2</sup>.

**skin-coat** (skin'kōt), *n.* The skin.

You are the hare of whom the proverb goes, Whose valour plucks dead lions by the beard: I'll smoke your *skin-coat*, an I catch you right. *Shak.*, K. John, II, 1, 139.

To *curry* one's *skin-coat*, to beat a person severely. *Halliwel*.

**skin-deep** (skin'dēp'), *a.* Not penetrating or extending deeper than the thickness of the skin; superficial.

That "beauty is only *skindeep*" is itself but a *skindeep* observation. *II. Spencer*.

**skin-deep** (skin'dēp'), *adv.* In a superficial manner; superficially; slightly.

**skin-eater** (skin'ē'tēr), *n.* An insect that preys upon or infests prepared skins, as furs and specimens of natural history. (a) One of various kinds of moths. (b) A beetle of the family *Dermestidae*: a museum-pest.

**skinflint** (skin'flint), *n.* [Cf. *skin*, *v.*, + *obj. flint*.] One who makes use of contemptible means to get or save money; a mean, niggardly, or avaricious person; a miser.

"It would have been long," said Oldbuck, . . . "ere my womankind could have made such a reasonable bargain with that old *skinflint*." *Scott*, *Antiquary*, xl.

**skin-friction** (skin'frik'shon), *n.* The friction between a solid and a fluid, arising from the drag exerted on the surface of the body by the fluid particles sliding past it. The area of the immersed surface of a body is called its *skin-area*.

The two principal causes of the resistance to the motion of a ship are the *skin friction* and the production of waves. *Enyege*, *Brit.*, XII, 518.

**skinful** (skin'fūl), *n.* [Cf. *skin* + *-ful*.] 1. The contents of a full leather skin or bag. See *skin*, *n.*, 4.

Well do I remember how at each well the first *skinful* was tasted all around. *The Century*, XXIX, 652.

2. As much as one can contain, especially of strong drink of any kind: as, a *skinful* of beer.

He wept to think each thoughtless youth Contained of wickedness a *skinful*.

W. S. Gilbert, *Sir Macklin*.

**skin-game** (skin'gām), *n.* A game, as of cards, in which one player has no chance against another, as when the cards are stocked or other tricks are played to cheat or fleece; any confidence-game. [Slang.]

**skin-graft** (skin'grāft), *n.* Same as *graft*<sup>2</sup>, 3.

To facilitate the process of healing, *skin-grafts* were transferred from the arm. *Medical News*, LII, 416.

**skin-grafting** (skin'grāft'ing), *n.* An operation whereby particles of healthy skin are transplanted from the body of the same or another person to a wound or burned surface, to form a new skin. Also called *Reverdin's operation* or *method*.

I had been doing "quill-grafting" in the same manner that "skin-grafting" is done to-day. *Medical News*, LII, 276.

**skingy** (skin'ji), *a.* [Var. of \**skinchy*, < *skinch* + *-y*.] 1. Stingy. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

—2. Cold; nipping; noting the weather. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

**skin-house** (skin'hous), *n.* A gambling-house where skin-games are played. [Slang, U. S.]

**skink**<sup>1</sup> (skingk), *v.* [Cf. ME. *skinken*, *skynken*, usually assimilated *shenken*, *shenken*, *shenchen*, < AS. *seccan*, pour out drink, = OFries. *skinka*, *schanka* = D. *sechen*, = MLG. *schenken* = OHG. *seccan*, *seccan*, MHG. G. *schenken* (> OF. *es-cancer*, pour out drink) = Icel. *skenkja*, serve, drink, fill one's cup, = Sw. *skänka* = Dan. *skjenke*, pour out drink; prob. orig. pour or draw through a pipe, from the noun represented by *shank*<sup>1</sup>: see *shank*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *nuncheon*. For the form *skink*, as related to \**sheneh*, ME. *shenchen*, cf. *drink*, *drenche*.] *I. trans.* 1. To draw or pour out (liquor); serve for drinking; offer or present (drink, etc.).

Beneus the wyn hem *skynketh* all aboute.

Chaucer, *Merchant's Tale*, l. 478.

Our glass of lito runs wino, the vintner *skinks* it.

Beau. and FL., Knight of Malta, III, 1.

2. To fill with liquor; pour liquor into.

Weoren the bernas (men), I-seenyle mid beore, & tha drihlele gunnen, weoren win-drunkenn. *Layamon*, l. 8124.

I'll have them *skink* my standing bowls with wine. *Greene and Lodge*, *Looking Glass* for Lond. and Eng.

**II. intrans.** To draw, pour out, or serve liquor or drink.

For that cause [they] called this new city by the name of Nalot: that is, *skink* or pour in.

Hakluyt's *Voyages*, I, 480.

Where every jovial tinker for his chink May cry, mine host, to cranbhe, "Give us drink, And do not skink, but *skink*."

B. Jonson, *New Inn*, I, 3.

Fair Annie's taen a silver can, Afore the bride to *skink*.

*Skink* Annie; *Fair Annie* (Child's Ballads, III, 398).

[Now provincial in all senses.]

**skink**<sup>1</sup> (skingk), *n.* [= MLG. *schenke* = MHG. *schente*, G. *ge-schenk*, drink, = Icel. *skenk*, the serving of drink at a meal, present, = Sw. *skänk* = Dan. *skjenk*, sideboard, bar, also gift, present, donation; from the verb.] 1. Drink; any liquor used as a beverage.

The wino!—there was hardly half a mutchkin, and pultr, thin, fuslonless *skink* it was. *Scott*, *St. Ronan's Well*.

2. A skinker. See the quotation. [Prov. Eng.]

In a family the person latest at breakfast is called the *skink*, or the skinker, and some domestic office is imposed or threatened for the day, such as ringing the bell, putting coal on the fire, or, in other cases, drawing the beer for the family. *Halliwel*.

**skink**<sup>2</sup> (skingk), *n.* [= OFries. *skunka*, *schonk*, leg, bone, ham, = D. *schonk*, a bone in a piece of meat, = G. *schinken*, a ham, etc.: see *shank*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *skink*<sup>1</sup>.] A shin-bone of beef; also, soup made with a shin of beef or other sinewy parts. [Scotch.]

Scotch *skink*, which is a pottinge of strong nutriment, is made with the knees and shews of beef, but long boiled. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 45.

**skink**<sup>3</sup> (skingk), *n.* [Also *scinc*, and formerly *scink*, *scingue*; = F. *scingue*; < L. *scincos*, *scincus*, < Gr. *σκινκος*, a kind of lizard common in Asia and Africa, prob. the adda.] A scincoid lizard; any member of the family *Scincidae* in

a broad sense, as the adda, *Scincus officinalis*, to which the name probably first attached. They are harmless creatures, some inches long, natives mostly of warm countries, with small, sometimes rudimentary



Skink (*Cyclodius gularis*).

limbs, and generally smooth scales. Those with well-formed legs resemble other lizards, but some (as of the scarcely separable family *Anguidae*) are more snake-like or even worm-like, as the slow-worm of Europe. Common skinks in the United States are the blue-tailed, *Eumeces fasciatus*, and the ground-skink, *Oligosoma laterale*. See *Anguis*, *Eumeces*, *Seps*, and *cutis* under *Cyclodius* and *Scincus*.

Th' horned Cerastes, th' Alexandrian Skink, Th' Adder, and Drynas (full of odious stink).

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 6.

**skinker** (sking'ker), *n.* [Cf. *skink*<sup>1</sup> + *-er*.] One who draws or pours out liquor; a tapster; a server of drink; hence, the landlord of an ale-house or tavern. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Jack *skinker*, fill it full!

A pledge unto the health of heavenly Alvida.

*Greene and Lodge*, *Looking Glass* for Lond. and Eng.

A little further off, some old-fashioned *skinkers* and drawers, all with portentously red noses, were spreading a banquet on the leaf-strewn earth.

Hawthorne, *Blithedale Romance*, p. 245.

**skinking** (sking'king), *a.* [Prop. ppr. of *skink*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] Watery; thin; washy. [Scotch.]

Ye pow'ts wha mak' mankind your care, And dsh them out their bill o' fare, Auld Scotland wants nae *skinking* wars That jaups in luggies. Burns, *To a Haggle*.

**skinkle**<sup>1</sup> (sking'kd), *v. t.* [Freq. of *skink*<sup>1</sup>.] To sprinkle. [Scotch.]

**skinkle**<sup>2</sup> (sking'kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *skinkled*, ppr. *skinkling*. [Appar. a remote freq. of *shine* (AS. *scinan*).] To sparkle; glisten. [Scotch.]

The cleading that fair Annet had on, It *skinkled* in their een.

Lord Thomas and Fair Annet (Child's Ballads, II, 128).

**skinless** (skin'les), *a.* [Cf. *skin* + *-less*.] Having no skin, or having a very thin skin: as, *skinless* fruit.

In the midst of all this chaos grinned from the chimney-piece . . . a tall cast of Michael Angelo's well-known *skinless* model. C. Kingsley, *Alton Locke*, vi.

**Skinless oat**. See *oat*—*Skinless* pea. See *peal*, 1.

**skinlet** (skin'let), *n.* Thin skin. [Rare.]

Cuticula, any flime, or *skinlet*, or thin rinde or pille.

Florio, 1611.

**skin-merchant** (skin'mér'chant), *n.* 1. A dealer in skins. Hence—2. A recruiting-officer. [Slang.]

I am a manufacturer of honour and glory—vulgarily call'd a recruiting dealer, or more vulgarly still, a *skin-merchant*.

Burgoyne, *Lord of the Manor*, III, 2.

**skinned** (skind), *a.* [Cf. ME. *skynned*; < *skin* + *-ed*.] Having a skin: chiefly in composition with a descriptive adjective: as, *thick-skinned*, *thin-skinned*.

In another Yle ben folk that gon upon hirs Hondes and hire Feet, as Beestes: and thei ben alle *skynned* and fedred, and thei wolde lepen als lightly in to Trees, and fro Trees to Tree, as it were Squyrelles or Apes.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 206.

Oh hers they come. They are delicately *skinn'd* and

limb'd. Browne, *Jovial Crew*, III.

**skinner** (skin'ēr), *n.* [Cf. ME. *skinnere*, *skynner*, *skynnare* = Icel. *skinnari* = Sw. *skinnare* = Dan. dial. *skinder*, a dealer in skins, a skinner, tanner; as *skin*, *n.*, + *-er*.] In sense of 'one who skins' the word is later, = D. *schinder* = LG. *schinner* = MHG. G. *schinder*; as *skin*, *v.*, + *-er*.] 1. One who deals in skins of any sort, as hides, furs, or parchments; a furrier.

We have sent you a *Skinner*. . . to viewe and see such fures as you shall cheape or buye.

Hakluyt's *Voyages*, I, 298.

2. One who removes the skin, as from animals; a flayer.

Then the Hockster immediately mounts, and rides after more game, leaving the other to the *skinners*, who are at hand, and ready to take off his hide.

Dampier, *Voyages*, an. 1676.

3. One who strips or robs; a plunderer; specifically [*cap.*], in U. S. hist., one of a body of



marauders during the revolutionary war, professedly belonging to the American side, who infested the region between the British and American lines in New York, and committed depredations, especially upon the loyalists. [Slang.]

This poor opinion of the *Skinner*s was not confined to Mr. Caesar Thompson. . . . The convenience, and perhaps the necessities, of the leaders of the American arms in the neighbourhood of New York had induced them to employ certain subordinate agents, of extremely irregular habits, in executing their lesser plans of annoying the enemy. Cooper, *The Spy*, i.

There were two sets of these scapegraces—the "Cow-boys," or cattle-thieves, and the "Skinners," who took everything they could find. The Atlantic, LXVI. 511.

4. A bird fat enough to burst the skin on falling to the ground when shot. [Slang.] skinnery; (skin'or-i), n. [ME. *skynnery*; < *skin* + -ery.] Skins or furs collectively.

To drapery & skynnery euer hanc ye a sight. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 180.

skinniness (skin'i-ness), n. 1. The state of being skinny, or like skin.—2. Leanness; emaciation.

skinning-table (skin'ing-tā'hil), n. A taxidermist's table, provided with appliances for skinning and stuffing objects of natural history.

With such precautions as these, birds most liable to be soiled reach the skinning-table in perfect order. Coues, *Key to N. A. Birds* (1884), p. 18.

skinny (skin'i), a. [*skin* + -y]. 1. Consisting of or having the nature of skin; resembling skin or film; outaneous; membranous.

And [it eareth] the bones charged with purulent and skinny matter. Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxiii., Proeme.

Our ministers, . . . like a scolding pot set to cool, sensibly exhale and reek out the greatest part of that zeal and those gifts which were formerly in them, settling in a skinny congelment of ease and sloth at the top. Milton, *Reformation in Eng.*, i.

2. Tough and firm or dense, but not hard: as, the *skinny* covering of a bird's beak; distinguished from *horny*.

What is most remarkable in these [whistling ducks] is that the end of their beaks is soft, and of a *skinny*, or, more properly, cartilaginous substance. Cook, *Second Voyage*, i. 8.

3. Characterized by skinniness; showing skin with little appearance of flesh under it; lean; emaciated.

You seem to understand me, By each at once her choppy finger laying Upon her *skinny* lips. Shak., *Macbeth*, i. 3. 45. I fear thee, ancient mariner, I fear thy *skinny* hand. Coleridge, *Ancient Mariner*, iv.

4. Miserly; stingy; mean. Compare *skin*, n., 7. [Colloq.]

As a rule, the whole of the men in a factory would contribute, and *skinny* ones were not let off easily. Lancet, 1890, II. 246.

skin-planting (skin'plan'ing), n. Same as *skin-grafting*.

skin-sensory (skin'sen'sō-ri), a. Of or pertaining to the epidermis and the principal parts of the nervous system: an embryological term applied to the outer germ-layer or ectoderm of the embryo, whence the above-named tissues and organs are derived.

skin-tight (skin'tit), a. Fitting like the skin; as tight as the skin; pressing close on the skin; glove-tight.

Pink *skin-tight* breeches met his high patent-leather boots at the knee. T. C. Crawford, *English Life*, p. 91.

skintling (skint'ling), adv. [Appar. for *\*squint-ling*, < *squint* + -ling<sup>2</sup>.] At an angle. [Colloq.]

When dry [the bricks] . . . are carried in wheelbarrows and set *skintling*, or at angles across each other, to allow the heat to pass between them in the down-draught kilns. Science, XIII. 335.

skin-wool (skin'wūl), n. Wool taken from the dead skin, as distinguished from that shorn from the living animal.

skio, skeo (skyō), n. [*Norw. skjaa*, a shed, esp., like *fiske-skjaa*, a 'fish-shed,' a shed in which to dry fish.] A fisherman's shed or hut. [Orkney Islands.]

He would substitute better houses for the *skeocs*, or sheds, built of dry stones, in which the inhabitants cured or manufactured their fish. Scott, *Pirate*, xi.

skip<sup>1</sup> (skip), v.; pret. and pp. *skipped* or *skipt*, pp. *skipping*. [*ME. skippen, skypen*. Origin uncertain: (a) according to Skeat, < *r. sgiob*, snatch (found in pp. *sgiotha*, snatched away, *sgioh*, a snatch, grasp), = Gael. *sgiab*, start or move suddenly, snatch or pull at anything, = *W. ysipio*, snatch away; (b) less prob. connected with *leel. skopa*, run, *skoppa*, spin like a top.] I, *intrans.* 1. To move suddenly or hastily

ly (in a specified direction); go with a leap or spring; bound; dart.

When she saugh that Romayns was the toun, She took hir children alle, and *skipte* adoun Into the fyr, and chees rather to dye Than any Romayn dide hire vileynye. Chaucer, *Franklin's Tale*, l. 674.

And he castide away his cloth & *skipped* and cam to him. Ifydif, Mark x. 80.

O'er the hills o' Gleanatyr you'll *skip* in an hour. Baron of Brackley (Child's Ballads, VI. 191).

2. To take light, dancing steps; leap about, as in sport; jump lightly; caper; frisk; specifically, to skip the rope (see below).

Ne'er trust me, but she danceth! Summer is in her face now, and she *skippeth*! Fletcher, *Wildgoose Chase*, ii. 2.

When going ashore, one untired like a woman lay groveling on the sand, whilst the rest *skipt* about him in a ring. Sandys, *Travels*, p. 15.

Can any information be given as to the origin of the custom of *skipping* on Good Friday? . . . It was generally practised with the long rope, from six to ten, or more, grown-up people *skipping* at one rope. N. and Q., 7th ser., IX. 407.

3. To make sudden changes with omissions; especially, to change about in an arbitrary manner: as, to *skip* about in one's reading.

Quick sensations *skip* from vein to vein. Pope, *Dunciad*, ii. 212.

The vibrant accent *skipping* here and there, Just as it pleased invention or despair. Lowell, *Biglow Papers*, 1st ser., Int.

4. To pass without notice; make omission, as of certain passages in reading or writing: often followed by *over*.

I don't know why they *skipped over* Lady Betty, who, if there were any question of beauty, is, I think, as well as her sister. Hapsale, *Letters*, II. 83.

5. To take one's self off hurriedly; make off: as, he collected the money and *skipped*. [Slang.]—6. In music, to pass or progress from any tone to a tone more than one degree distant from it. = *Syn.* 1 and 2. *Skip, Trip, Hop, Leap, Bound, Spring, Jump, Vault*. *Skipping* is more than tripping and less than leaping, bounding, springing, or jumping; like tripping, it implies lightness of spirit or joy. It is about equal to *hopping*, but *hopping* is rather heavy and generally upon one foot or with the feet together, while *skipping* uses the feet separately or one after the other. A *hop* is shorter than a *jump*, and a *jump* than a *leap*: as, the *hop* of a toad; the *jump* of a frog; the *leap* of a marsh-frog; a *jump* from a fence; a *leap* from a second-story window. *Skip, trip, bound, and spring* imply elasticity; *bound, spring, leap, and vault* imply vigorous activity. *Vault* implies that one has something on which to rest one or both hands; *vaulting* is either upon or over something, as a horse, a fence, and therefore is largely an upward movement; the other movements may be chiefly horizontal.

II. *trans.* 1. To leap over; cross with a skip or bound. Tom could move with lordly grace, Dick nimbly *skipt* the gutter. Swift, *Tom and Dick*. 2. To pass over without action or notice; disregard; pass by. Let not thy sword *skip* one. Shak., *T. of A.*, iv. 3. 110. He entails the Brecon estate on the issue male of his eldest son, and, in default, to *skip* the 2d son . . . and to come to the third. Aubrey, *Lives*, William Aubrey. I could write about its [Hallifax's] free-school system, and its many noble charities. But the reader always *skips* such things. C. D. Warner, *Buddeck*, ii. 3. To cause to skip or bound; specifically, to throw (a missile) so as to cause it to make a series of leaps along a surface. The doctor could *skip* them [stones] clear across the stream—four skips and a landing on the other bank. Joseph Kirkland, *The McVey*, v.

To *skip* or *jump* the rope, to jump over a rope slackly held and kept in steady revolution over one's head, the leaps being taken just in time to allow the rope to pass between the feet and the ground. The ends of the rope may be held in the hands of the skipper, or by two other persons so placed as to give it a large radius of revolution. It is a common amusement of young girls.

skip<sup>1</sup> (skip), n. [*skip<sup>1</sup>*, v.] 1. A leap; a spring; a bound. And with an active *skip* remount themselves again, Leaving the Roman horse behind them on the plain. Dryden, *Polyolbion*, viii. 195.

He fetched divers *skips*, and cried out, "I have found it, I have found it!" Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 883.

The things that mount the rostrum with a *skip*, And then *skip* down again. Cooper, *Task*, ii. 409.

2. A passing over or disregarding; an omission; specifically, in music, a melodic progression from any tone to a tone more than one degree distant. Also called *salto*.—3. That which is skipped; anything which is passed over or disregarded. [Rare.]

No man who has written so much is so seldom tiresome. In his books there are scarcely any of those passages which, in our school days, we used to call *skip*. Yet he often wrote on subjects which are generally considered dull. Macaulay, *Horace Walpole*.

4. In the games of bowls and curling, the player who acts as captain, leader, or director of a side or team, and who usually plays the last bowl or stone which his team has to play. Also called *skipper*.—5. A college servant; a scout. [Dublin University slang.]

Conducting himself in all respects . . . as his, the afore-said Lorrequer's, own man, *skip*, valet, or flunkey. C. Lever, *Harry Lorrequer*, xi.

6. In *sugar-making*, the amount or charge of syrup in the pans at one time.—Hop, skip, and jump. See *hop<sup>1</sup>*.—Skip-tooth saw, a saw with every alternate tooth removed.

skip<sup>2</sup> (skip), n. [A var. of *skip*, q. v.] In mining, an iron box for raising ore, differing from the kibble in that it runs between guides, while the kibble hangs free. In metal-mines the name is sometimes given to the box when it has wheels and runs on rails.

skip-brain (skip'brān), a. Shuttle-witted; flighty; fickle. [Rare.]

This *skip-braine* Fancie moves these easie movers To loue what ere hath but a glimpse of good. Davies, *Millicosmos*, p. 30. (Davies.)

Skipetar (skip'e-tār), n. [Albanian *Skipetar*, lit. mountaineer, < *skip*, a mountain.] 1. An Albanian or Arnaut. See *Albanian*.—2. The language of the Albanians: same as *Albanian*. skip-hegrie (skip'heg'ri), n. Same as *hegrie*. skipjack (skip'jak), n. [*skip<sup>1</sup>* + *jack<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. A shallow, impertinent fellow; an insignificant fop; a puppy. These villains, that can never leave grinning! . . . to see how this *skip-jack* looks at me! Sir P. Sidney, *Areadia*, lii.

What, know'st thou, *skipjack*, whom thou villain call'st? Greene, *Alphosus*, i.

2. Formerly, a youth who rode horses up and down, showing them off with a view to sale. The boyes, striplings, &c., that have the riding of the jades up and downe are called *skipjacks*. Dekker, *Lanthorne and Candle Light*, x. (Encyc. Diet.)

3. The merrythought of a fowl made into a little toy by a twisted thread and a small piece of stick. (Halliwell.) A similar skipjack is oftener made of the breastbone of a goose or duck, across the costal processes of which is twisted a piece of twine with a little stick, the latter being stuck at the other end with a bit of shoemaker's wax. As the adhesion of the stick to the wax suddenly gives way, under the continued tension of the twisted string, the toy skips into the air, or turns a somersault. Also called *jumping-jack*.

4. In ichth., one of several different fishes which dart through and sometimes skip out of the water. (a) The bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*. See cut under *bluefish*. (b) The herring, or Ohio shad, *Clupea chrysoscholaris*, of little economical value, related to the alewife. (c) The saurel, *Trachurus saurus*: same as *saund*. 2. (d) The halibut, a trichloroid fish, *Trichurus leporus*. (Indian river, Florida.) (e) The jurel, buffalo-jack, or jack-fish, a carangoid, *Caranx piquetius*. (Florida.) (f) The runner, a carangoid fish, *Elegatis pinnulatus*. (Key West.) (g) A scombroid fish, *Sarda chelensis*, the bonito. See cut under *bonito*. (California.) (h) The butterfish, a stromateoid fish, *Stromateus triacanthus*. See cut under *butterfish*. (Cape Cod, Massachusetts.) (i) The brook-silversides, *Labidesthes stictus*, a graceful little fish of the family *Atherinidae*, found in ponds and brooks of the Mississippi watershed. It is 3½ inches long, translucent olive-green, the back dotted with black, the sides with a very distinct silvery band bounded above by a black line.

5. In entom., a click-beetle or snapping-beetle; an elater; any member of the *Elateridae*. See cut under *click-beetle*.—6. A form of boat used on the Florida coast, built very flat, with little or no sheer, and with chubby bows. J. A. Hen-shall.

skip-kennel (skip'ken'el), n. [*skip<sup>1</sup>*, v., + *ohj. kennel<sup>2</sup>*.] One who has to jump the gutters: a contemptuous name for a lackey or foot-boy.

Every scullion and *skipkennel* had liberty to tell his master his own. Amhurst, *Terre Filius*, No. 2.

You have no professed enemy except the rabble, and my lady's waiting-woman, who are sometimes apt to call you *skip-kennel*. Swift, *Advice to Servants* (Footman).

skip-mackerel (skip'mak'e-rel), n. The bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*.

skipper<sup>1</sup> (skip'er), n. [*ME. skippere, skypare*; < *skip<sup>1</sup>* + -er<sup>1</sup>.] 1. One who or that which skips or jumps; a leaper; a dancer. Prompt. Parv., p. 458.—2. A locust.

This wind hem brogte the *skipperes*, He deden on gres [grass] and eoren [corn] deres [harm]. Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), i. 3087.

3. A trifling, thoughtless person; a skipjack.



Skipjack (*Labidesthes stictus*), about natural size.



*Skipper*, stand back; 'tis age that nourisheth.  
Shak., T. of the S., II. 1. 341.

4. In *cutout*: (a) A hesperian; any butterfly of the family *Hesperidae*: so called from their quick, darting, or jerky flight. Also called *hopper*. See cut under *Hesperia*. (b) The larva of the cheese-fly, *Piophilus casei*; a cheese-hopper. See cut under *cheese-fly*. (c) One of certain water-beetles or boatmen of the family *Noterptidae*. See cut under *water-boatman*. (d) A skipjack, snapping-bug, or click-beetle. See cut under *click-beetle*.—5. The saury pike, *Scorpaenopsis saurus*. See cut under *saurys*.—G. S. S. as skip<sup>1</sup>. 4.—Lulworth skipper, a small hesperian butterfly, *Pamphilus octon*: so called by English collectors from its abundance at Lulworth, England. skipper<sup>2</sup> (skip'ér), r. i. [A freq. of skip<sup>1</sup>.] To move with short skips; skip. [Rare.]

A grass-leaf skippered to the top of a stump.  
S. Judd, Margaret, I. 14.

skipper' (skip'ér), n. [*< D. schipper* (= Sw. *skjappare* = Dan. *skipper*), a shipper, sailor, navigator, = L. *shipper*: see *shipper*.] The master of a small trading or merchant vessel; a sea-captain; hence, in familiar use, one having the principal charge in any kind of vessel.

Young Patrick Spens is the best skipper  
That ever sail'd the sea.  
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 335).

The skipper hauled on the heavy sail.  
Waltter, Wreck of Silvermonth.

Skipper's daughters, tall white-crested waves, such as  
are seen at sea in windy weather; whitecaps.  
It was gray, harsh, easterly weather, the swell ran pretty  
high, and out in the open there were skipper's daughters.  
R. L. Stevenson, Education of an Engineer.

skipper<sup>4</sup> (skip'ér), n. [Prob. *< W. ysgubor*, a  
lurri, = Ir. *sginbol* = Gael. *sginbal*, a barn, granary. Otherwise a var. of *skippen* for *shippen*,  
a shed.] A lurri; an out-house; a shed or other  
place of shelter used as a lodging. [Cant.]

Now let each tripper  
Make a retreat into the skipper.  
And couch a huge-head till the dark man's pass.  
Branne, Inval Crew, II.

skipper<sup>1</sup> (skip'ér), r. i. [*< skipper<sup>4</sup>, n.*] To  
take shelter in a barn, shed, or other rude lodg-  
ing; sometimes with indefinite *it*. [Cant.]

If the weather is fine and mild, they prefer "skippering  
it"—that is, sleeping in an out-house or hay-field—to going  
to a union.  
Mather, London Labour and London Poor, III. 401.

skipper-bird (skip'ér-bér), n. One who sleeps  
in barns, out-houses, or other rude places of shel-  
ter; a vagrant; a tramp. [Cant.]

The best places in England for skipper-birds (parties  
that never go to lodging-houses, but to barns or out-  
houses, sometimes without a blanket).  
Mather, London Labour and London Poor, I. 310.

skipper-boy<sup>1</sup> (skip'ér-boi), n. A boy sailor.  
O n p besak the skipper-boy,  
I wot he spat too high.  
William Gudeman (Child's Ballads, III. 62).

skippership (skip'ér-ship), n. [*< skipper<sup>3</sup> +  
-ship*.] 1. The office or rank of a skipper, or  
master of a small vessel.—2. A fee paid to the  
skipper of a cod-fisher in excess of his share of the  
proceeds of the voyage. [Massachusetts.]  
skipper<sup>4</sup> (skip'ér), n. [Appar. formed by Spen-  
ser, *< skip* (AS. *scip*), a ship, + *-et*.] A small  
boat.

I'pon the banck they sitting did espy  
A dainty damsel drest in her beare,  
By whom a little skipper floting did appeare.  
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 11.

skipper<sup>2</sup> (skip'ér), n. [*< skip<sup>2</sup>, skip<sup>1</sup>, + -et*.] 1.  
A circular box used for covering and protect-  
ing a seal. Old

documents were  
commonly sealed  
by means of a rib-  
bon which passed  
through the parch-  
ment, and to  
which was affixed a  
large circular wax  
seal, not attached  
to the parchment  
itself, but hanging  
below its edge. The  
skipper used to pro-  
tect such a seal was  
commonly turned  
of wood, like a shal-  
low box, with a cov-  
er formed of a sim-  
ple disk of wood  
held to the box by strings passed through eyelet-holes.

These indentures are contained in volumes bound in  
purple velvet, the seals of the different parties being pre-  
served in silver skippers attached to the volumes by silken  
cords.  
Athenæum, No. 3095, p. 783.

2. A small round vessel with a long handle, used  
for lading water. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]



Skipper.

skipping (skip'ing), p. a. 1. Performing any  
act indicated by skip, in any sense; especially,  
taking skips or leaps; frisking; hence, flighty;  
giddy; volatile.

Alley with some cold drops of modesty  
Thy skipping spirit. Shak., M. of V., II. 2. 100.

2. Characterized by skips or leaps.

An Ethiopian, poor, and accompanied with few of his  
nation, who, fantastically clad, doth dance in their pro-  
cessions with a skipping motion, and distortion of his body,  
not unlike our Antiques. Sandys, Travels, p. 133.

skippingly (skip'ing-li), adv. In a skipping  
manner; by skips or leaps.

skipping-rope (skip'ing-rōp), n. A piece of  
small rope, with or without wooden handles,  
used by children in the sport of skipping the  
rope. Also called *jumping-rope* and *skip-rope*.  
See to skip the rope, under skip<sup>1</sup>.

skipping-teach (skip'ing-tēch), n. In sugar-  
making, a kind of pan for removing concen-  
trated syrups from open evaporating-pans. It  
sits, when lowered into the evaporating-pans, through an  
inwardly opening and outwardly closing valve, and after  
filling is raised so that syrup adhering to its exterior may  
drip back, to avoid waste in transferring its contents.  
Improved modern evaporating-pans have rendered this  
device practically obsolete.

skip-rope (skip'rōp), n. Same as *skipping-rope*.

skip-shaft (skip'shaft), n. In mining, a special  
shaft for the ascent and descent of the skip.

skip-wheel (skip'hwēl), n. In a carding-ma-  
chine, a wheel which regulates the mechanism  
for lifting the top flats in a prearranged order  
for their successive cleaning. The method is gen-  
erally to lift every alternate flat; but in some cases the  
flats near the feeding-cylinder become sooner clogged,  
and are lifted more frequently than the others.

skirr, r. i. An obsolete form of *seur*.

skirgallard, n. [Early mod. E. *skyrqalyard*;  
cf. *galliard*, u. 1.] A wild, gay, dissipated fol-  
low. Halliwell.

Syr skyrqalyard, ye were so skyl,  
Your wyll than ran before your wyt.  
Skellon, Against the Scoltes, I. 101.

skirk, r. i. [A var. of *serike*, *shrick*.] To shrick.

I, like a tender-hearted wench, skirked out for fear of  
the devil.  
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, II. (Davies.)

skirl, r. and u. A Scotch form of *shirl* for  
*shirl*.

skirlcock (skér'kok), n. The mistlethrush:  
so called from its harsh note. C. Swainson.  
[Prov. Eng.]

skirling (skér'ling), n. [Verbal n. of *skirl*, r.]  
The act of emitting a shrill sound; also, a shrill  
sound; n skirl. [Scotch.]

skirm, r. [ME. *skirmen*, *skyrmen*, *< OF. eskermit*,  
*eskermit*, *esquernir*, *esquernier*, *esquerir*, *escri-  
mer*, *scrier*, also *eskermer*, *escremer*, fence, play  
at fence, lay hard about one, F. *escrimer*, fence,  
= Fr. *escrier*, *escremer* = Sp. Pg. *esgrimir* =  
It. *schermare*, *schermire*, fence, *< OIG. scirman*,  
*sciruen*, shield, protect, MUG. *schirmen*, *scher-  
men*, shield, defend, fight, G. *schirmen*, shield,  
defend, *< OIG. scirm*, *scerm*, MUG. *schirm*,  
*schern*, G. *schirm*, a shield, screen, shelter,  
guard (*> It. schermo*, protection, defense); cf.  
Gr. *skrima*, a parasol, *oida*, shade, shadow.  
Hence ult. *skirlinsh*, *scriumage*, and (*< F.*)  
*escrime*, *serlmer*.] I. intrans. To fence; skir-  
mish.

There the Barons were slawwy wyde,  
And bygane to skyrme lyllyve,  
As of the worldes schyn to dryve.  
I Wright, Seven Sages, I. 2693.

II. trans. To fence with; fight; striko.

Asclatus with skall [shou] wold skirme to the deth,  
That is my fader as fre, and thil first graunser.  
Destruction of Troy (L. E. T. S.), I. 13601.

skirmeryt, n. [ME. *skirmic*, *< OF. esclermic*,  
*< scrimer*, fence; see *skirm*.] Defense; skir-  
mishing.

The kynge Bohars, that moche cowde of skirmerie, re-  
ceyved the stroke on his shelde, and he smote so harde  
that a gret quarter fell on the lande.  
Merlin (L. E. T. S.), II. 303.

skirmish (skér'mish), n. [Also dial. or colloq.  
*scriummage*, *scriumage*; early mod. E. also *skir-  
mage*, *scarmage*, *scarmoge*; *< ME. scarmilche*,  
*scarmysche*, *scarmich*, *scarmuch*, *scarmuch*, *schar-  
mus*, *< OF. (and F.) escarmuche* = Pr. *escar-  
musca* = Sp. *escaramuza* = Pg. *escaramuza* =  
It. *scaramuccia*, prop. *schermugia* (the *schermu-  
cia* form being in part a reflection of the  
OF., which in its turn, with the Sp., and the  
MUG. *scharmutzel*, *scharmützel*, G. *scharmützel*,  
D. *schermutzel*, Sw. *skjarmutzel*, Dan. *skjer-  
mytzel*, which have an added dim. term., is from  
the It. *schermugio*), formerly *schermuzio*, a skir-  
mish; with dim. or depreciative suffix, *< scher-*

*mirc*, fence, fight; see *skirm*. Cf. *scaramouch*,  
ult. from the same It. source.] 1. An irregu-  
lar fight, especially between small parties; an  
engagement, in the presence of two armies, be-  
tween small detachments advanced for the pur-  
pose either of drawing on a battle or of conceal-  
ing by their fire the movements of the troops in  
the rear.

Of Trollus, that is to poloyes ryden  
Fro the scarmich of the which I you tolde.  
Chaucer, Troilus, II. 934.

A yeere and seven moneths was Scipio at the siege of  
Numantia, all whiche tyme he neuer gave bottell or skir-  
mish, but only gave order that no succour might come at  
them.  
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Helton, 1577), p. 32.

McPherson had encountered the largest force yet met  
since the battle of Port Gibson, and had a *skirmish* nearly  
approaching a battle.  
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 490.

2t. Defense.

Such eruell game my *scarmoges* disarms.  
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 34.

3. Any contention or contest; a preliminary  
trial of strength, etc.

They never meet but ther's a *skirmish* of wit.  
Shak., Much Ade, I. 1. 64.

Of God's dreadful Anger these  
Were but the first light *Skirmishes*.

Cowley, Pindaric Odes, xiv. 14.

=Syn. 1. *Rencontre*, *Brush*, etc. See *encounter*.  
*skirmish* (skér'mish), r. i. [Early mod. E. also  
*skyrmyshe*; *< ME. skarmyschen*, *scarmisheu*, *< OF. escarmoucher*, *escarmoucier*, F. *escarmoucher*,  
*skirmish*, *< escarmouche*, a skirmish: see *skir-  
mish*, u. 1.] 1. To fight irregularly, as in a skir-  
mish; fight in small parties or along a skirmish-  
line.

He durst not gyno them bettaye vntyll he hed sum-  
wint better searched the Region. Yet did he in the meane  
tyme *skyrmyshe* with them twayne.  
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America,  
[ed. Arber, p. 91].

Colonel Spinell, who took part in the council, suggested  
the middle course, of a partial attack, or a kind of *skir-  
mishing*, during which further conclusions might be  
formed.  
A. Gindely, Thirty Years War (trans.), I. 247.

2t. To defend one's self; striko out in defense  
or attack.

And [he] began to *scarmyshe* and to propo a-boute hym  
with his staffe as a wood devel.  
Merlin (L. E. T. S.), III. 648.

3. To be in a position of guarded and cautious  
attack; fence.

We should no longer fence or *skirmish* with this ques-  
tion. We should come to close quarters with it.  
Gladstone, quoted in Philadelphia Times, April 9, 1880.

skirmish-drill (skér'mish-dril), n. Drill in  
skirmishing.

In the *skirmish-drill* the officers and non-commissioned  
officers will constantly aim to impress each man with the  
idea of his individuality, and the responsibility that rests  
upon him.  
Upton, Infantry Tactics, § 638.

skirmisher (skér'mish-ér), n. [*< skirmish +  
-er*.] One who skirmishes; a soldier specially  
detained for the duty of skirmishing; one of the  
skirmish-line (which see).

When *skirmishers* are thrown out to clear the way for  
and to protect the advance of the main body, their move-  
ments should be so regulated as to keep it constantly cov-  
ered. Every company of *skirmishers* has a small reserve,  
whose duty it is to fill vacant places and to furnish the line  
with cartridges and relieve the fatigued.  
Upton, Infantry Tactics, §§ 622, 630.

skirmishing (skér'mish-ing), n. [*< ME. skar-  
mysshynge*; verbal n. of *skirmish*, r.] Irregu-  
lar fighting between small parties; a skirmish.

At n *skarmysshynge*  
Sho east hiro herto upon Mynos the kynge.  
Chaucer, Good Women, I. 1010.

skirmish-line (skér'mish-lin), n. A line of  
men, called *skirmishers*, thrown out to feel the  
enemy, protect the main body from sudden at-  
tack, conceal the movements of the main body,  
and the like. Upton.

Skrophoria (skir-fō'ri-i), n. pl. [*< Gr. Σκροφω-  
ρία*, pl., *< σκροφωρος*, *< σκίρον*, a white parasol  
borne in honor of Athene (hence called *Σκιάδος*),  
+ *-φωρος*, *< φέρω* = E. *bear*.] An ancient At-  
tic festival in honor of Athene, celebrated on  
the 12th of the month Skrophorion (about July  
1st).

Skrophorion (skir-fō'ri-on), n. [*< Gr. Σκροφω-  
ριον*, the 12th Attic month, *< Σκροφωρία*; see  
*Skrophoria*.] In the ancient Attic calendar,  
the last month of the year, containing 29 days,  
and corresponding to the last part of June and  
the first part of July.

skirr<sup>1</sup> (skér), n. [Imitative.] A torn or sea-  
swallow. [Irish.]  
skirr<sup>2</sup>, r. See *seur*.



**skirret** (skir'et), *n.* [ME. *skyrwytt*, *skerwyth*; contraction or borrowed

form, prop. \*sugar-root (ME. \**sucero-rot* = Sw. *socker-rot*, skirret) or sugar-wort (MD. *suycer-wortel*, D. *suiker-wortel* = G. *zucker-wurzel*, skirret.) A species of water-parsnip, *Sium Sisarum*, generally said to be of Chinese origin, long cultivated in Europe for its esculent root. It is a plant a foot high with pinnate leaves, a hardy perennial, but grown as an annual. The root is composed of small fleshy tubers, of the size of the little finger, united at the crown. It somewhat resembles parsnip in flavor, and is eaten boiled served with butter, or half-boiled and then fried. Skirret, however, has now nearly fallen into disuse.



Skirret (*Sium Sisarum*).

*Skirret*, herbe or rote (*skerwyth*). Pastinaca. . . bau-  
cia.

The skirret (which some say) in sallats stirs the blood.  
Drayton, Polyolbion, xx. 50.

**skirrhous** (skir'us), *n.* Same as *scirrhous*.

**skirt** (skért), *n.* [ME. *skirt*, *skyrte*, *skirthe*, < Icel. *skyrtta*, a shirt, a kind of kirtle (*hringskyrtta*, 'ring-shirt,' a coat of mail, *fyrirskyrtta*, 'fore-skirt,' an apron), = Sw. *skjorta*, a skirt, *skört*, a petticoat, = Dan. *skjorte*, a shirt, *skjört*, a petticoat, = MHG. G. *schurz*, apron, garment: see *shirt*, of which *skirt* is a doublet.] 1. The lower and hanging part of a coat or other garment; the part of a garment below the waist.

*Skirt*, of a garment, Trames. Prompt. Parv., p. 458.  
And as Samuel turned about to go away, he laid hold upon the skirt of his mantle, and it rent. 1 Sam. xv. 27.  
This morning . . . I rose, put on my suit with great *skirts*.  
Pepys, Diary, Jan. 1, 1660.

Margaret had to hold by the skirt of Solomon's coat, while he felt his way before. S. Judd, Margaret, l. 15.

2. A woman's petticoat; the part of a woman's dress that hangs from the waist; formerly, a woman's lap.

Anon the woman . . . took his hede into her *skirthe*, and he began . . . to sleepe.

*Gesta Romanorum* (ed. Herrtage, E. E. T. S.), p. 188.  
That fair Lady Betty (a portrait) . . . brightens up that panel well with her long satin *skirt*.  
George Eliot, Felix Holt, x. 1.

3. A hanging part, loose from the rest: as, the skirt of a saddle. See cut under *saddle*.  
[He] smote the horse with the spores on bothe sides faste by the *skirtes* of his sadell, for his legges were so shorte.  
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 683.

4. A narrow frill, corresponding to what would now be called a *ruff*.  
A narrow lace or a small *skirt* of fine ruffled linen, which runs along the upper part of the stays before.  
Addison, Guardian, No. 118

5. Border; edge; margin; extreme part: as, the skirts of a town.  
A dish of pickled sailors, fine salt sea-boys, shall relish like anchovies or cawears, to draw down a cup of nectar in the skirts of a night. B. Jonson, Neptune's Triumph.

Some great man sure that's ashamed of his kindred: perhaps some Suburbe Justice, that sits o' the skirts of the City, and lives by 't. Brome, Sparagus Garden, ii. 3.

6. In *millling*, the margin of a millstone.—7. *Milit.*, same as *basco*, 2.—8. The midriff or diaphragm: so called from its appearance, as seen in butchers' meat. Also *skirting*.—At one's skirts, following one closely.

Therefore go on: I at thy skirts will come.  
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's *Inferno*, xv. 40.

**Chinese skirt**, a close narrow skirt for women's dresses, worn about 1870 after the abandonment of ermine and hoop-skirts.—**Divided skirt**, a style of dress, recommended on hygienic grounds, in which the skirt resembles a pair of exceedingly loose trousers.—To sit upon one's skirt, to take revenge on one.

Cresse me not, Liza, nether be so pette,  
For if thou dost I'll sit upon thy *skirt*.  
The *Abortion of an Idle House* (1620). (Halliwell.)

**skirt** (skért), *v.* [ < *skirt*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To border; form the border or edge of; move along the edge of.

Of't when sundown skirts the moor.  
Tennyson, in *Memoriana*, xli.

Hawk-eye, . . . taking the path . . . that was most likely to avoid observation, . . . rather skirted than entered the village. J. F. Cooper, Last of the Mohicans, xxv.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be or live on the border; also, to move along a border, shore, or edge.

Savages . . . who skirt along our western frontiers.

S. S. Smith.  
And then I set off up the valley, *skirting* along one side of it.  
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xlv.

2. Specifically, in *hunting*, to go round hedges and gates instead of jumping over or breaking through: said of a man or dog.

**skirt** (skért), *v. t. and i.* A dialectal form of *squirt*. Halliwell.

**skirt-braid** (skért'brád), *n.* Woolen braid for binding or edging the bottom of a skirt, generally sold in lengths sufficient for a single garment.

**skirt-dance** (skért'dáns), *n.* See *skirt-danceing*.  
**skirt-dancer** (skért'dán'sér), *n.* One who dances skirt-dances.

**skirt-dancing** (skért'dán'sing), *n.* A form of ballet-dancing in which the effect is produced by graceful movements of the skirts, which are sufficiently long and full to be waved in the hands of the dancer.

**skirted** (skér'ted), *a.* [ < *skirt* + -ed.] 1. Having a skirt: usually in composition.—2. Having the skirt or skirting removed.—**skirted wool**, the wool, of better quality, that remains after the skirting of the fleece has been removed.

**skirter** (skér'tér), *n.* [ < *skirt* + -er.] One who skirts or goes around the borders of anything; specifically, in *hunting*, a huntsman or dog who goes around a high hedge, or gate, etc., instead of over or through it.

Sit down in your saddles and race at the brook,  
Then smash at the bullfinch; no time for a look;  
Leave cravens and skirters to dangle behind;  
He's away for the moors in the teeth of the wind!  
Kingsley, Go Bark!

**skirter** (skér'tér), *n.* A dialectal form of *squirt*. Halliwell.

**skirt-furrow** (skért'fur'ō), *n.* See *furrow*.

**skirting** (skér'ting), *n.* [ < *skirt* + -ing.] 1.

A strong material made for women's underskirts; especially, a material woven in pieces of the right length and width for skirts, and sometimes shaped so as to diminish waste and the labor of making. Felt, woolen, and other materials are manufactured in this form.—2. Same as *skirting-board*.—3. In a saddle, a padded lining beneath the flaps. E. H. Knight.—4. *pl.* In *sheep-shearing*, the inferior parts of the wool taken from the extremities. [Australia.] —5. Same as *skirt*, 8.

**skirting-board** (skér'ting-bórd), *n.* The narrow board placed round the bottom of the wall of a room, next the floor. Also called *base-board*, *mopboard*, and *wash-board*.

**skirtless** (skér'tles), *a.* [ < *skirt* + -less.] Without a skirt; destitute of a skirt.

**skise**, *v. i.* See *skice*.

**skit** (skit), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *skitted*, ppr. *skitting*. [Also (Sc.) *skite*, *skyte*; < ME. \**skiten*, *skytten*, < Sw. *skutta*, dial. *skötta*, leap (cf. dial. *skytta*, go hunting, be idle), < *skjuta*, shoot: see *shoot*, and cf. *scoot*, of which *skit* is ult. a secondary form. Cf. also *scud*, *skittle*.] 1. To leap aside; fly off at a tangent; go off suddenly.

And then I cam aboard the Admirall, and bade them stryke in the Kyngys name of Englund, and they bade me *skite* in the Kyngs name of Englund.

Paston Letters, I. 84.

I hope my friend will not love a wench against her will: . . . if she *skit* and recoil, he shoots her off warily, and away he goes. Chapman, May-Day, ii. 2.

2. To flounce; caper like a skittish horse. [Scotch.]

Yet, soon's she hears me mention Muirland Willie,  
She *skits* and flings like any townsmen filly.  
Tannahill, Poems, p. 12. (Jamieson.)

3. To slide. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

**skit** (skit), *n.* [Prob. < *skit*, *v.*] 1. A light, wanton vench.

At the request of a daneing *skit*, (Herod) stroke off the head of St. John the Baptist.

Howard, Earl of Northampton, Def. against supposed Prophecies (1583).

2. A scud of rain. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

**skit** (skit), *n.* [Perhaps, after *skit*, *v.*, a var. of \**scout*, *n.* (see *scout*, *v.*), < Icel. *skúti*, *skúta*, a taunt, scoff, and so, like the ult. related AS. *onseyte*, an attack, calumny, from the root of *scóðan*, shoot: see *shoot*, *skit*.] 1. A satirical or sarcastic attack; a lampoon; a pasquinade; a squib; also, a short essay or treatise; a pamphlet; a brochure; a literary trifle, especially one of a satirical or sarcastic nature.

A manuscript with learning fraught,  
Or some nice pretty little *skit*  
Upon the times, and full of wit.  
Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tours, ii. 7. (Davies.)

A similar vein of satire upon the emptiness of writers is given in his Trifical Essay upon the Faculties of the Human Mind; but that is a mere *skit* compared with this strange performance. Leslie Stephen, Swift, ix.

2. Banter; jeer.

But I canna think it, Mr. Glossin; this will be some o' your *skits* now. Scott, Guy Manneing, xxxii.

**skit** (skit), *v. t.* [ < *skit*, *n.*] To cast reflections on; asperse. Grose. [Prov. Eng.]

**skit** (skit), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The skitty, a rail or crako. See *skitty*.

**skite** (sküt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *skited*, ppr. *skiting*. [Also *skyte*; a Sc. var. of *skit*.] I. *intrans.* To glide; slip; slide. [Scotch.]

II. *trans.* To eject (liquid); squirt. [Scotch.]  
**skite** (sküt), *n.* [Also *skyte*; < *skite*, *v.*] 1. A sudden dash; a smart shower: as, a *skite* of rain.—2. A smart, glancing blow or slap: as, a *skite* on the lug.

When halistanes drive wi' bitter *skite*.  
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

3. A squirt or syringe.—4. A trick: as, an ill *skite*. [Scotch in all uses.]

**skitter** (skit'er), *v. i.* [Freq. of *skit*.] 1. To skim; pass over lightly.

Some kinds of ducks in lighting strike the water with 'heir tails first, and *skitter* along the surface for a few feet before settling down. T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 59.

2. In *angling*, to draw a baited hook or a spoon-hook along the surface of water by means of a rod and line: as, to *skitter* for pickerel.

Throw the spoon near the weeds with a stiff rod, and draw it sideways from the bow of the boat, or *skitter* with artificial minnow. Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 374.

**skitter-brained** (skit'er-bránd), *a.* Giddy; thoughtless. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

**skittering** (skit'er-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *skitter*, *v.*] In *angling*, the action of drawing or jerking a bait along the surface of the water. For skittering a float is not used, nor is natural bait the best. Spoons are used mounted with feathers. The angler stands near the bow of a boat and skitters the lure along the surface of the water.

**skitter-wit** (skit'er-wit), *n.* A foolish, giddy, harebrained fellow. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]  
**skittish** (skit'ish), *a.* [ < Icel. *skyttyshc*; < *skit* + -ish.] 1. Easily frightened; disposed to start, jump, or run, as if from fright.

A *skittish* filly will be your fortune, Welford, and fair enough for such a packsaddle.

Beau, and Fl., Scornful Lady, ill. 1.

Delittle Rabbits, dey mighty *skittish*, en dey sorter huddle deysef up tergedder en watch Brer Fox motions.

J. C. Harris, Uncle Remus, xxii.  
Hence—2. Shy; avoiding familiarity or intercourse; timid; retiring; coy.

He slights us  
As *skittish* things, and we shun him as curious.

Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 8.

And if the *skittish* Nymph should fly,  
He [Youth] in a double sense must die.

Prior, Alma, ii.

3. Changeable; volatile; fickle; inconstant; capricious.

Such as I am all true lovers are,  
Unstaid and *skittish* in all motions else,  
Save in the constant image of the creature  
That is beloved. Shak., T. N., ii. 4. 18.

Had I been froward, *skittish*, or unkind, . . .

Thou might'st in justice and in conscience fly.  
Crabbe, Works, II. 184.

4. Deceitful; tricky; deceptive.

Withal it is observed, that the lands in Berkshire are very *skittish*, and often cast their owners.

Fuller, Worthies, Berkshire, I. 162.

Everybody's family doctor was remarkably clever, and was understood to have immeasurable skill in the management and training of the most *skittish* or vicious diseases.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, xv.

**skittishly** (skit'ish-li), *adv.* In a skittish manner; restively; shyly; changeably.

**skittishness** (skit'ish-ness), *n.* The state or character of being skittish, in any sense of that word. Steele, Conscious Lovers, iii. 1.

**skittle** (skit'l), *n.* [An unassimilated form (prob. due to Scand.) of *shuttle*, now usually *shuttle*, = Dan. *skytte* = Sw. *skytte*, a shuttle: see *shuttle*.] For the game so called, cf. *shuttle* (def. 7) and *shuttlecock*.] 1. One of the pins used in the game of skittles.

I'll cleave you from the skull to the twist, and make nine *skittles* of thy bones.

Quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 366.

2. *pl.* A game played with nine pins set upright at one end of an alley, the object of the player stationed at the other end being to knock over the set of pins with as few throws as possible of a large roundish ball.

*Skittles* is another favourite amusement, and the costermongers class themselves among the best players in London. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 14.



**skittle** (skit'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *skittled*, ppr. *skittling*. [*< skittle, n.*] To knock over with a skittle-ball; knock down; bowl off. [Rare.]

There are many ways in which the Australian, like the rest of us, can *skittle* down his money.

*Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents*, p. 70.

**skittle-alley** (skit'l-al'i), *n.* An ohlong court in which the game of skittles is played.

**skittle-ball** (skit'l-bál), *n.* A disk of hard wood for throwing at the pins in the game of skittles.

**skittle-dog** (skit'l-dog), *n.* A small kind of shark: same as *picked dogfish* (which see, under *picked*). [Local, Eng.]

**skittle-frame** (skit'l-frám), *n.* The frame or structure of a skittle-alley.

The magistrates cursed all the *skittle-frames* in or about the city of London to be taken up, and prohibited the playing at datch-pins. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes*, p. 50.

**skittle-ground** (skit'l-ground), *n.* Same as *skittle-alley*.

He repaired to the *skittle-ground*, and, seating himself on a bench, proceeded to enjoy himself in a very sedate and methodical manner. *Dickens, Pickwick*, xlv.

**skittle-pin** (skit'l-pin), *n.* [*< skittle + pin*]. A pin used in the game of skittles. Also called *little-pin*, *little-pin*.

**skittle-pot** (skit'l-pot), *n.* A crucible used by jewelers, silversmiths, and other workers in fine metal for various purposes.

**skitty** (skit'i), *n.*; pl. *skitties* (-iz). [*< skit*]. 1. The skit or water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus*, more fully called *skitty-cock* and *skitty-coot*. [Local, Eng.]—2. The gallinule, *Gallinula chloropus*. [Local, Eng.]—Spotted skitty. Same as *spotted rail* (which see, under *rail*).

**skive** (skiv), *n.* [An unassibilated form of *shive*. Cf. *skive*, *v.*] In *gem-cutting*, same as *diamond-wheel* (*b*).

**skive** (skiv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *skived*, ppr. *skiving*. [An unassibilated form of *shive*, *v.*, *< shire*, *n.* Cf. *skiver*.] In *leather-manuf.* and *lapidary-work*, to shave, scarf, or pare off; grind away (superfluous substance).

**skive** (skiv), *v. i.* [*< skiff*, *a.*; or a var. of *skew* (cf. *skiver*, as related to *skewer*).] To turn up the eyes. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

**skiver** (skiv'er), *n.* [Appar. *< skiver*, *v.*, freq. of *skive*, *v.*, and ult. identical with *skiver*, of which it may be regarded as an unassibilated form. Cf. *skewer*.] 1. Same as *skiving-knife*.—2. Leather split by the skiving-knife; a thin leather made of the grained side of split sheepskin tanned in sumac. It is used for cheap bindings for books, the lining of hats, pocket-books, etc. Compare *skiving*.

Sheepskin is the commonest leather used for binding. When unsplit it is called a roan; when split in two the upper half is called a *skiver*, the under or fleshy half a *flesher*.

*W. Matthews, Modern Bookbinding* (ed. Grouler), p. 37.

3. In *shoe-manuf.*, a machine for cutting counters for shoes and for making rands; a leather-skiving machine.—4. An old form of dirk.—5. A skower. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

**skiver** (skiv'er), *v. t.* [*< skiver*, *n.*] To skower; impale.

"Go right through a man," rejoined Sam, rather sulkily. "Blessed if he didn't near *skiver* my horse."

*A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland*, I. 221.

**skiver** (skiv'er), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To scatter; disperse; fly apart or in various directions, as u flock of birds.

At the report of a gun the frightened flock will dart about in terror, *skiver*, as it is technically called, making the second shot as difficult as the first is easy.

*Shore Birds*, p. 33.

**skiver-wood** (skiv'er-wúd), *n.* Same as *prick-timber*.

**skivie** (skiv'i), *n.* [Also *skerie*; cf. *skive*, *skiff*, *skew*.] Out of the proper direction; deranged; askew. [Scotch.]

"What can he mean by deff [daft]?" "He means mad," said the party appealed to. . . "Ye have it," said Peter, "that is, not clean *skivie*, but —"

*Scott, Redgauntlet*, vii.

**skiving** (skiv'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *skive*, *v.*] 1. The operation of taking off the rough fleshy parts from the inner surface of a skin by short oblique cuts with a carvers' knife.—2. The rejected thickness of leather of the flesh side, when leather is split for thin shoes and the like. When the part selected is the grain side, the thin piece of the flesh side is called *skiving*; but when the thicker part is the flesh side, as prepared for chamois, the thinner grain-side piece is the *skiver*.

**skiving-knife** (skiv'ing-nif), *n.* A knife used for paring or splitting leather. Also *skiver*.

**skiving-machine** (skiv'ing-má-shén'), *n.* A machine for paring the surface of leather or other materials, as pasteboard, rubber, etc. Such machines operate either on the principle of the leather-splitting machine, or by drawing the pieces to be skived under the blade of a fixed knife.—Lap skiving-machine, a machine for scarfing off the thickness of leather toward the edge. *E. H. Knight*.

**sklent**, *v.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *slant*.

**skleret**, *skleiret*, *n.* See *seleire*.

**sklerema**, *n.* Same as *seleirema* for *scleroderma*.

**skleyret**, *n.* See *seleire*.

**sklint** (sklint), *v.* A dialectal form of *slant*.

**skliset**, *n.* An obsolete form of *slice*.

**skoal** (sköl), *interj.* [Repr. Icel. *skál* = Sw. *skål* = Norw. Dan. *skaal*, bowl: see *skull*, *scale*.] An exclamation of good wishes; hail!

There from the flowing bowl  
Deep drinks the warrior's soul,  
*Skoal!* to the Northland! *skaal!*

*Longfellow, Skeleton in Armor*.

**skodaic** (skō-dā'ik), *a.* [*< Skoda* (see def.) + *-ic*]. Of or pertaining to Joseph Skoda, an Austrian physician (1805–81).—*Skodaic resonance*. See *resonance*.

**Skoda's sign**. Skodaic resonance. See *resonance*.

**skoff**, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *scoff*.

**skoff**, *v. t.* To gobbloup: same as *scoff*, 2. [Slang, Australia.]

**skogbölite** (skog'bél-it), *n.* [*< Skogbölite* (see def.) + *-ite*]. In *mineral*, a variety of tantalite from Skogbölite in Finland.

**skolecite**, *n.* See *selecite*, 1.

**skolion** (skō'li-on), *n.*; pl. *skolia* (-iā). [*< Gr. σκόλιον*, a song prob. so called from the metrical irregularities admitted, prop. neut. (sc. μέλος) of σκολιός, curved, winding.] An ancient Greek drinking- or banquet-song, sung to the lyro by the guests in turn.

Nor have we anything exactly representing the Greek *skolia*, those short drinking songs of which Terpander is said to have been the inventor. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 272.

**skoliosis**, *n.* Another spelling of *scoliosis*.

**skolster**, *n.* See *scolster*.

**skolyont**, *n.* An obsolete form of *scallion*.

**skomfett**, *v. t.* See *seomfi*.

**skon**, *n.* See *scone*.

**skoncet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *sconce*, 1, *sconce*, 2.

**skoog**, *n.* Same as *skug*.

**skorcelt**, *v. t.* See *selece*.

**skorodite**, *n.* See *seorodite*.

**skoutt**, *n.* See *seout*.

**skouth**, *n.* See *seouth*.

**skoutti**, *n.* See *seout*.

**skow**, *n.* See *seow*.

**Skr**. An abbreviation of *Sanskrit*.

**skrant**, *n.* See *seran*.

**skreedt**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *screen*.

**skreekt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *seuek*.

**skreent**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *screen*.

**skreigh**, *n.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *seuek*, *seuek*, *shrick*.

**skriggle**, *v. i.* See *seriggle*.

**skriket**, *v. i.* See *serike*.

**skrimmaget**, *n.* See *serimmage*.

**skrimpt**, *v.* See *serimp*.

**skrimschont**, *skrimshander*, *skrimshanker*, *v. n.*, and *a.* Same as *serimshaw*.

**skringe**, *v.* See *seringe*.

**skrippet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *scrip*.

**skron** (skrou), *n.* A unit of weight, 3 hundred-weight of barilla, 2 hundredweight of almonds.

**skruft**, *n.* See *sekruff*.

**skryt**. See *seery*, *seery*.

**skryer** (skri'er), *n.* [*< skry*: see *seery*]. One who desecros; specifically, a necromancer's or sorcerer's assistant, whose business it was to inspect the divining-glass or -crystal, and report what he saw in it.

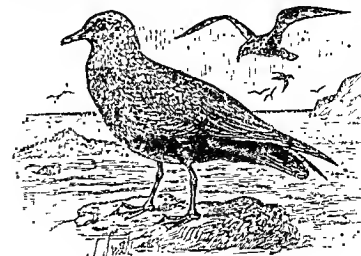
The office of inspector of his glass, or, as it was termed, *skryer*, a name not, as Disraeli supposed, invented by (Dr. John) Dee.

*T. Wright, Narratives of Sorcery and Magic* (1851), I. 230.

**Skt**. A contraction (used in this work) for *Sanskrit*.

**skua** (skū'i), *n.* [Shetland *skooi*, the skua (*shooie*, *shooi*, the Arctic gull, *Lestris parasiticus*), *< Norw. skua* = Icel. *skúmr*, also *skúfr*, the skua, *Stercorarius catarractes*. The orig. form is uncertain, and the etymological relation to the Iko-meaning *scount*, *scounty-aunin*, *q. v.*, is not clear.] A gull-like predatory bird of the family *Laridae* and subfamily *Stercorariinae* or *Lestridinae*, especially *Stercorarius* or *Megalestis catarractes*, or *M. skua*, the species originally called by this name, which has since been extended to the several others of the same subfamily. The common or great skua is about 2 feet long,

and of a blackish-brown color intimately variegated with chestnut and whitish, becoming yellowish on the sides of the neck; the wings and tail are blackish, with the bases of their feathers white. The middle pair of tail-feathers are



Great Skua (*Megalestis catarractes*).

broad to their tips, and project only about 2 inches. A similar skua inhabits southern seas, *S. (or M.) antarcticus*. The pomatorhine skua, or jager, *S. (or Lestris) pomarinus*, is a smaller species, about 20 inches long, and otherwise different. Still smaller and more different skuas are the parasitic, *S. (or Lestris) parasiticus*, and the long-tailed, *S. buffoni*, in which the long projecting tail-feathers are numinate and extend 8 or 10 inches beyond the rest. The skuas are all rapacious marine birds. In the United States the great skua is usually called *sea-hawk*, and the others are known as *marlin-pike* and *boatswain*. A local English name of the great skua is *sea-hawk*. See *arctic-bird*, *Lestris*, and *Stercorarius*.

**skua-gull** (skū'i-gul), *n.* A jager or skua; especially, the great skua.

**skuet**, *v.* An obsolete form of *skew*.

**skug**, **seug** (skug), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *seug*, *skoog*; *< Icel. skuggi* = Sw. *skugga* = Dan. *skygge*, a shade, = AS. *scāa*, *scīwa*, a shade; cf. Dan. *skygge* = Sw. *skugga* = Icel. *skuggja*, older *skygga*, overshadow: see *sky*, and *show*.] 1. Shade; shelter; protection. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

Under the *seug* of a whin-bush. *Leighton*.

2. A place of shelter. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

—3. The declivity of a hill. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A squirrel. [Prov. Eng.]

*Skugg*, you must know, is a common name by which all squirrels are called here [London], as all cats are called *Puss*. *B. Franklin*, quoted in *The Century*, XXXII. 263.

**skug**, **seug** (skug), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *skugged*, *seugged*, ppr. *skugging*, *seugging*. [*< skug*, *seug*, *n.*] 1. To shelter; hide.—2. To expiate.

And aye, at every seven years' end,  
Ye'll tak him to the flim;  
For that's the penance he maun dree,  
To *seug* his deadly sin.

*Young Benjie* (Child's Ballads, II. 303).

[North. Eng. and Scotch in both senses.]

**skuggery**, **seuggery** (skug'er-i), *n.* [*< skug + -ery*.] Seecery. [Prov. Eng.]

**skuggy**, **seuggy** (skug'i), *a.* [*< skug + -y*]. Shady. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

**skuining**, *n.* See *seuening*.

**skulduderry** (skul-dud'er-i), *n.* and *a.* [Also *seulduderry*, *seulduderry* (also *skulduggery*, U. S.); origin obscure—the word, like others of like implications, being variable in form and indefinite in sense.] I. *n.* 1. Grossness; obscenity; unchastity. *Ramsay*. [Scotch.]

There was much singing of profane songs, and birling of red wine, and speaking blasphemy and *seulduderry*.

*Scott, Redgauntlet*, letter xi.

2. Rubbish.

II. *a.* Rubbishy; obscene; unchaste. [Scotch.]

The rental-book . . . was lying beside him; and a book of *seulduderry* songs was put betwixt the leaves, to keep it open. *Scott, Redgauntlet*, letter xi.

**skulk** (skulk), *v.* [Also *seull*; *< ME. skulken*, *seulken*, *seolken*, *< Dan. skulke* = Norw. *skulka* = Sw. *skolka*, *skulk*, *slink*, play truant (cf. Icel. *skolla*, *skulk*, keep aloof, *skollini*, 'skulker,' a poetic name for the wolf, *skolli*, 'skulker,' a name for the fox, and for the devil); with formative -k (as in *lurk*, *< ME. luren*, E. *lover*), from the verb appearing in D. *schuilen*, LG. *schulen*, *skulk*, lurk in a hiding-place, G. dial. *schulen* = E. *seowl*, hide the eyes, peep slyly: see *seowl*.] I. *intrans.* To withdraw into a corner or into a close or obscure place for concealment; lie close or hidden from shame, fear of injury or detection, or desire to injure another; shrink or sneak away from danger or work; lurk.

*Skulking* in corners. *Shak.*, W. T., I. 2. 289.

He *skulked* from tree to tree with the light step and prowling sagacity of an Indian bush-fighter.

*Scott, Woodstock*, xxxiii.

II. *trans.* To produce or bring forward clandestinely or improperly. *Edinburgh Rev.* (Imp. Dict.) [Rare.]



## skulk

**skulk** (skulk), *n.* [Also *skulk*; < *skulk*, *v.*] 1. Same as *skulker*.

Ye do but bring each runaway and *skulk* hither to seek a shelter.

*Sir H. Taylor, Isaac Compton, iv. 2.*

"Here, Brown! East! you cursed young *skulks*," roared out Flashman, coming to his open door, "I know you're in—no shirking." *T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, l. 8.*

24. A number of foxes together; hence, a number of other animals or of persons together: as, a *skulk* of thieves.

Serowing serpents with *skulks* of poisoned madders. *Stanhurst, Conceits, p. 133.*

When beasts went together in companies, there was said to be . . . a drove of kine; a flock of sheep; a tribe of goats; a *skulk* of foxes.

*Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.*

**skulker** (skul'ker), *n.* [Also *senker*; < ME. *senkare*, *senkare*; < *skulk* + *-er*.] 1. One who skulks, shrinks, or sneaks, as from danger, duty, or work.

There was a class of *skulkers* and gamblers brought into Andersonville from both the Eastern and Western armies, captured in the rear by the rebel raiders.

*The Century, XL 606.*

2. *pl.* In *ornith.*, specifically, the *Latitores*.

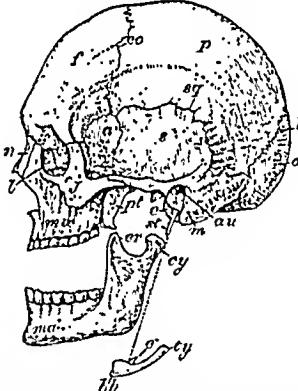
*Skulkers* is the descriptive title applied to the Water-hill, the Corn-Ornke, and their allies, which evade enemies by concealment. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 349.*

**skulkingly** (skul'king-li), *adv.* In a skulking or sneaking manner.

**skulking-place** (skul'king-plis), *n.* A place for skulking or lurking; a hiding-place.

They are hid, concealed, . . . and everywhere find reception and *skulking-places*. *Dacon, Fables, x., lxxl.*

**skull** (skul), *n.* [Formerly also *scull*, also in orig. sense *skull*; < ME. *skulle*, *sculle*, *sculle*, also *sculle*, a bowl, the skull or cranium (so called from the bowl-like shape; cf. *head-pan*, *brain-pan*), < Teol. *skål* = Sw. *skål* = Dan. *skål*, a bowl, cup; see *scale*; cf. *skool*, *skull* = *scull*, etc.] 1. A bowl; a bowl; a bowl to hold liquor; a goblet. *Jaimeson, [Scotch.]*—2. The cranium; the skeleton of the head; the bony or cartilaginous framework of the head, containing the brain and supporting the face.

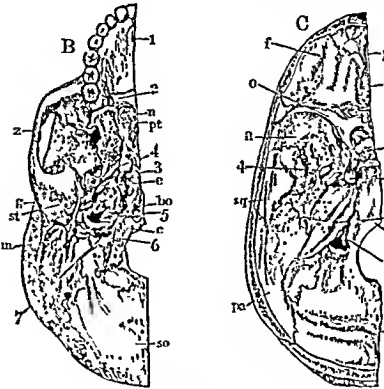


Human Skull, from the side, with the mandible articulated.

*a*, alisphenoid, or greater wing of sphenoid; *an*, external auditory meatus; *ba*, basihyal, or body of hyoid bone; *c*, occipital condyle; *c'*, ceratohyal, or lesser cornu of hyoid, the dotted line representing the course and attachments of the stylohyoid ligament (see *epihyal*); *ca*, coronal suture; *cr*, coronoid process of mandible; *cy*, condyle of mandible; *f*, frontal bone; *g*, malar or jugal bone; *i*, lacrimal bone (the letter is placed in front of the nasal notch, and its line crosses the base of the nasal process of the maxilla); *la*, lambdoid suture; *m*, mastoid process of temporal; *ma*, mandible; *mx*, maxilla, or superior maxillary bone; *n*, nasal bone; *o*, occipital bone; *p*, parietal bone; *pt*, pterygoid process of sphenoid; *s*, squamosal section of temporal; *sq*, squamosal suture; *st*, styloid process of temporal bone (or stylohyal); *ty*, thyrohyal, or greater cornu of hyoid.

A skull is possessed by all vertebrates excepting the lancelets, and by no other animals. It is sometimes divided into the skull proper, cranium in strictness or brain-box, and the facial region or face. In the adult human skull eight cranial and fourteen facial bones are commonly enumerated, though the real number of osseous elements is much larger. The eight cranial bones are the occipital, two parietal, two temporal, frontal, sphenoid, and ethmoid. The fourteen facial bones are two nasals, two lacrymals, two superior maxillaries, two malars, two palatals, two inferior turbinals, one inferior maxillary, and one vomer. This enumeration of the bones is exclusive of the bonelets of the ear, which, however, are counted in vertebrates below mammals. Of these bones, the mandible, vomer, and frontal are really paired, or of lateral halves; the supramaxillary, ethmoid, sphenoid, occipital, and temporal are compound bones of several separate centers of ossification; the rest are simple. The most composite bone is the temporal, whose ankylosed stylohyoid process (peculiar to man) is an element of the hyoid arch. A skull of similar construction characterizes mammals of large, though its figure is usually quite different (owing mainly to production of the facial and reduction of the cranial parts), and though some of the bones which are confluent in man may remain distinct. In birds the skull is characterized by the great size of the cranial bones in comparison with that of the facial bones (ex-

cepting the specially enlarged intermaxillary and infra-maxillary), the extensive and complete ankyloses of cranial bones, the permanent and perfect distinctness of pterygoid



*B*, Base of Human Skull, right half, outside, under surface: *ba*, basiocephal, or basilar process; *c*, occipital condyle; *e*, entrance to Eustachian tube, reference-line *e* crossing foramen lacernum medium, between which and *e* and *s* is petrous part of temporal bone; *g*, glenoid fossa of temporal bone, for articulation of lower jaw; *m*, mastoid process; *n*, posterior vices; *pt*, pterygoid fossa; *so*, supra-occipital; *st*, styloid process; *z*, malar bone, joining zygomatic process of squamosal to form zygomatic arch or zygoma; *z*, *a*, anterior and posterior palatine foramina; *3*, points in front of foramen lacernum medium; *4*, foramen ovale; *5*, carotid canal; *6*, stylomastoid foramen; *7*, foramen lacernum posterius, or jugular foramen.

*C*, Base of Human Skull, left side, interior or cerebral surface: *a*, alisphenoid, or greater wing of sphenoid; *ba*, basiocephal, or basilar process of occipital; *c*, cribriform plate of ethmoid; *f*, orbital plate of frontal; *g*, crista galli; *o*, orbitosphenoid, or lesser wing of sphenoid; *p*, pituitary fossa or sella turcica; *pa*, parietal; *so*, supra-occipital; *sq*, squamosal; *3*, foramen lacernum medium; *4*, foramen ovale (near it in front is foramen auditus, behind externally is foramen lacernum posterius); *5*, foramen lacernum posterius (just beneath it is foramen lacernum anterius); *7*, meatus auditorius internus, in the petrous portion of temporal, between which and orbitosphenoid is the middle fossa, before which fossa is the anterior fossa; behind the middle fossa is the posterior or cerebellar fossa. *6* is in foramen magnum.

bones, the formation of each half of the lower jaw by several recognizable pieces, and especially by the intervention of a movable quadrate bone between the squamosal and the mandible. Some other additional bones mark their appearance; and the occipital condyle is always single. A skull of similar construction to that of birds characterizes reptiles proper; but here again the cranial is small in comparison with the facial region (as in the lower mammals), sometimes excessively so; the skull is more loosely constructed, with fewer ankyloses of its several elements; and some additional bones not found in any higher vertebrates first appear. The skulls of batrachians differ widely from all the above. Some additional elements appear; some usually ossified elements may be persistently cartilaginous; and branchial as well as hyoidian arches are seen to be parts of the skull. The further modifications of the skull in fishes are great and diversified; not only is there much variation in the skulls of different fishes, but also the difference between any of their skulls and those of higher vertebrates is so great that some of the bones can be only doubtfully homologized with those of higher vertebrates, while of others no homologues can be recognized. In these ichthyopsidan vertebrates, also, the skull is sometimes permanently cartilaginous, as in selachians; in the lampreys the lower jaw disappears; in the lancelets there is no skull. In fishes, also, more or fewer branchial arches are conspicuous parts of the skull, forming usually, with the compound lower jaw, by far the bulkier section of this collection of bones; and in some of them the connection of the shoulder-girdle with the skull is such that it is not always easy to say of certain bones whether they are more properly scapular or cranial. The natural evolution of the skull is, of course, from the lower to the higher vertebrates (the reverse of that above sketched). Above lampreys and hags, after a lower jaw has been acquired, the general course of evolution of the skull is to the reduction in number of its bones or cartilages by the entire disappearance of some and the confluence of others, tending on the whole to the compactness, simplification, and symmetry of which the human skull is the extreme case, and in which, as in the skull of any mammal or bird, evidences of its actual osseous elements are chiefly to be traced in the transitory centers of ossification of the embryo. A good illustration of this is witnessed in the condition of the bones of the tongue (hyoid arch) in mammals; for even in birds (next below mammals) the tongue has a skeleton of several distinct bones, the position of which in a series of arches just after the mammalian and next before the branchial arches proper is evident. The basis of the skull is generally laid down in early life. The dome of the skull and the facial parts are usually of membrane-bones; and to the latter some dermal or exoskeletal bones may be added. Facial parts of all skulls are of different character from cranial parts proper, in that they belong essentially to the series of visceral (hemal, not neural) arches: (1) upper jaw; (2) under jaw; (3) tongue (hyoid), followed by more or fewer successive branchial arches. The neural arches, or cranial segments proper, are at least 3 (some count 4) in number, named occipital, parietal, and frontal, from behind forward, represented respectively by (1) the occipital bone; (2) the basihypophyseal, alisphenoid, and parietal bones; (3) the basihypophyseal, orbitosphenoid, and frontal bones. With these are intercalated or connected the sense-encapsules of the three higher senses—namely, of hearing, sight, and smell—these being the skeletons of the ear, eye, and nose, and the petrosal parts of the temporal, the sclerotic coat of the eye, and the lateral masses of the ethmoid bone. Remaining hard parts of the head, and as such, elements of the skull, are the teeth, borne on more or fewer bones: in mammals, when present, confined to the premaxillaries, supramaxillaries, and infra-maxillaries; not present in any existing birds; in various reptiles and fishes, absent, or

## skullcap

borne upon the bones above named, and also, in that case, upon the sphenoid, vomer, palatals, pterygoids, hyoids, pharyngeals, etc. The body of facts or principles concerning skulls is craniology, of which craniometry is one department, especially applied to the measurement of human skulls for the purposes of ethnography or anthropology. For the human skull (otherwise than as here figured), see cuts under *craniology*, *craniometry*, *cranium*, *enr*, *nasal orbit*, *palate*, *parietal*, and *skeleton*. For various other mammalian skulls, see cuts under *Batragidae*, *Canidae*, *Canis*, *Catarrhina*, *Edentata*, *Elephantina*, *Equidae*, *Felidae*, *Leporidae*, *Mastodontinae*, *Muridae*, *Ornithomyidae*, *Pteropodidae*, *Ruminantia*, *Skeleton*. Birds' skulls, or parts of them, are figured under *Chondrocranium*, *Desmognathous*, *Diploë*, *Dromæognathous*, *Gallinae*, *Icthyornis*, *Quadrata*, *Salicary*, *Saurogunthous*, *Schizognathous*, *Schizothorax*, *Sclerotal*; reptiles, under *Acrodont*, *Chelonia*, *Crocodylia*, *Crotalus*, *Cyclodius*, *Ichthyosaurus*, *Ichthyosaurus*, *Mossasaurus*, *Ophidia*, *Periotic*, *Plesiosaurus*, *Pleurodon*, *Pterodactyl*, *Pythonidae*; batrachians, under *Anura*, *Giraffe*, *bone*, *Rana*; fishes, under *Acipenser*, *Esox*, *fish*, *Lepidosteus*, *platygaster*, *prasinophenoid*, *Petromyzon*, *Spatularia*, *Squatina*, *teleost*. The absence of a skull appears under *Branchiostoma* and *Pharyngobranchii*. The homology of several visceral arches is shown under *hyoid*.

Top him o the *skulle*.

*Ancren Rittle, p. 290.*

This lond [shall] be call'd  
The field of Golgotha and dead men's skulls.

*Shak., Rich. II., iv. l. 144.*

3. The head as the seat of intelligence; the scone or noddle: generally used disparagingly.

With various readings stored his empty *skull*,

Learn'd without sense, and vainly full.

*Churchill, Rosciad, l. 501.*

Skulls that cannot teach, and will not learn.

*Cowper, Task, il. 391.*

4. In *armor*, that part of a head-piece which covers the crown of the head, especially in the head-pieces made up of many parts, such as the armet. See cut under *secul*.

Their armour is a coat of plate, with a *skull* on their heads.

*Hakluyt's Voyages, l. 230.*

First Gent. Dare you go forward?

Lieut. Let me put on my *skull* first;

My head's almost bent on the pap of an apple.

*Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 4.*

5. A large shallow basket without a bow-handle, used for carrying fruit, potatoes, fish, etc. [Scotch.]—6. In *metal*, the crust which is formed by the cooling of a metal upon the sides of a ladle or any vessel used for containing or conveying it in a molten condition. Such a crust or skull is liable to form on the Bessemer converter when the blowing has been continued beyond the point of entire decarburization.—*Skull* and *cross-bones*, the allegorical representation of death, or of threatened death, in the form of a human skull set upon a pair of crossed thigh-bones. It is much used on druggists' labels of poisonous articles, and for like warnings; it also appears among the insignia or devices of various secret societies, to impress candidates for initiation, to terrorize outsiders, etc.—*Skull* of the ear, the petrosal part of the temporal bone; the otic capsule, or otocranium; the petrosal bones collectively. See cut under *periotic*.—*Skull* of the eye, the eyeball; the sclerotic. See cut under *sclerotal*.—*Skull* of the nose. See *nasal*.—*Tables of the skull*, the outer and inner layers of compact bony substance of the cranial walls, separated by an intervening cancellated substance, the diploë. See cut under *diploë*.

**skull<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* See *skull<sup>1</sup>*.

**skull<sup>3</sup>**, *n.* An obsolete form of *school<sup>2</sup>*.

**skull<sup>4</sup>** (skul), *n.* The common skua, *Megalestris skua*. Also *scull*.

**skullcap** (skul'knp), *n.* 1. Any cap fitting closely to the head;

also, the iron cap of defense. See *skull<sup>1</sup>*, 4.



Iron Skullcaps, 16th century.

The portrait of old Colonel Pyncheon, at two-thirds length, representing the stern features of a puritan-looking personage, in a *skull-cap*, with a faced band and a grizzly beard.

*Hutchinson, Seven Gables, il.*

2. The sinciput; the upper domed part of the skull, roofing over the brain; the calvarium. See cut under *cranium*.—3. A murine rodent quadruped of the family *Lophomyidae*.

*Cones, 1884.—4.* A plant of the genus *Scutellaria*;

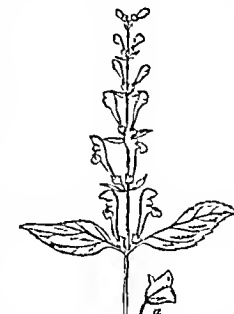
so called from the helmet-like appendage to the upper lip

of the calyx, which closes the mouth of

the calyx after the fall of the corolla.

The more familiar species, *Sc. galericulata*, are not

showy; others are recommended for the flower-



The Upper Part of the Flowering Stem of Skullcap (*Scutellaria serotina*). *a*, the calyx.



garden, especially *S. macrantha* from eastern Asia, which produces abundant velvety dark-blue flowers. *S. Mocciniana* is a scarlet-flowered greenhouse species from Mexico. *S. lateriflora* of North America has had some apparently ill-grounded recognition as a nerve, and was once considered useful in hydrophobia (whence called *madweed*, or *mad-dog skullcap*). *S. serrata*, with large blue flowers, is one of the handsomest wild American species.

She discovered flowers which her brother told her were *Le rebound*, *skull-caps*, and Indian tobacco.

*S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 2.

5. A thin stratum of compact limestone lying at the base of the Purbeck beds, and underlain by a shelly limestone locally known as *roach*, forming the uppermost division of the Portland series, as this portion of the Jurassic is developed in the so-called Isle of Portland, England. —6. In *entom.*, the upper part of the integument of the head, including the front and vertex. [Rare.]

**skulled** (skuld), *a.* [*skull* + *-ed*]. Having a skull; cranial; noting all vertebrates except the amphioxus, in translating the term *Cranialia* as contrasted with *Acrania*.

**skullert**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sculler*¹.

**skull-fish** (skul'fish), *n.* An old whale, or one more than two years of age.

**skulljoe**, *n.* A variant of *sculjo*.

**skull-less** (skul'les), *a.* [*skull* + *-less*]. Having no skull; acranial; specifically noting that primary division of the *Vertebrata* which is represented by the lancelet and known as *Acrania*. See cuts under *Branchiostoma*, *lancelet*, and *Pharyngobranchii*.

**skull-roof** (skul'rōf), *n.* The roof of the skull; the skullcap; the calvarium. *Mivart*.

**skull-shell** (skul'shel), *n.* A brachiopod of the family *Cranidia*.

**skulpin**, *n.* See *sculpin*.

**skumt**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *seum*.

**skunk** (skungk), *n.* [Formerly also *skunck*, *squnake* (William Wood, 1634) (in an early F. form *seangaresse*); of Algonkin origin, Abenaki *seganku*, Cree *seccark*, a skunk.] 1. A fetid animal of the American genus *Mephitis*, *M. mephitis*. In consequence of its abundance and general distribution, as well as certain peculiarities, the common

offensive suffocating odor, capable of being spirited several feet in fine spray, and of soon scenting the air for several hundred yards. The pungent effluvium is not less durable than that of musk, when the least quantity of the fluid has been spilled upon the person or clothes. It produces nausea to some persons, and has occasionally been used in minute doses as a remedy for asthma. Cases of a kind of hydrophobia from the bite of the skunk, with fatal result, have been reported, and appear to be authentic. For technical characters, see *Mephitis*.

The Skunk or Pole-Cat is very common. *R. Rogers*, Account of North America (London, 1765), p. 225.

By extension—2. Any species of one of the American genera *Mephitis*, *Spilogale*, and *Conopatus*, and some others of the family *Mustelidae*, as the African zorille, Asiatic teledu or stinkard, etc. See these words.—3. A base follow: a vulgar term of reproach.—4. [*skunk*, *v.*] A complete defeat, as in some game in which not a point is scored by the beaten party. [Vulgar, U. S.]

**skunk** (skungk), *v. t.* [In def. 1 in allusion to the precipitate retreat or "complete rout" caused by the presence of a skunk; in def. 2 appear in allusion to the sickening odor; < *skunk*, *n.*] 1. To beat (a player) in a game, as cards or billiards, completely, so that the loser fails to score. [Vulgar, U. S.]—2. To cause disease in or of; sicken; scale, or deprive of scales: said of fish in the live-well of a fishing-smack. [New Eng.]

**skunkbill** (skungk'bil), *n.* Same as *skunkhead*, 1.

**skunk-bird** (skungk'berd), *n.* Same as *skunk-blackbird*.

**skunk-blackbird** (skungk'blak'berd), *n.* The male bobolink in full plumage: from the resemblance of the black and white coloration to that of the skunk. See *bobolink*.

**skunk-cabbage** (skungk'kab'aj), *n.* See *cabbage*¹.

**skunkery** (skungk'er-i), *n.*; pl. *skunkeries* (-iz). [*skunk* + *-ery*]. A place where skunks are kept and reared for any purpose.

**skunk-farm** (skungk'farm), *n.* Same as *skunkery*.

**skunkhead** (skungk'hed), *n.* 1. The surf-scooter, a duck, *Ademia perspicillata*: referring to the black and white coloration, like that of a skunk. Also called *skunkbill* and *skunktop*. See cut under *Pelionetta*. [New Eng.]—2. The Labrador or pied duck. See cut under *pied*. Webster, 1890.

**skunkish** (skung'kish), *a.* [*skunk* + *-ish*]. Smelling like a skunk; stinking. [U. S.]

**skunk-porpoise** (skungk'pōr'pus), *n.* See *porpoise*, and cut under *Lagenorhynchus*.

**skunktop** (skungk'top), *n.* Same as *skunkhead*, 1.

**skunkweed** (skungk'wēd), *n.* Same as *skunk-cabbage*.

**skunner**, *v.* and *n.* See *scunner*.

**Skupshina** (skūpsht'i-ni), *n.* [Serv., assembly; *Narodna Skupshina*, National Assembly.] The national assembly of Serbia, consisting of one chamber and comprising 178 members, three fourths elected and one fourth nominated by the crown. There is also a larger elected body called the Great Skupshina, which deliberates on questions of extraordinary importance.

**skurft**, *n.* An obsolete form of *scurf*¹.

**skurring** (skur'ing), *n.* The smelt. [North. Eng.]

**skurry**, *n.* and *v.* See *scurry*.

**skut**, *n.* See *scut*².

**skutet**, *n.* See *scut*¹, *skuit*.

**skutterudite**, *n.* [*Skutterud* (see def.) + *-ite*]. An arsenide of cobalt found in tin-white to lead-gray isometric crystals, also massive with granular structure, at Skutterud in Norway. Also called by the Germans *tesseralites*.

**skuttle**. A spelling of *scuttle*², *scuttle*³.

**sky**¹ (skī), *n.*; pl. *skies* (skiz). [Early mod. E. also *skye*, *skie*; < ME. *sky*, *skye*, *skie* (pl. *skies*, *skyes*, *skewes*, *skewes*, *skewes*), < Icel. *skj* = Dan. *sky*, a cloud, = OS. *scin*, *seco*, region of clouds, sky; cf. Sw. Dan. *sky-himmel*, the sky (*himmel*, heaven: see *heaven*). Cf. AS. *scīa*, *sciwa* = OHG. *sciano* = Icel. *skuggi*, shade, shadow (see *skugg*); akin to AS. *scīr*, E. *shower*¹, AS. *\*scīm*, E. *seum*, etc., ult. < √ *skū*, cover. For the transfer of sense from 'cloud' to 'sky,' cf. *welkin*, < AS. *woelen*, the usual AS. word for 'cloud.']

That bright *skie* bi-fodren him fleg.  
*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), i. 3643.

He . . . leet n certain wynde to go,  
That blew so hideously and hie,  
That it ne leete not a *skye*  
In all the welken longe and brood.  
*Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1600.

2. The region of clouds, wind, and rain; that part of the earth's atmosphere in which meteorological phenomena take place: often used in the plural.

A thondir with a thicke Rayn thrublit in the *skettes*.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), i. 7619.

An hour after midnight the *skie* began to clear.  
*Sandys*, Travels, p. 158.

Heavily the low *sky* raining  
Over tower'd Camelot.  
*Tennyson*, Lady of Shalott, lv.

3. The apparent arch or vault of heaven, which in a clear day is of a blue color; the firmament: often used in the plural.

A clene conscience schal in that day  
More profite, & be more set by,  
Than al the muk & the money  
That euer was or schal be vnder the *sky*.  
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 179.

Betwixt the centred earth and azure *skies*.  
*Spenser*, Mulopotmos, l. 19.

4. The supernal heavens; celestial regions; heaven: often in the plural with the same sense.

He raised a mortal to the *skies*;  
She drew an angel down.  
*Dryden*, Alexander's Feast, l. 179.

5. The upper rows of pictures in a picture-gallery; also, the space near the ceiling. [Colloq.]  
—Open sky, sky with no intervening cover or shelter.—The hole in the sky. Same as *coal-sack*, 2.—To the *skies*, to the highest degree; very highly: as, to laud a thing to the *skies*.

Cowards extol true Courage to the *Skies*.  
*Congreve*, Of Pleasing.

**sky**¹ (skī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *skied*, ppr. *skying*. [*sky*¹, *n.*] To raise aloft or toward the sky; specifically, to hang near the ceiling in an exhibition of paintings. [Colloq.]

Fine, perhaps even finer than usual, are M. Fantin-Latour's groups of flowers, two of which have been senselessly *skied*.  
*The Academy*, No. 890, p. 307.

**sky**², *v.* A variant of *shy*².

**sky-blue** (skī'blū), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of a luminous blue suggesting the color of the sky, but really very unlike it from deficiency of chroma.

II. *n.* 1. A luminous but pale blue, supposed to resemble the color of the sky.—2. Skimmed milk; poor, thin, watery milk; milk adulterated with water: jocularly so called, in allusion to its color.

Oh! for that small, small beer anew,  
And (heaven's own type) that mild *sky-blue*  
That wash'd my sweet meals down.  
*Hood*, Retrospective Review.

**sky-born** (skī'bōrn), *a.* Born or produced in the sky; of heavenly birth. *Carlyle*, Sir Walter Scott.

**sky-clad** (skī'klad), *a.* [Tr. of Skt. *digambara*, 'having the four quarters for clothing.'] Clothed in space; naked. [Colloq.]

The statues of the Jinas in the Jain temples, some of which are of enormous size, are still always quite naked; but the Jains themselves have abandoned the practice, the Digambaras being *sky-clad* at meal time only, and the Svetambaras being always completely clothed.  
*Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 544.

**sky-color** (skī'kul'or), *n.* The color of the sky; a particular tint of blue; azure.

A very handsome girdle of a *sky* colour and green (in French called *pers et vert*).  
*Urguhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 31.

**sky-colored** (skī'kul'ord), *a.* Like the sky in color; blue; azure. *Addison*.

**sky-drain** (skī'drān), *n.* An open drain, or a drain filled with loose stones not covered with earth, round the walls of a building, to prevent dampness; an air-drain.

**sky-dyed** (skī'did), *a.* Colored like the sky.

There lies, *sky-dy'd*, a purple hue disclose.  
*W. Broome*, in Pope's *Odyssey*, xi. 727.

**Skye** (skī), *n.* [Short for *Skye terrier*.] A *Skye* terrier. See *terrier*.

**skyeey** (skī'i), *a.* [Also sometimes *skicy*; < *sky*¹ + *-ey*.] 1. Like the sky, especially as regards color: as, *skyeey* tones or tints.—2. Proceeding from or pertaining to the sky or the clouds; situated in the sky or upper air.

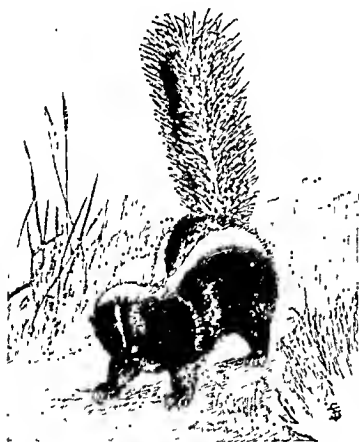
A breath thou art,  
Servile to all the *skyeey* influences,  
That dost this habitation, where thou keep'st,  
Hourly afflict.  
*Shak.*, M. for M., iii. i. 8.

Sublime on the towers of my *skyeey* bowers  
Lightning, my pilot, sits.  
*Shelley*, The Cloud.

The Hindoos draw  
Their holy Ganges from a *skyeey* fountain.  
*Wordsworth*, Excursion, iii.

**sky-flower** (skī'flou'or), *n.* A plant of the genus *Duranta* (which see).

**skyft**, *n.* A Middle English form of *shift*.



Common Skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*)

skunk early attracted attention. It is mentioned in 1636 by Sagard-Théodat by several terms based on its Indian names, as *seangaresse*, *ouineque*, etc., and in the same passage, in his "History of Canada," this author calls it in French "*enfant du diable*," a name long afterward quoted as specific. It is the *fishatla* of Kalin's "Travels," commonly translated *polecat*, a name, however, common to various other ill-scented *Mustelidae*. (See def. 2.) *Chinche*, *chinga*, and *moufette* (specifically *moufette d'Amérique*) are book-names which have not been Englished. The New Latin synonyms are numerous. The animal inhabits all of temperate North America, and continues abundant in the most thickly settled regions. It is about as large as a house-cat, but stouter-bodied, with shorter limbs, and very long bushy tail, habitually erected or turned over the back. The color is black or blackish, conspicuously but to no variable extent set off with pure white—generally as a frontal stripe, a large crown-spot, a pair of broad divergent bands along the sides of the back, and white hairs mixed with the black ones of the tail. Thofur is valuable, and when dressed is known as *Ataska sable*; the blackest pelts bring the best price. The flesh is edible, when prepared with sufficient care. The skunk is carnivorous, like other members of the same family, with which its habits in general agree; it is very prolific, bringing forth six or eight young in burrows. The fluid which furnishes the skunk's almost sole means of defense was long supposed and is still vulgarly believed to be urine. It is the peculiar secretion of a pair of perineal glands (first dissected by Jeffries Wyman in 1844), similar to those of other *Mustelidae*, but very highly developed, with strong muscular walls, capacious reservoir, and copious golden-yellow secretion, of most



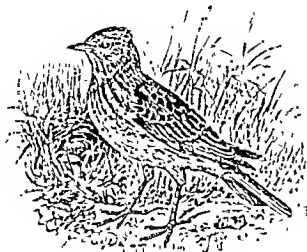
**sky-gazer** (skī'gā'zēr), *n.* 1. *Nout.*, a skysail.  
—2. A fish of the family *Uranoscopidae*. Sir J. Richardson. See *star-gazer*.

**sky-high** (skī'hī'), *a.* As high as the sky; very high.

Utgard with his sky-high gates . . . had gone to air.  
Carlyle.

The powder-magazine of St. John of Acre was blown up sky-high. Thackeray, Second Funeral of Napoleon, ii.  
**skyish** (skī'ish), *a.* [*< sky + -ish*]. Like the sky; also, approaching the sky. [Rare.]

The skyish head  
Of blue Olympus. Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 276.  
**skylark** (skī'lärk), *n.* The common lark of Europe, *Alauda arvensis*: so called because it mounts toward the sky and sings as it flies.



Skylark (*Alauda arvensis*).

Also called *sky-lavender*, *rising-lark*, *field-lark*, *short-heeled lark*, etc. The name extends to some other true larks, and also to a few of the pipits.—*Australian skylark*, a dictionary name of an Australian bird, *Cinclophampus cantillans* (or *cruralis*), which may have a habit of rising on wing to sing. Its systematic position is disputed, but it is neither a lark nor a pipit. It is about 9 inches long, and of varied brownish and whitish coloration. It is found in South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, and north to Rockingham Bay on the east coast.—*Missouri skylark*, *Anthus or Neocorys spraguei*, Sprague's pipit, which abounds on some of the western prairies, especially in the Dakotas and Montana, and has a habit of singing as it soars aloft, like the true skylark of Europe: originally named by Audubon *Sprague's Missouri lark* (*Alauda spraguei*), as discovered by Mr. Isaac Sprague, near Fort Union, on the upper Missouri river, June 10th, 1813. It is a pipit, not a true lark.

**skylark** (skī'lärk), *v. i.* [*< skylark, n.*; with an allusion to lark<sup>2</sup>]. To engage in boisterous fun or frolic. [Colloq.]

I had become from habit so extremely active, and so fond of displaying my newly acquired gymnastics, called by the sailors *sky-larking*, that my speedy exit was often prognosticated. Marryat, Frank Mildmay, iv.

**skylet**, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *skill*.

**skyless** (skī'les), *a.* [*< sky + -less*]. Without sky; cloudy; dark; thick.

A soulless, skyless, cantarinal day. Kingsley, Yeast, i.

**skylight** (skī'līt), *n.* A window placed in the roof of a house, or in a ceiling; a frame set with glass, whether horizontal or in one or more inclined planes, and placed in a roof or ceiling, or in some cases, as in photographers' studios, forming a considerable part of the roof, for the purpose of lighting passages or rooms below, or for affording special facilities for lighting, as for artists' or photographers' needs.

**sky-line** (skī'līn), *n.* The horizon: the place where the sky and the earth or an object on the earth seem to meet.

**skyme** (skīm), *n.* The glance of reflected light. Jamieson. [Scotch.]

An' the skyme o' her een was the dewy sheen  
O' the bouny crystal-well.

Lady Mary o' Craignethan.

**skyn**, *n.* Same as *sakeen*.

**sky-parlor** (skī'pär'lor), *n.* A room next the sky, or at the top of a building; hence, an attic. [Humorous.]

Now, ladies, up in the sky-parlour; only once a year, if you please. Dickens, Sketches, Scenes, xv., motto.

**skypett**, *n.* Same as *skippet*<sup>2</sup>.

**skypheos** (skī'fos), *n.* Same as *scyphus*, 1.

**sky-pipit** (skī'pip'it), *n.* An American pipit; *Anthus (Neocorys) spraguei*; the Missouri skylark (which see, under *skylark*).

**sky-planted** (skī'plan'ted), *a.* Placed or planted in the sky. [Rare.]

How dare you ghosts  
Accuse the thunderer, whose bolt, you know,  
Sky-planted, batters all rebellious coasts?

Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4. 96.

**skyr** (skēr), *n.* [Icel. *skyr*, curdled milk, curds, = Dan. *skjör*, curdled milk, bonnyelabber.] Curds; bonnyelabber.

Of curdled skyr and black bread  
Be daily dole decreed.  
Whittier, The Dole of Jarl Thorkell.

**skyrin** (skī'rin), *a.* [Prop. *skyrin*, ppr. of *\*skire*, var. of *sheer*, *v.*] Shining; gorgeous; flaunting; showy; gaudy. [Scotch.]

But had you seen the philabegs,  
An' skyrin tartan trews, man.  
Burns, Battle of Sheriff-Muir.

**sky-rocket** (skī'rok'et), *n.* A rocket that ascends high and burns as it flies: a species of firework.—*Singing sky-rocket*, an occasional name of the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*, from its habit of rising straight up in the air as it sings.

**sky-rocket** (skī'rok'et), *v. i.* To move like a sky-rocket; rise suddenly, explode, and disappear: literally or figuratively. [Colloq.]

**skysail** (skī'säl), *n.* A light sail in a square-rigged vessel, next above the royal. It is sometimes called a *sky-scraper* when it is triangular, also a *sky-gazer*. See *cut under ship*.

**skyscape** (skī'sküp), *n.* [*< sky + -scape* as in *landscape*. Cf. *seascape*.] A view of the sky; a part of the sky within the range of vision, or a picture or representation of such a part. [Rare.]

We look upon the reverse side of the *skyscape*.  
R. A. Proctor, Other Worlds than Ours, p. 130.

**sky-scraper** (skī'skrä'pär), *n.* 1. An imaginary sail, set along with moon-sails, sky-gazers, and the like, jokingly assumed to be carried in the days when sail-power was the sole reliance at sea, and United States ships had the reputation of being the fastest afloat.—2. A triangular skysail.—3. A ball or missile sent high up in the air; anything, as a high building, which reaches or extends far into the sky. [Colloq.]

**sky-set** (skī'set), *n.* Sunset.  
The fifth court will ride; . . .  
O they begin at sky-set in  
Ride a' the evenin' tide.  
Tam-a-Lane (Child's Ballads, I. 262).

**skytte**, *v.* and *n.* See *skite*.

**skyt-gatet** (skī'gät), *n.* A sally-port (?). Cotton, tr. of Montaigne's Essays, xiv. (Davies.)

**sky-tinctured** (skī'ting'k'ürd), *a.* Of the color of the sky.

Shadow'd from either heel with feather'd mall,  
Sky-tinctured grail. Milton, P. L., v. 235.

**skyward**, **skywards** (skī'wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [*< sky + -ward, -wards*]. Toward the sky.

Watching the twilight smoke of cot or grange,  
Skyward ascending from a woody dell.  
Wordsworth, Sonnets, II. 9.

**S. L.** An abbreviation of *south latitude*.

**slab**<sup>1</sup> (slab), *n.* [*< ME. slab, slabb, slabbe*; perhaps an altered form of *\*slap*, related to *E. dial. slappel*, a piece, portion, and prob. *slape*, slippery, *< Norw. släip*, slippery, *> släip*, a smooth piece of timber for dragging anything over, esp. a piece of timber used for the foundation of a road: see *slape*, *slip*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A thick piece of timber; especially, the outer cut of a tree or log when sawed up into planks or boards.

Save *slap* of thy timber for stable and styce.

Tusser, September's Husbandry, st. 35.

The proprietor had erected a *slab* hut, barkroofed, lying at an angle of say 35° to the street.

H. Kingsley, Illusions and Burlesques, xlviii.

In rear of the kitchen was a shed, a rough frame of *slabs* and poles. S. Judd, Margaret, i. 3.

2. A thick plate of stone, slate, metal, etc.

A *slab* of iron.

Pop. Treatises on Science (ed. Wright), p. 133.

3. In general, a piece of anything solid and compact, heavy, and thin in proportion to its length and breadth, but thick enough not to be pliable, especially when of considerable size.

We should know hardly anything of the architecture of Assyria but for the existence of the wainscot *slabs* of their palaces. J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 203.

Specifically—4. A flat stone, or plate of iron or glass, on which printing-ink is sometimes distributed for use on a hand-press.—5. A thick web or hat of fiber. *E. II. Knight*.—*Bending-slab*, a large slab of iron having numerous holes arranged in regular order, used for the purpose of bending frame and reverse angle-irons to a required shape. Pins are driven into the holes to secure the heated frames in position until they set.—*Slab* of bone, a layer of whalebone or baleen.—*Slabs* of tin, the lesser masses of the metal run into molds of stone.

**slab**<sup>1</sup> (slab), *v. t.*; prot. and pp. *slabbed*, ppr. *slabbing*. [*< slab*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] To cut slabs or outside pieces from, as from a log, in order to square it for use, or that it may be sawn into boards with square edges.

**slab**<sup>2</sup> (slab), *n.* [Also *slob* (and *slub*), *q. v.*; *< Ir. slab, slab* = Gael. *slab*, mire, mud. Cf. Icel.

*slapjo*, slime, *slöp*, slimy offal of fish: see *slop*<sup>1</sup>.] Moist earth; slime; puddle; mud. E. Phillips, 1706.

**slab**<sup>2</sup> (slab), *a.* [*< slab*<sup>2</sup>, *n.* Cf. *slabby*.] Thick; viscous; pasty.

Make the gruel thick and *slab*.  
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 32.

The worms, too, like the rain, for they can creep easily over the *slab* ground, opening and shutting up their bodies like telescopes. P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 77.

**slab**<sup>3</sup> (slab), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The wry-neck, *Lynx torquilla*. [North. Eng.]

**slabber**<sup>1</sup> (slab'ër), *v.* [Also *slobber* (and *slubber*), *q. v.*; *< ME. slaberen*, *< MD. slobberen* = L.G. *slabbern*, *> G. schlöbbern*, lap, sup, slaver, slubber, = Icel. *slöfra*, slaver; freq. of MD. *slabben*, slaver, slubber, D. *slabben* = MLG. *slabben*, lap as a dog in drinking, sup, lick, *> G. schlappen*, slaver, slubber (cf. *schlabbe*, an animal's mouth); cf. *slaver*<sup>1</sup> (*< Icel.*), a doublet of *slabber*.] 1. *intrans.* To let saliva or other liquid fall from the mouth carelessly; drivel; slaver.

You think you're in the Country, where great lubberly Brothers *slabber* and kiss one another when they meet. Congreve, Way of the World, III. 15.

II. *trans.* 1. To eat hastily or in a slovenly manner, as liquid food.

To *slabber* pottage. Baret.

2. To wet and befoul by liquids falling carelessly from the mouth; slaver; slobber.

He *slabbereth* me all over, from cheek to cheek, with his great tongue. Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull.

3. To covor, as with a liquid spilled; soil; befoul.

Her milk-pan and cream-pot so *slabber'd* and soot  
That butter is wanting, and cheese is half lost.  
Tusser, April's Husbandry, st. 20.

**slabber**<sup>1</sup> (slab'ër), *n.* [Also *slobber*, *q. v.*; *< slobber*<sup>1</sup>, *v.* Cf. *slaver*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] Moisture falling from the mouth; slaver.

**slabber**<sup>2</sup> (slab'ër), *n.* [*< slab*<sup>1</sup> + *-er*]. 1. One who or that which slabs; specifically, a saw for removing the slabs or outside parts of a log.—2. In *metal-working*, a machine for dressing the sides of nuts or the heads of bolts.

**slabberdegullion**<sup>1</sup> (slab'ër-dē-gul'yōn), *n.* Same as *slubberdegullion*.

Slapsameo fellows, *slabberdegullion* druggels, lubbardly louts. Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, l. 25. (Davies.)

**slabberer** (slab'ër-ër), *n.* [Also *slobberer*, *q. v.*; *< slabber*<sup>1</sup> + *-er*.] One who slabbers; a driver.

**slabbery** (slab'ër-i), *a.* [Also *slobbery*, *q. v.*; *< slabber*<sup>1</sup> + *-y*.] Covered with slabber; wet; sloppy.

Our frost is broken since yesterday; and it is very *slabbery*. Swift, Journal to Stella, xxxviii.

**slabbiness** (slab'i-nes), *n.* [*< slabby* + *-ness*.] Slabby character or condition; muddiness; sloppiness.

The playnes and fyeldes are therby overflownen with marishes, and all forneys incumbered with continual waters and myre *slabbiness* mytyl by the benefite of the new wypter the ryuers and marishes bee frozen.

R. Eden, tr. of Paolo Giovo (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 310]).

The way also here was very wearisome through dirt and *slabbiness*. Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 334.

**slabbing-gang** (slab'ing-gang), *n.* In a saw-mill, a gang of saws in a gate by which a central balk of required width is cut from a log, while the slabs at the sides are simultaneously ripped into boards of desired thickness. E. H. Knight.

**slabbing-machine** (slab'ing-mā-shōn'), *n.* In *metal-work*, a form of milling-machine for milling the flat parts of connecting-rods and similar work.

**slabbing-saw** (slab'ing-sā), *n.* A saw designed especially for slabbing logs. In some mills such saws are used in gangs. See *slabbing-gang*.

**slab-board** (slab'bōrd), *n.* A board cut from the side of a log so that it has bark and sapwood upon one side; a slab.

**slabby** (slab'i), *a.* [*< slab*<sup>2</sup>, *a.*, + *-y*. Cf. Gael. *slabach*, miry, *< slab*, mire, mud.] 1. Thick; viscous.

In the cure of an ulcer with a moist intemperies, *slabby* mud and greasy medicaments are to be forborne, and drying to be used. Hiceman, Surgery.

2. Wet; muddy; slimy; sloppy.

Bad *slabby* weather to-day.

Swift, Journal to Stella, xxxiv.

**slab-grinder** (slab'grīn'dër), *n.* A machine for grinding to sawdust the refuse wood from a saw-mill.



**slab-line** (elab'lin), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope rove through a block on a lower yard and used to trice up the foot of a course, either to assist in furling or to lift the foot of the sail so that the helmsman can see under it.

Nor must it be taken offensively that, when Kings are halting up their top-gallants, Subjects lay hold on their *slab-lines*. *N. Ward*, Simple Cocker, p. 50.

**slab-sided** (slab'si'ded), *a.* Having flat sides like slabs; hence, tall and lank. Also *slap-sided*. [*Collog.*]

One of those long-legged, *slab-sided*, lean, sunburned, cabbage-tree hatted lads.

*II. Kingsley*, Geoffrey Hamlyn, p. 353.  
You didn't chance to run aginst my son,  
A long *slab-sided* youngster with a gun?

*Lowell*, Fitz Adam's Story.

**slabstone** (slab'stōn), *n.* Rock which splits readily into slabs or flags; flagstone. Some authorities restrict the name *flagstone* to rock which splits along its planes of stratification, and call that *slabstone* of which the separation into serviceable flat tables, flags, or slabs is due to the development of a system of joint- or cleavage-planes.

**slack**, *a.* A Middle English form of *slack*.  
**slack**<sup>1</sup> (slak), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *slak*; < ME. *slac*, *selak*, < AS. *slæc*, *slæc*, *slæc*, *slow*, = OS. *slak* = D. *slak*, *slæk* = LG. *slæk* = OHG. MHG. *slach*, G. dial. *schlack*, *slack*, = Icel. *slakr* = Sw. Dan. *slak*, *slack*, loose; perhaps akin to Skt. *√ sarj*, let flow. Some assume a connection with L. *languere*, languish, *laxus*, loose (*√ lag*, for orig. *\*slag*?); see *languish*, *lax*.  
Hence *slack*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, *slak*<sup>1</sup>, *slacken*<sup>1</sup>, etc. Cf. *slack*<sup>2</sup>, *slap*<sup>1</sup>. The W. *yslae*, distinct, loose, *slak*, is prob. < E. Tho words *slack* and *slake* in their various local or dialectal meanings are more or less confused with one another.] I. *a.* 1. Slow in movement; tardy.

With *slake* paas. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 2043.  
For the *slak* payments of wages that is alwaies here, he wol not in no wise serve any longer.  
*Sir J. Sile to Henry VIII*, (Ellis's Hist. Letters, 3d ser., l. 192).  
2. Slow in flow; sluggish or at rest: as, *slack* water: specifically noting the tide, or the time when the tide is at rest—that is, between the flux and reflux.  
Diligently note the time of the highest and lowest water in every place, and the *slake* or still water of full sea. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 430.  
3. Slow in action; lacking in promptness or diligence; negligent; remiss.  
My servants are so *slack*, his Majesty might have been here before we were prepared. *Heywood*, I Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 58).  
The Lord is not *slack* concerning his promise, as some men count slackness. 2 Pet. iii. 9.  
I use divers pretences to borrow, but I am very *slack* to repay. *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 261.  
4. Not tight; not tense or taut; relaxed; loose: as, a *slack* rope; *slack* rigging; a *slack* rein; figuratively, languid; limp; feeble; weak.  
Those well-winged weapons, mourning as they flew,  
Slipped from the bowstring impotent and *slack*,  
As to the archers they would fain turn back.  
*Drayton*, Barons' Wars, ll. 36.  
From his *slack* hand the garland wreathed for Evo  
Down dropp'd, and all the faded roses shed.  
*Milton*, P. L., ix. 892.  
5. Not compacted or firm; loose.  
*Slak* sonde lymous & lene, unsweete & depe.  
*Palladius*, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 173.  
6. Lacking in briskness or activity; dull: said especially of business.  
The messenger fortunately found Mr. Solomon Pell in court, regaling himself, business being rather *slack*, with the cold collation of an Abernethy bluewit and a saveloy.  
*Dickens*, Pickwick, iv.

A *slack* hand. See *hand*.—*Slack* barrel. See *barrel*.—*Slack* in stays (*naut.*), slow in going about, as a ship.—*Slack* twist. See *twist*.—*Slack* water. (a) Ebb-tide; the time when the tide is out. (b) In *hydraul. engin.*, a pool or pond behind a dam serving for needs of navigation. Such ponds are used with a series of dams and locks, to render small streams navigable.—*Slack*-water haul. See *fishing-pace*, 2 = *Syn*. 3. Careless, dilatory, tardy, inactive.

**II. n.** 1. The part of a rope or the like that hangs loose, having no stress upon it; also, looseness, as of the parts of a machine.

I could indulge him with some *slack* by unreeving a fathom of line. *R. D. Blackmore*, Maid of Sker, iii.

A spring washer incloses one of the door knob shanks, to take up any *slack* there may be in the parts, and insure a perfect fit on the door. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 107.

2. A remission; an interval of rest, inactivity, or dullness, as in trade or work; a slack period.

Though there's a *slack*, we haven't done with sharp work yet, I can see. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. xxi.

When there is a *slack*, the merchants are all anxious to get their vessels delivered as fast as they can.

*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, III. 237.

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3. A slack-water haul of the net: as, two or three *slacks* are taken daily.—4. A long pool in a streamy river. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

**slack**<sup>1</sup> (slak), *adv.* [*< slack*<sup>1</sup>, *a.*] In a slack manner; slowly; partially; insufficiently: as, *slack* dried hops; bread *slack* baked.

**slack**<sup>1</sup> (slak), *v.* [*< slack*<sup>1</sup>, *a.*] The older form of the verb is *slake*: see *slake*<sup>1</sup>. I. *intrans.*

1. To become slack or slow; slacken; become slower: as, a current of water *slacks*.—2. To become less tense, firm, or rigid; decrease in tension.

If He the bridle should let *slack*,  
Then every thing would run to wrack.  
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 91.

3. To abate; become less violent.

The storme began to *slack*, otherwise we had bene in ill case.  
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 453.

4. To become languid; languish; fail; flag.

But afterwards when charity waxed colde, all their studie and tmuille in religion *slack*, and then came the destruction of the inhabitants. *Stow*, Annals, p. 133.

**II. trans.** 1. To make slack or slow; retard.

—2. To make slack or less tense; loosen; relax: as, to *slack* a rope or a bandage.

*Slack* the bolins there! *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 1. 43.

*Slack* this bended brow,  
And shoot less scorn. *E. Jonson*, Catiline, ii. 1.

Whinn he came to the green grass growin',  
He *slack*d his shoon and ran.  
*Lady Mairry* (Child's Ballads, II. 84).

3. To relax; let go the hold of; lose or let slip.

Which Warner perceiving, and not willing to *slack* so good an opportunity, takes advantage of the wind.  
*Eng. Stratagem* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 610).

4. To make less intense, violent, severe, rapid, etc.; abate; moderate; diminish; hence, to mitigate; relieve.

As he [Aescanins] was tossed with contrary stormes and ceased to persuade me, even soo *slack*ed my feruentnes to enquire any further, vntyl the yeare of Christe. 1500.

*Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 103].

I am nothing slow to *slack* his haste.  
*Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 1. 8.

If there be euro or charm  
To respite, or decieve, or *slack* thoe pain  
Of this ill mansion. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 461.

5. To be remiss in or neglectful of; neglect.

What a remorse of conscience shall ye have, when ye remember how ye have *slack*ed your duty!  
*Latimer*, Sermons, p. 231.

When thou shalt vow n vow unto the Lord thy God,  
thou shalt not *slack* to pay it. *Deut.* xiii. 21.

6. To make remiss or neglectful.

Not to *slack* you towards those friends which are religious in other clothes than we. *Donne*, Letters, xxx.

7. To slake (lime). See *slake*<sup>1</sup>, v. t., 3.—8. To cool in water. [Prov. Eng.]—To *slack* away, to ease off freely, as a rope.—To *slack* off, to ease off; to relieve the tension of, as a rope.—To *slack* out. Same as to *slack* away.—To *slack* over the wheel, to ease the helm.—To *slack* up. (a) Same as to *slack* off. (b) To retard the speed of, as a railway-train.

**slack**<sup>2</sup> (slak), *n.* [Prob. < G. *schlacke*, dross, slack, sediment: see *slap*<sup>1</sup>.] *Slack*<sup>2</sup> is true ult. related with *slak*<sup>1</sup>. The finer screenings of coal; coal-dirt; especially, the dirt of bituminous coal. Slack is not considered a marketable material, but may be and is more or less used for making prepared or artificial fuel. Compare *small coal*, under *small*.

**slack**<sup>3</sup> (slak), *n.* [ME. *slak*; < Icel. *slakki*, a slope on a mountain's edge. Cf. *slap*<sup>2</sup>, *slake*<sup>2</sup>, *slak*<sup>1</sup>, 4, *slap*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. A sloping hillside.

They took the gallows from the *slack*,  
They set it in the glen.  
*Robin Hood* rescuing the Widows three Sons (Child's Ballads, V. 207).

2. An opening between hills; a hollow where no water runs. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—

3. A common. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A morass. [Scotch.]

**slack-backed** (slak'bakt), *a.* Out of condition in some way, as a whale.

It is well known frequently to happen, especially in what are called *slack-backed* fish, that the spasmodic convulsion and contraction which attend the stroke of the harpoon is instantly followed by a violent heaving and distention of the part, by which the wound is presented twice as wide as the barbs of the instrument which made it, and [it] is, therefore, often cast back out of it.

*Manby*, Voyage to Greenland, p. 130.

**slack-bake** (slak'bāk), *v. t.* To bake imperfectly; half-bake.

He would not allude to men once in office, but now happily out of it, who had . . . diluted the beer, *slack-baked* the bread, boned the meat, heightened the work, and lowered the soup.

*Dickens*, Sketches, iv.

**slacken** (slak'n), *v.* [*< ME. \*slaknen*, *slaknen* (= Icel. *slakna*); < *slak*<sup>1</sup> + *-en*.] I. *intrans.*

To become less tense, firm, or

rigid: as, a wet cord *slackens* in dry weather. (b) To become less violent, rapid, or intense; abate; moderate.

These raging fires  
Will *slacken*, if his breath stir not their flames.  
*Milton*, P. L., ii. 213.

(c) To become less active; fall off: as, trade *slackened*; the demand *slackens*; prices *slacken*. (d) To become remiss or neglectful, as of duty.

**II. trans.** To make slack or slacker. (a) To lessen or relieve the tension of; loosen; relax: as, to *slacken* a bandage, or an article of clothing.

Time gently aided to assuage my Pain;  
And Wisdom took once more the *slacken'd* Reign.  
*Prior*, Solomon, II.

His bow-string *slacken'd*, languid Love,  
Leaning his cheek upon his hand,  
Droops both his wings. *Tennyson*, Eleonore.

(b) To abate; moderate; lessen; diminish the intensity, severity, rate, etc., of; hence, to mitigate; assuage; relieve: as, to *slacken* one's pace; to *slacken* cares.

Shall any man think to have such a Sabbath, such a rest, in that election, as shall *slacken* our endeavour to make sure our salvation, and not work as God works, to his ends in us? *Donne*, Sermons, xxii.

(c) To be or become remiss in or neglectful of; remit; relax: as, to *slacken* labor or exertion.

**slack-handed** (slak'han'ded), *a.* Remiss; neglectful; slack. [Rare.]

Heroic rascality which is ever on the prowl, and which finds well-stocked preserves under the *slack-handed* protection of the local committee.

*Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 370.

**slack-jaw** (elak'jā), *n.* Impertinent language. [Slang.]

"I ain't nuvver whooped that a-way yit, mister," said Sprouse, with a twinkle in his eye; "but I mought do it fur you, bein' as how ye got so much *slack-jaw*."

*The Century*, XXXVII. 407.

**slakly** (slak'li), *adv.* [*< ME. slakly*; < *slak*<sup>1</sup> + *-ly*.] In a slack manner. (a) Slowly; in a leisurely way.

We sayled forth *slakly* and casely ayenst the wynde, and so the same daye ayenst nyght we come nyghe ye yle of Piscopia.

*Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 58.

(b) Loosely; not tightly.

Her hair, . . . *slakly* braided in loose negligence.

*Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 35.

(c) Negligently; remissly; carelessly.

That a king's children should be so convey'd,  
So *slakly* guarded! *Shak.*, Cymbeline, l. 1. 64.

(d) Without briskness or activity.

Times are dull and labor *slakly* employed.

*The American*, IX. 148.

**slackness** (slak'nes), *n.* [*< ME. slaknesse*, *slaknesse*, < AS. *slæcnes*, *slæcnes*, slackness, < *slæc*, *slæc*, slack: see *slak*<sup>1</sup>.] The character or state of being slack, in any sense.

Matters of such weight and consequence are to be speeded with maturity: for in a business of moment a man feareth not the blame of convent slackness.

*The Translators to the Reader of Bible* (A. V.), p. cxvi.

**slack-salted** (slak'sāl'ted), *a.* Cured with a small or deficient quantity of salt, as fish.

**slack-sized** (slak'sizd), *a.* See *sized*<sup>2</sup>.

**slad** (slad), *n.* [A var. of *slad*<sup>1</sup>.] A hollow in a hillside. See the quotation.

The general aspect presented by clay-bearing ground is that which is locally known in Cornwall as "*slad*," being a hollow depression in the side of a hill, which catches water as it drains from it, the water percolating through the soil assisting the decomposition of the granite beneath.

*The Engineer*, LXVII. 171.

**slade**<sup>1</sup> (slād), *n.* [*< ME. slade*, *slæd*, < AS. *slæd*, a valley, < Ir. *slad*, a glen, valley.] 1. A little dell or valley; a vale.

By-zonde the broke by slente other *slade*.  
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), l. 141.

Satyr, that in *slades* and gloomy dimbles dwell,  
Run whooting to the hills.

*Drayton*, Polyolbion, II. 190.

2. An open space or strip of greensward in a wood or between two woods; a glade.

In the green wood *slade*  
To meet with Little John's arrowe.  
*Robin Hood* (Percy's Reliques), l. 79.

3. A harbor; a basin.

We weyed and went out at Goldmore gate, and from thence in nt Balsey *slade*, and so into Orwel wanda, where we came to an anker.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 310.

**slade**<sup>2</sup>. An obsolete preterit of *slide*.

**slade**<sup>3</sup> (slād), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *slone*.] 1. A long narrow spade with a part of one side turned up at right angles, used for cutting pents; a pent-spade. [Ireland.]

The pent is cut from the bog, in brick-shaped blocks, by means of a peculiar spade known as a *slade*, and, after being dried in stacks, is used as fuel.

*Huxley*, Physiography, p. 234.

2. The sole of a plow. *E. H. Knight*.

**slae** (slā), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *sloe*.

To the grene-wood I maun gae,  
To put the red rose and the *slae*.  
*Cospatrick* (Child's Ballads, I. 156).



**slaert**, *n.* A Middle English form of *slayer*.  
**slag**<sup>1</sup> (slag), *n.* [*< Sw. slagg*, dross, of metal, slag, = *G. schlaacke*, dross, slack, sediments (*schlackenstein*, stone coming from scoria, slag), = *L.G. slakke*, scoria; cf. *Icel. slagga*, flow over, be spilt, *slag*, wet, water penetrating walls, *slagi*, wet, dampness; akin to *slack*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *slack*<sup>2</sup> and *slacken*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. The earthy matter separated, in a more or less completely fused and vitrified condition, during the reduction of a metal from its ore. Slags are the result of the combination with one another, and with the fluxes added, of the silicious and other mineral substances contained in the ore, and they vary greatly in character according to the nature of the ores and fluxes used. Blast-furnace slags are essentially silicates of lime and alumina the alumina having usually been present in the ore, and the lime added (in the form of carbonate of lime) as a flux, or as a means of obtaining a slag sufficiently fluid to allow of the easy and complete separation from it of the reduced metal. The slag of iron-furnaces is frequently called *cinder*.  
 Is burnt-out passion's slag and soot  
 Fit soil to strew its dainty seeds on?  
*Lowell, Arcadia Rediviva.*

## 2. The scoria of a volcano.

The more cellular kind [of lava] is called scoriaceous lava; or, if very openly cellular, volcanic scoria or slag.  
*Dana, Manual of Geology (3d ed.), p. 727.*

Foreground black with stones and slags.  
*Tennyson, Palace of Art.*

**slag**<sup>1</sup> (slag), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *slagged*, ppr. *slugging*. [*< slag*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] To form a slag, or to cohere when heated so as to become a slag-like mass.

**slag**<sup>2</sup> (slag), *n.* [A var. of *slack*<sup>3</sup>.] A hollow or depression of land. *Earl.*

**slag-brick** (slag'brīk), *n.* Brick made from slag.  
**slag-car** (slag'kār), *n.* A two-wheeled iron car used to carry slag from a furnace to a dumping-place.

**slag-furnace** (slag'fēr'nūs), *n.* A furnace for the extraction of lead from slags, and from ores which contain but very little lead.

**slaggy** (slag'gī), *a.* [*< slag*<sup>1</sup> + *-y*.] Pertaining to or resembling slag: as, a hard *slaggy* mass; *slaggy* lavas.

**slag-hearth** (slag'hīrt), *n.* A rectangular furnace built of fire-brick and cast-iron, and blown by one twyer: it is sometimes used in treating the rich slags produced in various lead-smelting operations. The Spanish slag-hearth, used to some extent in England, is circular, and has three twyers.

**slaght-boom**, *n.* [Prop. \**slaghboom* or \**slachboom*, repr. *M.D. slachboom*, *D. slagboom*, a bar, *< slach*, *slagh*, *D. slag*, a blow (*< slaan*, strike, = *E. slay*), + *boom*, beam: see *beam*, *boom*<sup>2</sup>.] A bar or barrier.

Each end of the high street leading through the Towne was secured against horse with strong *slaght-booms* which our men call Turn-pikes.

*Relation of Action before Cyrencester (1642), p. 4. (Davies.)*

**slag-shingle** (slag'shīng'gl), *n.* Coarsely broken slag, used as ballast for making roads.

**slag-wool** (slag'wūl), *n.* Same as *silicate cotton* (which see, under *cotton*<sup>1</sup>). It is occasionally used as a non-conducting material, as in protecting steam-pipes.

**slait**, *v.* An obsolete form of *slay*<sup>1</sup>.

**slaight**, *n.* Same as *slait*.

**slain** (slān). Past participle of *slay*<sup>1</sup>.—Letters of slains, in *Old Scots law*, letters inscribed by the relatives of a person slain, declaring that they had received an assythem or recompense, and containing an application to the crown for a pardon to the murderer.

**slaister** (slās'tēr), *n.* [Prob. ult. (with interchange of *sk* and *st*) *< Sw. slaska*, dash with water (*slask*, wet), = *Dan. slaske*, dabble, paddle: see *slashy*, and cf. *slush*, *slush*.] 1. Dirty, slovenly, or slobbery work; a mess.

"Are you at the painting trade yet?" said Meg; "an unco *slaister* ye used to make with it lang syne."  
*Scott, St. Rounan's Well, II.*

## 2. A slobbery mass or mess.

The wine! . . . If ever we were to get good o't, it was by taking it naked, and no wi' your sugar and your *slaisters*—I wish, for ane, I had ne'er kend the sour smack o't.  
*Scott, St. Rounan's Well, xxxli.*

**slaister** (slās'tēr), *v.* [*< slaister*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To bedaub.

II. *intrans.* 1. To slabber; eat slabberingly or in a slovenly manner.

Hae, there's a soup parritch for ye; it will set ye better to be *slaistering* at them.  
*Scott, Antiquary, x.*

2. To move or work in a slovenly, dirty, or pudding manner: as, *slaistering* through a muddy road. [Scotch in all uses.]

**slaistery** (slās'tēr-i), *a.* and *n.* [Also *slaistry*; *< slaister* + *-y*.] I. *a.* Slabbering; sloppy; disagreeable: as, *slaistery* work; *slaistery* weather.

II. *n.* 1. Dirty or slabbery work.—2. The mixed refuse of a kitchen. [Scotch in all uses.] **slait** (slāt), *n.* [Formerly also *slaight*; origin obscure.] 1. An accustomed run for sheep. *Aubrey*. Hence—2. A place to which a person is accustomed. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**slake**<sup>1</sup> (slāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slaked*, ppr. *slaking*. [(a) *Slake*, intr., ME. *slaken*, *slcken*, *slakien*, *< AS. sleacian*, become slack or romiss (in comp. *asleacian*); (b) E. dial. *slatch*, tr., *< ME. slekken*, *< AS. sleccan* = OS. *slekkian*, quench, extinguish (cf. *Icel. slökva*, pp. *slokinn*, *slake*, Sw. *släcka*, Dan. *slukke*, quench, allay, *slake*); *< slæc*, *slæc*, *slack*: see *slack*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *slack*<sup>1</sup>; *v.*, a doublet of *slack*<sup>1</sup>.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To become slack; loosen; slacken; fall off.

When the body's strongest sinews *slake*,  
 Then is the soul most active, quick, and gay.  
*Sir J. Davies, Immortal of Soul, III.*

2†. To be lax, romiss, or negligent.

Ht were to long, lest that I sholde *slake*  
 Of thing that bereth more effect and charge.  
*Chaucer, Good Women, I. 619.*

3†. To become less strong, active, energetic, sevor, intonse, or the like; abate; decrease; fail; cease.

This sigte and heeryng bigynneth to *slake*,  
 Thee needith litlett and good counsaile.  
*Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.*

When it dreew too the derk & the daie *slaked*,  
 The burd lusked too bedde.  
*Alisunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), I. 714.*

As then his sorrow somewhat 'gan to *slake*,  
 From his full bosom thus he them bespake.  
*Drayton, Barons' Wars, v. 14.*

4†. To desist; give over: fall short.

They wol not of that first purpos *slake*.  
*Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, I. 705.*

But geue me grace fro synne to flee,  
 And hym to lone let me neuere *slake*.  
*Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.*

5. To become disintegrated and loosened by the action of water; become chemically combined with water: as, the lime *slakes*.

II. *trans.* 1. To make slack or slow; slow; slacken.

At length he saw the hindmost overtake  
 One of those two, and force him turne his face;  
 However loth he wero his way to *slake*,  
 Yet moute he nigate now nblide, and miswero make.  
*Spenser, F. Q., V. viii. 5.*

2. To make slack or loose; render less tense, firm, or compact; slacken. Specifically—3. To loosen or disintegrate; reduce to powder by the action of water: as, to *slake* lime. Also *slack*.—4†. To let loose; release.

At pasch of Jewes the custome was  
 Ane of prison to *slake*,  
 Withouthen dome to latt him pas  
 For that hech fest sake.  
*M.S. Harl. 4100, II. 209 (Cath. Ang., p. 342).*

5. To make slack or inactive; hence, to quench or extinguish, as fire, appease or assuage, as hunger or thirst, or mollify, as hatred: as, to *slake* one's hunger or thirst; to *slake* wrath.

To *slake* his hunger and encombe his teeth.  
*Chaucer, Good Women, I. 2006.*

It could not *slake* mine ire nor ease my heart.  
*Shak., 3 Hen. VI., I. 3. 29.*

A wooden bottle of water to *slake* the thirst in this hot climate.  
*Poece, Description of the East, I. 131.*

**Air-slaked lime**, lime which has been converted into a mixture of hydrate and carbonate by exposure to moist air.—**Slaked lime**, or hydrate of lime, quicklime reduced to a state of powder by the action of water upon it. In the process the lime combines chemically with about one third of its weight of water, producing a great evolution of heat.

**slake**<sup>2</sup> (slāk), *n.* [*< ME. slake*, appar. a var. of *slak*, \**slakke*, *< Icel. slakki*, a slope on a mountain's edge: see *slack*<sup>3</sup>.] The word seems to be confused in part with *slake*<sup>3</sup>, and *slack*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, 4.] 1. A channel through a swamp or mud-flat.

There, by a little *slake*, Sir Lancelot wounded him sore,  
 nigh unto the death.  
*Morte d'Arthur, vi. 6.*

Yarrow *Slake*, a ruined haven half-filled by the wash of sand and soll, which still receives the waters of the Tyne at flood, and is left dry at ebb. You have to wind round this basin, or *slake* as it is called, to reach Silefelds.  
*W. Hoorlt, Visits to Remarkable Places (ed. 1842), p. 140.*

The narrative of adventures by day and by night in gunning punt along the *slakes* of Holy Island is pervaded by the keen salt breezes from the North Sea.  
*Athenaeum, No. 3203, p. 348.*

2. Slime or mud.

Being dreadfully venom'd by rolling in *slake*.  
*W. Hall, Sketch of Local Hist. of the Fens, quoted in [N. and Q., 6th ser., x. 188.]*

**slake**<sup>3</sup> (slāk), *v. t.*; prot. and pp. *slaked*, ppr. *slaking*. [Prob. *< Icel. sleikja* = Sw. *släcka* = Dan. *slukke*, lick, = late M.H.G. *slecken*, *G. schlecken*, lick, lap, eat ravenously; perhaps akin to,

or in some senses confused with. *sleek*, *slick*<sup>1</sup>, *slick*<sup>1</sup>.] To besmear; daub. [Scotch.]

**slake**<sup>3</sup> (slāk), *n.* [*< slake*<sup>3</sup>, *v.*] A slovenly or slabbery daub; a slight dabbing or bedaubing as with something soft and slabbery; a "lick." [Scotch.]

Moy be o touch o' o blockit cork, or o *slake* o' paint.  
*Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xvii.*

**slake**<sup>4</sup> (slāk), *n.* [E. dial. also *slauke*, *sloke*, *sluke*; perhaps connected with *slake*<sup>2</sup>.] A name of various species of *Algae*, chiefly marine and of the edible sorts, as *Ulva Lactuca*, *U. latissima*, and *Porphyra laciniata*: applied also to fresh-water species, as *Enteromorpha* and perhaps *Conferva*. [Prov. Eng.]

**slake-kale** (slāk'kāl), *n.* Either of the seaweeds *Porphyra* and *Ulva Lactuca*.

**slakeless** (slāk'les), *a.* [*< slake*<sup>1</sup> + *-less*.] Incapable of being slaked or quenched; inextinguishable; insatiable. *Byron*.

**slake-trough** (slāk'trōf), *n.* A water-trough used by blacksmiths to cool their tools in forging.

**slakin** (slāk'in), *n.* See *slacken*<sup>2</sup>.

**slam**<sup>1</sup> (slām), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slammed*, ppr. *slamming*. [*< Sw. dial. slämma* = Norw. *slämma*, *slämba*, strike, bang, slam, as a door; cf. the frog. form *Icel. slāmra*, *slämbra* = Norw. *slāmra*, *slām*; cf. Sw. *slamra*, prate, chatter, jingle, *slammer*, a clank, noise; perhaps ult. akin to *slap*<sup>1</sup>.] I. *trans.* 1. To close with force and noise; shut with violence; bang.

Mr. Muzzle opened one-half of the carriage gate, to admit the sedan, . . . and immediately *slammed* it in the faces of the mob.  
*Dickens, Pickwick, xxv.*

2. To push violently or rudely; beat; cuff. [Prov. Eng.].—3. To throw violently and with a loud, sudden noise: as, to *slam* a book down upon the table.—4. In *card-playing*, to beat by winning all the tricks in a hand or game.

II. *intrans.* To move or close violently and with noise; strike violently and noisily against something.

The door is *slamming* behind me every moment, and people are constantly going out and in.  
*Macaulay, In Trevelyan, I. 205.*

The wind suddenly arose, the doors and shutters of the half-uninhabited monastery *slammed* and grated upon their hinges.  
*R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 195.*

**slam**<sup>1</sup> (slām), *n.* [*< slam*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. A violent and noisy collision or bang, as when a door is suddenly shut by the wind, or by a vehement push: as, the shutters were closed with a *slam*.—2. The winning of all the tricks in a hand at whist, or in a game of euchre.—3. The refuse of aluminum works.

**slam**<sup>2</sup>† (slām), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An old game at cards.

Ruffe, *slam*, trump, noddy, whisk, hole, sant, new-cut, unto the keeping of four knives he'l put.  
*John Taylor, Works (1630). (Nares.)*

At Post and Faire, or *Slam*, Tom Tuck would play  
 This Christmas, but his wont wherwith says nay.  
*Herrick, Upon Tuck.*

**slam**<sup>3</sup> (slām), *n.* [Cf. *D. slomp* = *G. schlampe*, a slattern (*schlampen*, be dirty or slovenly); prob. a nasalized form, *< D. slap* = *G. schlaff* = *Dan. slap* = Sw. *slapp*, lax, loose, lazy. Cf. *slamkin*.] An ill-shaped, shambling fellow.

Miss Howden. I don't like my lord's shapes, nurse.  
 Nurse. Why in good truly, as a body may say, he is but a *slam*.  
*Fanbrugh, The Relapse, v. 5.*

**slam-bang** (slām'bang'), *adv.* and *a.* Same as *slap-bang*.

**slamkin** (slām'kin), *n.* [Also *slammerkin*; Se. *slammikin*, also *slammacks*; appar. *< slam*<sup>3</sup> + *-kin*.] 1. A slatternly woman; a slut. [Prov. Eng.].—2. A loose morning-gown worn by women about the middle of the eighteenth century. It was trimmed with cuffs and ruffles of lace.

**slan** (slān), *n.* A dialectal plural of *slac*. Also *slaus*.

**slander** (slān'dēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *slawnder*, *slawndre*; *< ME. slawnder*, *selawnder*, *selandre*, *selawndre*, *sklawndre*, *selondre*, *< OF. esclanddre*, *esclawndre*, with interloping *t* (cf. *sl-* often *sel-* in ME.) for older *escawndre*, *escandle*, *escandele*, *scandle* = Pr. *escandol* = Sp. *escándalo* = Pg. *escandalo* = It. *scandalo*, *< LL. scandalum*, offense, reproach, scandal: see *scandal*, of which *slander* is thus a doublet.] 1†. A cause of stumbling or offense; a stumbling-block; offense.

Mannes sone shal sende his angels, and ther shaliden gedre of his rewme alle *selawndre*, and hen that don wickednesse.  
*Wyclif, Mat. xlii. 41.*

2†. Reproach; disgrace; shame; scandal.



Thel sellen Benefices of Holy Chirche. And so don Men in other Places. God amende it, when his Wille is. And that is gret Sclaundre. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 19.*

Thou slander of thy mother's heavy womb!  
Thou loathed issue of thy father's loins!  
*Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 231.*

3†. Ill fame; bad name or repute.

The sclaundre of Walter ofte and wyde spradde.  
*Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 666.*

You shall not find me, daughter,  
After the slander of most stepmothers,  
Evil-eyed unto you. *Shak., Cymbeline, i. 1. 71.*

4. A false tale or report maliciously uttered, and intended or tending to injure the good name and reputation of another: as, a wicked and spiteful *slander*; specifically, in law, oral defamation published without legal excuse (*Calley*). Defamation if not oral is termed *libel*. Aspersions speak only to the subject of them are not in law deemed slander, because not injurious to reputation; but when spoken in the hearing of a third person they are deemed published. Slander is a tort only to be proceeded for in a civil action, while libel is also punishable criminally.

To bakhyten and to bosten, and here fals witness;  
To scornie and to scolde, *sclaundres* to make.  
*Piers Plowman (C), iii. 86.*

Slander consists in falsely and maliciously charging another with the commission of some public offense, criminal in itself, and indictable, and subjecting the party to an infamous punishment, or involving moral turpitude, or the breach of some public trust, or with any matter in relation to his particular trade or vocation, which, if true, would render him unworthy of employment, or, lastly, with any other matter or thing by which special injury is sustained.

Quick-circulating *slanders* mirth nfford  
And reputation bleeds in ev'ry word.  
*Churchill, The Apology, l. 47.*

5. The fabrication or uttering of such false reports; aspersion; defamation; detraction: as, to be given to *slander*.

The worstest people nro the most injured by *slander*.  
*Sicft.*

slander (slan'dér), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *slaunder*, *sclaunder*; < ME. *sclaunderer*, *sclaundren*, *sclaundren*, *sclaundren*, *sclaundren*, < OF. *esclandre*, *esclandir*, *escandre*, offend, disgrace, < *esclandre*, *escandre*, offense, scandal: see *slander*, *n.* Cf. *scandal*, *v.*] 1†. To be a stumbling-block to; give offense to; offend.

And who euer schal sclaundreoon of this litte bileuyng  
In me, it is good to him that a myne stoon of assis were  
don aboute his necke, and were sent in to the see.  
*Pydys, Mark ix. 41.*

2†. To discredit; disgrace; dishonor.

Tax not so bad a voice  
To *slander* music any more than once.  
*Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3. 47.*

3. To speak ill of; defame; calumniate; disparage.

When one is euill, he doth desire that all be euill; if he be *sclaundered*, that all be defamed.

*Gurara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1877), p. 95.*

The leaf of egplantine, whom not to *slander*,  
Out-sweeten'd not thy breath.  
*Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 223.*

Specifically—4. In law, to utter false and injurious tales or reports regarding; injure or tarnish the good name and reputation of, by false tales maliciously told or propagated. See *slander*, *n.*, 4, and compare *libel*.—5. To reproach; charge: with *with*.

To *slander* Valentine  
With falsehood, cowardice, and poor descent.  
*Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2. 31.*

=SYN. 4. Defame, Calumniate, etc. See *aspersion*.  
slanderer (slan'dér-ér), *n.* [< ME. *sclaunderer*; < *slander*, *v.*, + *-er*.] One who slanders; a calumniator; a defamer; one who wrongs another by maliciously uttering something to the injury of his good name.

The domes saller than be redy  
Thilke *sclaunderers* of God alle myghty.  
*Hampole, Tricke of Conscience, l. 7042.*

Rallers or *slanderers*, tell-tales, or sowers of dissension.  
*Jer. Taylor.*

slanderfully (slan'dér-fül-i), *adv.* [*\*slander-ful* (< *slander* + *-ful*) + *-ly*.] Slanderously; calumniously.

He had at all times, before the judges of his cause, used himself unreservedly to the King's Majesty, and *slander-fully* towards his council.

*Council Book, quoted in Strype's Cranmer, l. 322.*

slanderous (slan'dér-us), *a.* [< OF. *esclandreux*, < *esclandre*, slander: see *slander*. Cf. *scandalous*, *a.*] 1†. Scandalous; ignominious; disgraceful; shameful.

The vile and *slanderous* death of the cross.  
*Book of Homilies (1673).*

Ugly and *slanderous* to thy mother's womb,  
Full of unpleasing blots and slightest stains.  
*Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 44.*

2. Containing slander or defamation; calumnious; defamatory: as, *slanderous* words, speeches, or reports.

He hath stirred up the people to persecute it with ex-probations and *slanderous* words.

*Latimer, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.*

As by flattery a man opens his bosom to his mortal enemy, so by detraction and a *slanderous* misreport he shuts the same to his best friends.

*South.*

3. Given to slander; uttering defamatory words or tales.

Done to death by *slanderous* tongues  
Was the Hero that here lies.

*Shak., Much Ado, v. 3. 3.*

slanderously (slan'dér-us-li), *adv.* In a slanderous manner; with slander; calumniously; with false and malicious report. Rom. iii. 8. slanderousness (slan'dér-us-nes), *n.* Slanderous or defamatory character or quality.

slane† (slán), *n.* [Ir. *sléaghan*, a turf-spade, dim. of *sléagh*, a spear, pike, lance. Cf. *slade*.] A spade for cutting turf or digging trenches.

Dig your trench with *slanes*.  
*Ellis, Modern Husbandman (1760), IV. ii. 40. (Davies.)*

Unfortunately, in cutting the turf where this was found, the *slane* or spade struck the middle; it only, however, bruised it. Cf. *Pallanay*, quoted in *Archæologist*, VII. 167.

slang<sup>1</sup> (slang), *n.* An obsolete or archaic preterit of *sling*.<sup>1</sup>

slang<sup>2</sup> (slang), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps, like *slauket*, connected with *slank*, slim, and ult. with *sling*.] A narrow piece of land. Also *slanket*. *Mullinell.*

There runneth forth into the sea a certain shelve or *slang*, liko unto an out-thrust tongue, such as Englishmen in old time termed a *File*.

*Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 715. (Davies.)*

Eventually, through very beat, he struggled across a couple of grass fields into the *slang* adjoining Brown's Wood.

*The Field, April 4, 1885. (Encyc. Dict.)*

slang<sup>3</sup> (slang), *n.* [Of obscure cant origin; the form suggests a connection with *sling*, in a way indicated by the use of *sling* and *fling* in 'to sling epithets,' 'to fling reproaches,' etc., and by similar uses of related Scand. forms, as Norw. *sleng*, a slinging, a device, a burden of a song; *slengja*, sling (*slengja kjeften*, abuse, lit. 'sling the jaw'); *slengjenamn*, a nickname; *slengje-ord*, an insulting word or allusion; Icel. *slyngj*, *slyngum*, cunning: see *sling*.] The noun, in this view, must have arisen in quasi-composition (*slang-pattor*, *slang-word*, *slang-name*, etc.), or else from the verb. Evidence of early use is lacking. The word has nothing to do with *language* or *lingo*, and there is no evidence to establish a Gipsy origin.] 1. The cant words or jargon used by thieves, peddlers, beggars, and the vagabond classes generally; cant.

*Slang* in the sense of the cant language of thieves appears in print certainly as early as the middle of the last century. It was included by Grose in his "Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue," published in 1785. But it was many years before it was allowed a place in any vocabulary of our speech that confined itself to the language of good speakers and writers. Its absence from such works would not necessarily imply that it had not been in frequent use. Still, that this never had been the case we have direct evidence. Scott, in his novel of "Redgauntlet," which appeared in 1824, when using the word, felt the necessity of defining it; and his definition shows not only that it was generally unknown, but that it had not then begun to depart at all from its original sense. In the thirteenth chapter of that work, one of the characters is represented as trying to overhear a conversation. . . . but . . . "what did actually reach his ears was disguised so completely by the use of cant words and the thieves' Latin called *slang* that, even when he caught the words, he found himself as far as ever from the sense of their conversation." No one who is now accustomed either to speak *slang* (in def. 2), or to speak of the users of it, would think of connecting it with anything peculiar to the language of thieves. Yet it is clear from this one quotation that the complete change of meaning which the term has undergone has taken place within a good deal less than sixty years.

*The Nation, Oct. 9, 1890, p. 289.*

Let proper nurses be assigned, to take care of these babes of grace (young thieves). . . . The master who teaches them should be a man well versed in the cant language commonly called the *slang* patter, in which they should by all means excel.

*Jonathan Wild's Advice to his Successor (1758). (Hotten.)*

2. In present use, colloquial words and phrases which have originated in the cant or rude speech of the vagabond or unlettered classes, or, belonging in form to standard speech, have acquired or have had given them restricted, capricious, or extravagantly metaphorical meanings, and are regarded as vulgar or inelegant. Examples of *slang* are *rum* for 'queer,' *gay* for 'dissolute,' *corned*, *tight*, *shud*, etc., for 'intoxicated,' *anfully* for 'exceedingly,' *jolly* for 'surprising, uncommon,' *daisy* for something or somebody that is charming or admirable, *kick the bucket* or *hop the twig* for 'die,' etc. This colloquial *slang* also contains many words derived from thieves' cant, such as *pal* for 'partner, companion,' *cove* for 'fellow,' and *ticker* for 'watch.' There is a *slang* attached to

certain professions, occupations, and classes of society, such as racing *slang*, college *slang*, club *slang*, literary *slang*, political *slang*. (See *cant*.) *Slang* enters more or less into all colloquial speech and into inferior popular literature, as novels, newspapers, political addresses, and is apt to break out even in more serious writings. *Slang* as such is not necessarily vulgar or ungrammatical; indeed, it is generally correct in idiomatic form, and though frequently censured on this ground, it often, in fact, owes its doubtful character to other causes. *Slang* is often used adjectively: as, a *slang* expression. See the quotations below.

The smallest urchin whose tongue could tang  
Shock'd the dame with a volley of *slang*.  
*Hood, Tale of a Trumpet.*

Cant, as used in the phrases "thieves' cant," "tinkers' cant," "printers' cant," or the cant of any craft or calling, is really a language within a language, and is intended to conceal the thoughts of those who utter it from the uninitiated. *Slang*, on the other hand, is open to all the world to use, and its ranks are recruited in various ways. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 341.

Center *slang*, thieves' *slang* in which the middle vowel of a word is taken as its initial letter, and other letters or syllables are added to give the word a finish, as *lock* becomes "ockler," *pitch*, "itehper," etc. *Ribton-Turner*, *Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 478.—*Riming slang*, a kind of cant or secret *slang* spoken by street vagabonds in London, consisting of the substitution of words or sentences which rhyme with other words or sentences intended to be kept secret: as, "apples and pears" for *stairs*; "Cain and Abel" for *a table*. See *back-slang*. =SYN. 2. *Slang*, *Colloquialism*, etc. See *cant*.

slang<sup>3</sup> (slang), *v.* [*< slang*<sup>3</sup>, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To use *slang*; employ vulgar or vituperative language.

To *slang* with the fishwives.  
*Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 350.*

II. *trans.* To address *slang* or abuse to; berate or assail with vituperative or abusive language; abuse; scold.

Every gentleman abused by a cabman or *slanged* by a bargee was bound there and then to take off his coat and challenge him to fistichuffs.

*The Spectator.*

As the game went on and he lost, and had to pay, . . . he dropped his amiability, *slanged* his partner, declared he wouldn't play any more, and went away in a fury.

*H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 89.*

These drones are posted separately, as "not worthy to be classed," and privately *slanged* afterwards by the Masters and Seniors. *C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 100.*

slang<sup>4</sup> (slang), *n.* [Origin obscure and various; cf. *slang*<sup>2</sup>, *slang*<sup>3</sup>.] 1. Among London costermongers, a counterfeit weight or measure.

Some of the street weights, a good many of them, are *slang*, but I believe they are as honest as many of the shop-keepers' after nil.

*Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 104.*

2. Among showmen: (a) A performance. (b) A traveling booth or show. *Mayhew*.—3. A hawker's license: as, to be out on the *slang* (that is, to travel with a hawker's license). [Thieves' *slang*.]

slang<sup>5</sup> (slang), *n.* [Cf. *slang*<sup>3</sup>, *slang*<sup>4</sup>.] 1. A watch-chain. [Thieves' *slang*.]—2. pl. Leg-irons or fetters worn by convicts. The *slangs* consist of a chain weighing from seven to eight pounds and about three feet long, attached to ankle-basis riveted on the leg, the shank being suspended from a leather waistband: hence the name.

slangily (slang'i-li), *adv.* [*< slangy* + *-ly*.] In *slang* or *slangy* usage; by users of *slang*; irreverently.

The simple announcement of what is sometimes *slangily* called an advertising dodge. *The Advance*, Dec. 23, 1886.

slanginess (slang'i-nes), *n.* [*< slangy* + *-ness*.] *Slangy* character or quality: as, the *slanginess* of one's speech.

Their speech has less pertness, flippancy, and *slanginess*.  
*Athenæum*, No. 3288, p. 582.

slangrill†, *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *slang*<sup>3</sup> and *gangrel*.] A lout; a fellow: a term of abuse.

The third was a long, lean, olde, slaving *slangrill*, with a Brasil staffe in the one hand, and a whipcord in the other.

*Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier. (Davies.)*

slangular (slang'gū-ljā), *a.* [*< slang*<sup>3</sup> + *-ular*; formed after *angular*, etc.] Having the nature or character of *slang*; *slangy*. [Humorous.]

Little Swills is trotted on several hands. Being asked what he thinks of the proceedings, he characterises them (his strength lying in a *slangular* direction) as "a rummy start."

slang-whang (slang'hwang), *v. i.* [A varied redupl. of *slang*<sup>3</sup>, *v.*] To use *slangy* or abusive language; talk in a noisy, abusive, or railing way. [Colloq.]

With tropes from Billingsgate's *slang-whanging* Tartars.  
*Hood, Ode to Rac Wilson.*

slang-whanger (slang'hwang'er), *n.* A scurrilous, noisy, or railing person; a noisy, abusive, or long-winded talker. [Colloq.]

It embraces alike all manner of concerns, from the organisation of a divan . . . to the appointment of a con-



stable, the personal disputes of two miserable *slang-whangers*, the cleaning of the streets, or the economy of a dust-cart. Irving, *Salmagundi*, No. 14.

**slangy** (slang'i), *a.* [*< slang<sup>3</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>*]. 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of slang; as, a slangy expression.—2. Addicted to the use of slang.

Both were too gaudy, too *slangy*, too odorous of cigars, and too much given to horselish. Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend*, II. 4.

**slank** (slangk), *a.* [= *D. slank* = *MLG. slank* = *MHG. slanc*, *G. schlank* = *Dan. slank* (cf. *Sv. slankig*), slender, meager; cf. *Dan. slunken<sup>1</sup>*, lank, gaunt; connected with *slink<sup>3</sup>*, and prob. ult. with *slink<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. *lank<sup>1</sup>*.] Slim; slender; lank. [Prov. Eng.]

He is a man of ruddy complexion, brown hair and *slank*, hanging a little below his jaw-bones. The *Grand Impostor Examined* (1656). (Davies.)

**slanket** (slang'ket), *n.* [Cf. *slank* and *slang<sup>2</sup>*.] Same as *slang<sup>2</sup>*.

**slant** (slánt), *v.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *slent*, *sklent*, *sklint*; < *ME. slenten*, *selenten*, slope, glide, < *Sv. dial. slenta*, *slänta*, slope, glide, *Sv. slänta* (pret. *slant*), slide, slip, glance (as a knife); cf. *Sv. slutta* ("slutta"), slant, slope, *Sv. dial. slant*, slippery; cf. *slink<sup>1</sup>*.] The Corn. *slintya*, slide, glide along, *W. ysglent*, a slide, are prob. < *E.* I. *intrans.* 1. To lie obliquely to some line, whether horizontal or perpendicular; slope: as, a *slanting* roof.

It . . . slanted down to the earth.

Kyng Arthur (ed. Southey), II. 231.

Lo! on the side of yonder slanting hill,

Beneath a spreading oak's broad foliage, sits

The shepherd swain. Dodsley, *Agriculture*, III. 214.

The shades that slanted o'er the green.

Keats, *I Stood Tiptoe upon a Little Hill*.

2. To go or turn off at a small angle from some direct line; deviate: as, at this point the road *slants* off to the right. Specifically—3. To exaggerate; "draw the long bow"; fib. [Scotch.]—4. To have a leaning; incline.

"Your minister earlin does slant a leetle towards th' Arminians; he don't quite walk the creek," Josh says, see lie. II. B. Store, *Oldtown*, p. 483.

**slanting stitch**, a stitch in double crochet-work producing short diagonal lines in the finished fabric.

II. *trans.* To give a sloping direction to; set or place at an angle to something else: as, *slant* the mirror a little more.

**slant** (slánt), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. slante*, *slonte*, in the phrase *on slante*, *o slonte*, a *slante*; < *slant*, *v.* Cf. *aslant*.] I. *a.* Sloping; oblique; inclined from a direct line or plane.

Justling, or push'd with winds, rude in their shock, Time the slant lightning. Milton, *P. L.*, x. 1076.

Clouds through which the settling day Flung a slant glory far away.

Waltier, *The Preacher*.

The busiest man can hardly resist the influence of such a day: farmers are prone to bask in the slant sunlight at such times, and to talk to one another over fence-rails or seated on top-rails. E. Eggleston, *The Graysons*, xxxi.

**Slant fire**, in gun. See *fire*, 13.

II. *n.* 1. An oblique direction or plane; *n.* slope.

It lies on a slant. C. Richardson.

2. An oblique reflection or gibe; a sarcastic remark.—3. A chance; an opportunity. [Slang.]—*Slant of wind* (*naut.*), a transitory breeze of favorable wind, or the period of its duration.

**slantendicular** (slant-en-dik'ü-lär), *a.* [*< slant + -endicular* as in *perpendicular*.] Oblique, not perpendicular; indirect. [Humorous slang.]

And ho [St. Vitus] must put himself [in the calendar] under the first saint, with a *slantendicular* reference to the other. De Morgan, *Budget of Paradoxes*, p. 259.

**slantingly** (slánt'ing-li), *adv.* 1. In a slanting or sloping manner or direction.—2. Indirectly.

Their first attempt which they made was to prefer bills of accusation against the archbishop's chaplains and preachers, . . . and slantingly through their sides striking at the archbishop himself. Strype, *Craumer*, I. 159.

**slantly** (slánt'li), *adv.* Obliquely; in an inclined direction; slopingly; slantingly.

The yellow Moon looks slantly down,

Through seaward mists, upon the town.

H. H. Stoddard, *A Screenade*.

**slantwise** (slánt'wiz), *adv.* Slantingly; slantly.

The sunset rays thy valley fill,

Poured slantwise down the long delf.

Waltier, *The Merrimack*.

**slap<sup>1</sup>** (slap), *v. t.*; pret. und pp. *slapped*, ppr. *slapping*. [*< ME. \*slappeu*, < *LG. slappen* (< *G. schlappen*), slap; prob. akin to *slam<sup>1</sup>* and perhaps ult. to *slay<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. To strike with the open hand or with something flat: as, to *slap* one on the back; to *slap* a child on the hand.

Mrs. Baynes had gone up stairs to her own apartment, had slapped her boys, and was looking out of the window. Thackeray, *Philip*, xxvi.

In yonder green meadow, to memory dear, He slaps a mosquito, and brushes a tear.

O. W. Holmes, *City and Country*.

2. To strike with; bring upon or against something with a blow.

Dick, who thus long had passive sat, Here strok'd his Chin and cock'd his Hat, Then slapp'd his Hand upon the Board.

Prior, *Alma*, I.

**slap<sup>1</sup>** (slap), *n.* [*< ME. slappe*, < *LG. slapp*, *slippe* (< *G. schlappe*), the sound of a blow, a sounding box on the ears, a slap, = *OHG. \*slapfe* (< *lt. schioppo*), a box on the ear: see *slap<sup>1</sup>, v.*] 1. A blow given with the open hand, or with something flat.

Warre the horse and heles lest thai flynge

A *slappe* to the.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 132.

He hastened up to him, gave him a hearty shake of the hand, a cordial slap on the back, and some other equally gentle tokens of satisfaction. Miss Burney, *Evilna*, xxxii.

**slap<sup>1</sup>** (slap), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *slap<sup>1</sup>, v.* and *n.*] With sudden and violent force; plump; suddenly. [Colloq.]

The whips and short turns which in one stage or other of my life have come *slap* upon me.

Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, III. 33.

His horse, coming *slap* on his knees with him, threw

him head over heels, and away he flew.

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 143.

**slap<sup>1</sup>** (slap), *a.* [*< slap<sup>1</sup>, v.* Cf. *slap-up*, *bang-up*.] First-rate; of the best; "slap-up." [Slang.]

People's got proud now, I foney that's one thing, and must have everything *slap*.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 119.

**slap<sup>2</sup>** (slap), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps a var. of *slack<sup>3</sup>*; cf. *Dan. slap* = *Sv. slapp*, lax, loose, = *D. slap* = *MLG. LG. slap* = *OHG. MIIG. slaf*, *G. schluff*, feeble, weak (see *slap<sup>1</sup>*).] 1. A narrow pass between two hills. [Scotch.]—2. A breach in a wall, hedge, or fence; a gap. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—3. A gap in the edge of a knife, etc. [Scotch.]

**slap<sup>2</sup>** (slap), *v. t.* [*< slap<sup>2</sup>, n.*] To break into gaps; break out (an opening), as in a solid wall. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**slap<sup>3</sup>** (slap), *v.* An obsolete variant of *slap<sup>1</sup>*.

**slap-bang** (slap'bang'), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *slap<sup>1</sup>, v.* + *bang<sup>1</sup>, v.*] With a slap and a bang; hence, suddenly; violently; with a sudden noisy dash; headlong; all at once: as, to go *slap-bang* through the ice or through a window. Also *slum-bang*. [Colloq.]

**slap-bang** (slap'bang'), *a.* and *n.* [*< slap-bang, adv.*] I. *a.* Violent; dashing. Also *slam-bang*.

II. *n.* A low eating-house. [Slang, Eng.]

They lived in the same street, walked into town every morning at the same hour, dined at the same *slap-bang* every day, and revelled in each other's company every night. Dickens, *Sketches, Characters*, xi.

**slap-dash** (slap'dash'), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *slap<sup>1</sup>, v.* + *dash, v.*] In a sudden, offhand, abrupt, random, or headlong manner; abruptly; suddenly; all at once. [Colloq.]

He took up a position opposite his fair entertainer, and with much gravity executed a solemn, but marvelously grotesque bow: . . . this done, he recovered body, and strode away again *slap-dash*. C. Reade, *Art*, p. 20.

**slap-dash** (slap'dash), *a.* and *n.* [*< slap-dash, adv.*] I. *a.* Dashing; offhand; abrupt; free, careless, or happy-go-lucky; rash or random; impetuous: as, a *slap-dash* manner; *slap-dash* work; a *slap-dash* writer. [Colloq.]

It was a *slap-dash* style, unceremonious, free and easy—no American style. Bulwer, *My Novel*, III. 6.

The *slapdash* judgments upon artists in others [letters] are very characteristic [of London].

Lowell, *The Century*, XXXV. 515.

II. *n.* 1. A composition of lime and coarse sand, mixed to a liquid consistency and applied to exterior walls as a preservative; rough-casting; harling. [Prov. Eng.]—2. The outside plaster filling of a half-timbered house, between the beams.

The wood is painted of the darkest possible red, and the gray *slap-dash* is filled with red granite pebbles.

The Century, XXXII. 423.

3. Offhand, careless, happy-go-lucky, or ill-considered action or work. [Colloq.]

As a specimen of newspaper *slapdash* we may point to the description of General Ignatieff as "the Russian Mr. Gladstone."

Athenaeum, No. 3197, p. 146.

4. Violent abuse.

Hark ye, Monsieur, if you don't march off I shall play you such an English concert of *slap-dash* presently that shan't out of your ears this twelvemonth.

Mrs. Centlivre, *Perplexed Lovers*, III.

**slap-dash** (slap'dash), *v. t.* [*< slap-dash, adv.*]

1. To do in a rough or careless manner. [Colloq.]—2. To rough-cast (a wall) with mortar.

**slape** (släp), *a.* [*< Icel. sleipr*, also *sleppr*, slipper, < *slipa*, be slim or smooth, = *Sv. slipa* = *Dan. slibe* (*slipa*, tr., grind) = *G. schleifen*, slip: see *slip<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. *slab<sup>1</sup>*.] Slippery; smooth; hence, crafty; hypocritical. [Prov. Eng.]—*Slape ale*, plain ale, as opposed to medicated or mixed ale.—*Slape-face*, a soft-spoken, crafty hypocrite. Halliwell.

**slapjack** (slap'jak), *n.* Same as *flapjack*. [U. S.]

As soon he passed the fragrant buckwheat fields, breathing the odor of the bee-hive; and, as he beheld them, soft anticipations stole over his mind of dainty *slapjacks*, well buttered, and garnished with honey or treacle. Irving, *Sketch-Book*, p. 438.

**slappaty-pouch** (slap'n-ti-pouch), *n.* [A variation, imitative of quick motion, of *slap the pouch*, i. e. *pocket*.] The act or process of slapping the hands, when cold, against the sides to warm them. [Rare.]

I cannot but with the least degree of sorrow and anguish inform you of our present wretched condition; we have even tired our palms and our ribs at *slappaty-pouch*, and . . . I [Charon] had almost forgot to handle my sculls. Tom Brown, *Works*, II. 126. (Davies.)

**slapper** (slap'er), *n.* [*< slap<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. One who or that which slaps.—2. A person or thing of large size; a whopper. [Vulgar.]

**slapping** (slap'ing), *a.* [Prop. ppr. of *slap<sup>1</sup>, v.*] Very big; great. [Vulgar.]

**slap-sauce** (slap'säs), *n.* [*< slap<sup>3</sup>, v.* + *obj. sauce*.] A parasite. *Minsken*.

*Slap-sauce* fellows, slabbardegullion druggels, lubbardly louts. Urquhart, tr. of *Rabelais*, I. 25.

**slap-sided** (slap'si'ded), *a.* Same as *slab-sided*.

**slap-up** (slap'up), *a.* [Cf. *slap<sup>1</sup>* and *bang-up*.] Excellent; first-rate; fine; scrumptious; bang-up: as, a *slap-up* hotel. [Slang.]

It ain't a fortnight back since a smart female servant, in *slap-up* black, sold me a basket full of doctor's bottles. Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 122.

Might he [Bob Jones] not quarter a countless's coat on his brougham along with the Jones' arms, or more *slap-up* still, have the two shields painted on the panels with the coronet over? Thackeray, *Newcomers*, xxxi.

**slargando**, **slargandosi** (slär-gän'dō, -sō), *a.* [It., ppr. of *slargare*, enlarge, widen, dilate, < *L. cr*, out, + *largus*, large: see *large*.] In music, same as *rallentando*.

**slash<sup>1</sup>** (slash), *v.* [*< ME. slaschen*, < *OF. esclacher*, *eschaler*, *escheler*, *eschelcher*, dismember, sever, disunite: same as *eschelicher*, *eschelcher*, < *E. slice*: see *slice* and *slish*, of which *slash<sup>1</sup>* is a doublet. The vowel *a* appears in the related word *slate*: see *slat<sup>2</sup>*. In defs. 4, 5 (where cf. the similar *cut, n.*, 2) prob. confused with *lash<sup>1</sup>*.] I. *trans.* 1. To cut with long incisions; gnash; slit; slice.

They which will excel the rest in gallantry, and would seeme to have slaine and eaten the most cruell, *slash* and cut their flesh, and put therein a blacke powder, which neuer will bre done away. Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 637.

2. To cut with a violent sweep; cut by striking violently and at random, as with a sword or an ax.

Then both drew their swords, and so cut 'em and *slash* 'em That five of them did fall.

Robin Hood's Birth (Child's Ballads, V. 350).

But presently *slash* off his traitorous head.

Greene, *Alphonso* (Works, ed. Dyce, II. 23).

3. To ornament, as a garment, by cutting slits in the cloth, and arranging lining of brilliant colors to be seen underneath.

One Man wears his Doublet *slashed*, another *laced*, another plain. Selden, *Table-Talk*, p. 102.

Costly his garb—his Flemish ruff Fell o'er his doublet, shaped of buff, With satin *slashed* and lined.

Scott, *L. of L. M.*, v. 16.

4. To lash. [Rare.]

Daniel, a sprightly swain that used to *slash*

The vigorous steeds that drew his lord's calash.

W. King.

5. To crack or snap, as a whip.

She *slashed* a whip she had in her hand; the cracks thereof were loud and dreadful.

Dr. H. More, *Mystery of Godliness* (1660) p. 220. ([Latham].)

II. *intrans.* 1. To strike violently and at random with a cutting instrument; lay about one with sharp blows.

Hewing and *slashing* at their idle shades. Spencer, *F. Q.*, II. ix. 15.

If we would see him in his attitudes, we must go back to the House of Commons; . . . there he cuts and *slashes*.

Roger North, *Examiner*, p. 258.

2. To cut or move rapidly.

The Sybarite *slashed* through the waves like a kulle through cream-cheese. Hawney, *Singleton Fontenoy*.



**slash<sup>1</sup>** (slash), *n.* [*< slash<sup>1</sup>, v.*] 1. A cut; a gash; a slit.

They circumscribe themselves, and mark their faces with sundry slashes from their infancie.

*Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 50.*

2. A random, sweeping cut at something with an edged instrument, as a sword or an ax, or with a whip or switch.

He may have n cut i' the leg by this time; for Don Martine and he were at whole slashes.

*Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iv. 2.*

Andrew Fairservice . . . had only taken this recumbent posture to avoid the slashes, stabs, and pistol-balls which for a moment or two were flying in various directions.

*Scott, Rob Roy, xxxix.*

3. A slit cut in the stuff from which a garment is made, intended to show a different and usually bright-colored material underneath. This manner of decorating garments was especially in use in the sixteenth and the early part of the seventeenth century.

Her gown was a green Turkey program, cut all into pannes or slashes, from the shoulder and sleeves unto the foot, and tied up at the distance of about a hand's-breadth everywhere with the same ribbon with which her hair was bound.

*Lord Herbert of Chesham, Life (ed. Howells), p. 112.*

Hence—4. A piece of tape or worsted lace placed on the sleeves of non-commissioned officers to distinguish them from privates; a stripe.—5. A clearing in a wood; any gap or opening in a wood, whether caused by the operations of woodmen or by wind or fire. Compare *slashing*, 2.

All persons having occasion to burn a fallow or start a fire in any old chopping, wind-slash, bush or berry lot, swamp "rubic" or beaver meadow, shall give five days' notice.

*New York Times, April 13, 1886.*

6. *pl.* Same as *slashing*, 3.—7. A wet or swampy place overgrown with bushes; often in the plural.

Although the inner lands want these benefits [of game] (which, however, no pond or slash is without), yet even they have the advantage of wild-turkeys, &c.

*Deerley, Virginia, II. 5 27.*

Henry Clay, the great Commoner, as his friends loved to call him, was spoken of during election-time as the Miller Boy of the Slashes.

*S. De Vere, Americanism, p. 250.*

8. A mass of coal which has been crushed and shattered by a movement of the earth's crust. [*Wales.*]

Thus, the latter [the coal], which is there nearly all in the state of culm or anthracite, has been for the most part shivered into small fragments, and is frequently accumulated in little troughs or hollows, the slashes of the miners.

*Murchison, Siluria (4th ed.), p. 200.*

**slash<sup>2</sup>** (slash), *v. i.* [*Also slash; < Sw. slaska = Dan. slaske, dabble, paddle, < Sw. Dan. slask, wet, flth. Cf. slashy.*] To work in wet. [*Scotch.*]

**slasher<sup>2</sup>** (slash'), *n.* [*See slash, v.*] A great quantity of broth or similar food. [*Scotch.*]

**slasher** (slash'er), *n.* [*< slash<sup>1</sup> + -er.*] 1. One who or that which slashes. Specifically—(a) A cutting weapon, as a sword.

"Had he no arms?" asked the Justice. "Ay, ay, they are never without barkers and slashers."

*Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxii.*

(b) An instrument or appliance of various kinds used in some slashing operation. (1) In *brickmaking*, a piece of wrought-iron three feet in length, three inches wide, and three eighths of an inch thick, set in a handle about two and one-half feet long and two inches in diameter, used to slash or cut through the clay in all directions with a view to detecting and picking out any small stones that may be found in it.

He [the temperer] next trims the small pile of clay into shape, and commences to cut through it with an instrument called a *slasher*, and any stone that he may strike with the *slasher* is picked out of the clay.

*C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 107.*

(2) A machine for sizing, drying, and finishing wrp-yarns.

2. The thrasher or fox-shark. [*Local, Eng.*]

**slashing** (slash'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of slash<sup>1</sup>, v.*] 1. A slash or pane in a garment.

Gowns of "silver plush and port-wine satin," with broadened tralus gleaming fitfully with slashes of exquisite plak.

*Athenaeum, Oct. 27, 1888, p. 551.*

2. In *milit. engin.*, the felling of trees so that their tops shall fall toward the enemy, and thus prevent or retard his approach; also (in singular or plural), the trees thus felled: same as *abatis*, 2. 1.—3. *pl.* Trees or branches cut down by woodmen. Also *slashes*.

**slashing** (slash'ing), *p. a.* 1. That cuts and slashes at random; recklessly or unmercifully severe; that cuts right and left indiscriminately: as, a *slashing* criticism or article. [*Colloq.*]

Here, however, the Alexandrian critics, with all their *slashing* insolence, showed themselves sons of the feeble; they groped about in twilight.

*De Quincey, Homer, I.*

He may be called the inventor of the modern *slashing* article.

*Athenaeum, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 48.*

2. Dashing; recklessly rapid: as, a *slashing* gait.—3. Very big; great; slapping. [*Colloq.*]

A *slashing* fortune. *Dickens, Hard Times.*

**slash-pine** (slash'pin), *n.* A tree, *Pinus Cubensis*, found from South Carolina to Louisiana along the coast, and in the West Indies. It is a fair-sized tree, with a wood nearly equaling that of the long-leaved pine, though rarely made into lumber. Also called *swamp-pine*, *bastard pine*, and *meadow-pine*.

*Sargent.*

**slashy** (slash'i), *a.* [*< slash<sup>2</sup> + -y.*] Cf. *sloshy*, *slushy*. Wet and dirty. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

**slat<sup>1</sup>** (slat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slatted*, ppr. *slatting*. [*< ME. slatten, slaten, slatten, slotten, < Icel. slatta, slap, dab, dash, = Norw. slatta, sling, cast, jerk; cf. Icel. slatta, a dab, spot, blot (of ink), = Norw. slatt, a blow; prob. from the root of slay: see slay.*] Cf. *slaught.* I. *trans.* 1. To throw or cast down violently or carelessly; jerk. [*Prov. Eng. and U. S.*]—2. To strike; knock; beat; bang.

Mendoza. How did you kill him?

Malcolm. Slatted his brains out, then sanded him in the briny sea.

*Marston and Webster, Malcontent, iv. 1.*

II. *intrans.* To flap violently, as the sails when blown adrift in a violent wind, or when in a calm the motion of the ship strikes them against the masts and rigging.

The two top-gallant-sails were still hanging in the hunches, and *slatting* and jerking as though they would take the masts out of her.

*R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 351.*

**slat<sup>1</sup>** (slat), *n.* [*< slat<sup>1</sup>, v.*] 1. A sudden slap or slap; a sharp blow or stroke.

The sail . . . belled out over our heads, and again, by a slat of the wind, blew in under the yard with a fearful jerk.

*R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 237.*

2. A spot; stain. [*Prov. Eng.*]—3. A spent salmon, or one that has spawned.

**slat<sup>2</sup>** (slat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slatted*, ppr. *slatting*. Same as *slat<sup>1</sup>*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**slat<sup>3</sup>** (slat), *v. i. and t.*; pret. and pp. *slatted*, ppr. *slatting*. [*Perhaps another use of slat<sup>1</sup>; otherwise a var. of "slate"; < OF. esclater, shiver, splinter: see slate<sup>2</sup>. Cf. slat<sup>3</sup>, n.*] To split; crack. [*Prov. Eng.*]

And withall such maine blowes were dealt to and fro with axes that both head-peeces and habergeons were *slat* and dashed a peeces.

*Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (Nares.)*

**slat<sup>3</sup>** (slat), *n. and a.* [*Early mod. E. also slatte; < ME. slat, slatte, usually slat, slat, slate, slate, a flat stone, slate, < OF. esclat (Walloon slat), F. éclat, a splinter, chip, shiver, fragment, piece; cf. OF. esclater, F. éclater, split, splinter, shiver, burst; < OHG. slizan, slizian, MHG. slizen, G. schleissen, slit, split, = E. slit: see slit<sup>1</sup>, and cf. élat, slash, slice.*] I. *n.* 1. A thin flat stone, or piece of stone, especially a piece of slate; a slato; a stone tile. See *slate<sup>2</sup>*.

And thei not finding in what part the schuld bere him yu, for the compenyo of peple, stizden vp on the rof, and by the *slattis* thei senten him down with the bed in to the myddil, byfore thesa.

*Wyclif, Luke v. 10.*

The gallery is covered with blew *slate* like our Cornish tile.

*Coryat, Crudities, I. 33, sig. D.*

And for the roof, instead of *slate*, is covered with the skins of lute.

With moonshine that are glid.

*Drayton, Nymphidia.*

2. A thin slab or veneer of stone sometimes used to face rougher stonework or brickwork.

E. H. Knight.—3. A long narrow strip or slip of wood. Specifically—(a) A strip of wood used to fasten together larger pieces, as on a crate, etc. (b) One of a number of strips forming the bottom boards of a bedstead. (c) One of a number of strips secured across an opening so as to leave intervals between them, as in a chicken-coop, rabbit-hutch, etc. (d) One of the cross-pieces of a Venetian blind, or the like.

Virginia. . . kneeling behind the *slats* of her bedroom window-blinds, watched the little Canadian fishing wagon as it drove away.

*Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 220.*

(e) In *carriage-building*, one of the thin strips of wood or iron used to form the ribband the top or canopy of a buggy, enrrynil, or rockaway, or to form the bottom of a wagon-body. (f) One of the radial strips used in forming the bottom of a wicker basket.

4. *pl.* Dark-blue ooze, rather hard, left dry by the ebb of the sea. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]—*Slat-weaving machine*, a form of loom for weaving, in which the weft is slats, palm-leaf, or some similar material. The weft is cut in lengths corresponding to the width of the goods, and put into the shed piece by piece.

II. *a.* Made of slats.—*Slat awning*, a wooden or metal awning made of slats.—*Slat matting*, a kind of wood carpet made of veneers or wooden slats fastened upon a fabric. In some examples narrow strips of different sorts of wood are glued upon cloth, and dried, and the surface is then planed and finished.—*Slat seat*, a seat made of narrow strips of wood, usually arranged longitudinally with a space between each pair.—*Slat weir*, a weir or pound (for the capture of fish) having slats instead of netting. [*Capo Cod, Massachusetts.*]

S. lat. An abbreviation of *south latitude*.

**slat-bar** (slat'bär), *n.* The bar of the limber of a siege-howitzer between the splinter-bar and the bolster, connecting the futehells.

**slatch<sup>1</sup>** (slach), *n.* [*An assimilated form of slash<sup>1</sup>.*] *Naut.*: (a) The slack of a rope. (b) A short gleam of fine weather. (c) A brief, passing breeze.

**slatch<sup>2</sup>** (slach), *v. i.* [*A var. of slash<sup>2</sup>.*] To dabble in mire. [*Scotch.*]

**slat-crimper** (slat'krim'për), *n.* A machine for compressing the ends of slats to make them fit mortises cut to receive them.

**slate<sup>1</sup>** (slät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slated*, ppr. *slating*. [*< ME. \*slaten, slaten, slaten (pret. sletic), bait, perhaps orig. tear, ult. < AS. slitan (pret. slät), slit, tear: see slit<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. To bait; set a dog loose at. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Heo . . . slatten him with hundes.

*Life of St. Juliana (E. E. T. S.), p. 52. (Stratmann.)*

2. To haul over the coals; take to task harshly or rudely; berate; abuse; scold; hold up to ridicule; criticize severely: as, the work was *slated* in the reviews. [*Colloq., Eng.*]

And instead of being grateful, you set to and *slate* me!

*R. D. Blackmore, Kit and Kitty, xxxi.*

None the less I'll *slate* him. I'll *slate* him ponderously in the cataclysm.

*R. Kipling, The Light that Failed, iv.*

**slate<sup>2</sup>** (slät), *n. and a.* [*< ME. slat, slatte, \*slate, slate, usually slat, slatte: see slat<sup>3</sup>.*] I. *n.* 1. A thin, flat stone or piece of stone; a thin plato or flake. See *slat<sup>3</sup>*, 1.

With sunne and the frost together, It [the Columbine marl] will resolve and cleave into most thin *slates* or flakes.

*Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 8.*

Especially—2. A piece or plato of the stone hence called *slate*. (See def. 3.) Specifically—(a) A plate of slate used for covering in or roofing buildings: a tile of slate. (b) A tablet of slate, usually inclosed in a wooden frame, used for writing, especially by school-children; hence, any similar tablet used for this purpose.

The door, which moved with difficulty on its creaking and rusty hinges, being forced quite open, a square and sturdy little urchin became apparent, with cheeks as red as an apple. . . . A book and a small *slate* under his arm indicated that he was on his way to school.

*Harthorne, Seven Gables, III.*

3. A rock the most striking characteristic of which is its fissile structure, or capability of being easily split or cloft into thin plates of nearly uniform thickness and smooth surfaces. The rocks in which a fissile structure is particularly well developed are almost exclusively the argillaceous, and those which have been more or less metamorphosed, and this fissility appears to be the result of the rearrangement of the particles of the rock into new combinations flattened into thin scales which lie in a direction at right angles to the direction in which the rock was pressed at the time the metamorphism was taking place. The best-known variety of slate is the common roofing-slate, which is compact, homogeneous, and fissile enough to be used for covering roofs, or for manufacture into tables, chimney-pieces, writing-slates, etc. The valuable varieties of roofing-slate come almost exclusively from the older metamorphic rocks. (See *cleavage* and *foliation*.) North Wales is by far the most important slate-producing region of the world, some beds having been worked there as early as the twelfth century. The principal quarries are in southern Carmarvonshire and Merionethshire in the Lower Silurian, and in Montgomeryshire in the Upper Silurian. There are also quarries in Cornwall in the Devonian, and slates of the same geological age are obtained in France in considerable quantity, as well as in parts of Germany adjacent to the Rhine. There are various quarries in Devonshire in the Carboniferous; but in most of them the slate furnished is not of first-rate quality; and, in general, it may be said that the Carboniferous is the highest geological formation producing what can properly be denominated *slate*. The slate of the United States comes almost entirely from a very low position in the geological series, as is also the case in Europe. Pennsylvania and Vermont are the principal slate-producing States, and they together furnish more than two thirds in value of the total production of the country.

4. A preliminary list of candidates prepared by party managers for acceptance by a nominating caucus or convention: so called as being written down, as it were on a slate, and altered or erased like a school-boy's writing. [*U. S. political slang.*]—*Adhesive slate*. See *adhesive*.—*Aluminae slate*, slate containing alumina, used in the manufacture of alum.—*Alum slate*. See *alum*.—*Argillaceous slate*, clay slate (which see, under *clay*).—*Back of a slate*. See *back*.—*Bituminous slate*, soft slate impregnated with bitumen.—*Chlorite slate*. See *chlorite*.—*Drawing-slate*. Same as *black chalk* (a) (which see, under *chalk*).—*Hene* or *whet slate*, slate which has much silica in its composition, and is used for hones.—*Hornblende slate*, slate containing hornblende.—*Knetted slate*. See *knot*, n. 3 (f).—*Lithographic slate*. See *lithographic*.—*Polishing slate*. See *polishing-slate*.—*Rain-spot slate*, certain slates forming part of the Lower Silurian series in Wales; so called from their mottled appearance.—*Sliddaw slates*, a series of slaty and gritty rocks occurring in the Lake District of England, and forming there the base of the fossiliferous rocks. The most important fossils which they contain are graptolites.

—*Stonesfield slate*, in *geol.*, a division of the Great Oolite



group, as developed in Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, consisting of thin-bedded calcareous sandstone, extremely rich in a great variety of organic remains, among which are the mammalian genera *Amphitherium*, *Phalacrotherium*, and *Stereognathus*. Portions of this formation have been worked for a roofing-material from a remote period.

**II. a.** Of the color of slate; slate-colored; of a dark, slightly bluish-gray color of medium luminosity.

**slate<sup>2</sup>** (slāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slated*, ppr. *slating*. [*< slate<sup>2</sup>, n.*] 1. To cover with slate or plates of stone: as, to *slate* a roof.

A high *slated* roof, with fantastic chimneys.

Longfellow, *Hyperion*, l. 5.

2. To enter as on a slate; suggest or propose as a candidate by entering the name on the slate or ticket: as, A. B. is already *slated* for the mayoralty. See *l.*, 4. [*U. S. political slang.*] — 3. In *taunting*, to cloan from hairs, etc., with a slater. See *slater*, 3.

**slate-ax** (slāt'aks), *n.* A slaters' tool: same as *sax<sup>1</sup>*, 2.

**slate-black** (slāt'blak), *a.* Of a slate color having less than one tenth the luminosity of white.

**slate-blue** (slāt'blü), *a.* Dull-blue with a grayish tinge; schistaceous.

**slate-clay** (slāt'klā), *n.* Same as *shale<sup>2</sup>*.

**slate-coal** (slāt'kōl), *n.* 1. A variety of cannel-coal; "a hard, dull variety of coal" (*Gresley*). This name is given to one of the beds of coal in the Limestone (England) coal-field; it is nearly the same as *spint-coal*, also called *slaty* or *bony coal*, and contains slaty matters interstratified, which are called *bone* in Pennsylvania (see *bone*, 9).

2. As the translation of the German *Schieferkohle*, a somewhat slaty or laminated variety of lignite, or brown coal.

**slate-colored** (slāt'kul'ord), *a.* Of a very dark gray, really without chroma, or almost so, but appearing a little bluish.

**slate-cutter** (slāt'kut'er), *n.* A machine for trimming pieces of slate into the forms desired for roofing- or writing-slates. It consists of a table with knives pivoted at one end, and operated by hand-levers. Also called *slate-cutting machine*.

**slate-frame** (slāt'frām), *n.* A machine for dressing and finishing the wooden frames for writing-slates.

**slate-gray** (slāt'grā), *a.* A relatively luminous slate color.

**slate-peg** (slāt'peg), *n.* A form of nail used for fastening slates on a roof; a slaters' nail.

**slate-pencil** (slāt'pen'sil), *n.* A pencil of soft slate, or like material, used for writing or figuring on framed pieces of slate.

**slater** (slāt'tēr), *n.* [*ME. slater, selater; < slate<sup>2</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. One who makes or lays slates; one whose occupation is the roofing of buildings with slate.

But th' masons, and slaters, and such like have left their work, and locked up the yards.

Mrs. Gaskell, *Mary Barton*, v.

2. A general name of cursorial isopods. Slaters proper, or wood-slaters, also called *wood-lie*, *hog-lie*, and *soe-bugs*, are terrestrial on the side, of the family *Oniscidae*, as the British *Porcellio scaber*. Box-slaters are *Idoteidae*; water-slaters are *Asellidae*, as the gribble, *Limnoria terbrantzi*; shield-slaters belong to the genus *Cassidina*; globe-slaters to *Sphaeroma*. The chelicerous slaters are *Tanaisiidae*. See the technical names, and cuts under *Oniscus* and *Isopoda*.

3. A tool, with blade of slate, used for fleshing or slating hides.

**slate-saw** (slāt'sā), *n.* A form of circular stone-saw for cutting up or trimming slabs of slate.

**slate-spar** (slāt'spär), *n.* A slaty form of calcareous spar: same as *shiver-spar*.

**slather** (slāth'ēr), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] A quantity; a large piece: usually in the plural. [*Slang.*]

I could give you twenty-four more, if they were needed, to show how exactly Mr. — can repeat slathers and slathers of another man's literature. *New Princeton Rev.*, v. 50.

**slatify** (slāt'ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slatified*, ppr. *slatifying*. [*< slate<sup>2</sup> + -fy.*] To make slaty in character; give a slaty character to.

**slatiness** (slāt'ti-nes), *n.* Slaty character or quality.

**slating<sup>1</sup>** (slāt'ing), *n.* [*< ME. slating; verbal n. of slate<sup>1</sup>, v.*] 1. Baiting.

Bay of bor, of bole-slating (bull-baiting).

Kyng Alexander, l. 200. (*Hallivell.*)

2. An unsparing criticism; a severe reprimand. [*Colloq., Eng.*]

**slating<sup>2</sup>** (slāt'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of slate<sup>2</sup>, v.*] 1. The operation of covering roofs with slates.

— 2. A roofing of slates. — 3. Slates taken collectively; the material for slating: as, the whole *slating* of a house. — 4. A liquid preparation for coating blackboards so that they may be marked upon with chalk or stentite: generally

called *liquid slating*. Such preparations are better than oil-paint, as they do not glaze the surface.

To apply the *slating*, have the surface smooth and perfectly free from grease. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 257.

**slat-iron** (slāt'ī'ern), *n.* In a folding carriage-top, an iron shoe incased in leather, forming a finishing to the bow or slat which is pivoted by it to the body of the vehicle.

**slat-machine** (slāt'mā-shōn'), *n.* In *wood-working*: (a) A machine for cutting slats from a block. (b) A machine for making the tenons on blind-slats, and for inserting the staples by which such slats are connected.

**slat-plane** (slāt'plān), *n.* A form of plane for cutting thin slats for blinds, etc. In some forms the stock carries a number of cutters, so that several slats are cut simultaneously. *E. H. Knight*.

**slatte<sup>1</sup>** (slāt), *n.* See *slat<sup>3</sup>*.

**slatted** (slāt'ed), *p. a.* [*< slat<sup>3</sup> + -ed<sup>2</sup>.*] Furnished with, made of, or covered with slats: as, a *slatted* frame.

**slatter** (slāt'ēr), *v. i.* [*Freq. of slat<sup>1</sup>: see slat<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. *Intrans.* To be careless of dress and dirty; be slovenly.

Dawgus, or Dawkin, a negligent or dirty *slattering* woman. *North Country Words*.

2. To be wasteful or improvident.

This man . . . is a lord of the treasury, and is not covetous neither, but runs out merely by *slattering* and negligence. *Swift*, *Journal to Stella*, xix.

**II. trans.** To waste, or fail to make a proper use of; spill or lose carelessly. *Hallivell*.

**slattern** (slāt'ern), *n.* and *a.* [*Prob. (with unorig. n. us in bitter<sup>1</sup>, or perhaps through the ppr. slattering) < slatter, v.*] 1. *n.* A woman who is negligent of her dress, or who suffers her clothes and household furniture to be in disorder; one who is not neat and nice; a slut.

We may always observe that a gossip in politics is a *slattern* in her family. *Addison*, *The Freeholder*, No. 2d.

Her mother was a partial, ill-judging parent, a dawdler, a *slattern*, . . . whose house was the scene of mismanagement and discomfort from beginning to end. *Jane Austen*, *Mansfield Park*, xxxix.

**II. a.** Pertaining to or characteristic of a slattern; slovenly; slatternly.

Beneath the lamp her tawdry ribbons glare,  
The new-scour'd mantau, and the *slattern* air. *Gay*, *Trivia*, III. 270.

**slattern<sup>1</sup>** (slāt'ern), *v. t.* [*< slattern, n.; cf. slatter, v.*] To consume carelessly or idly; waste: with *away*. [*Rare.*]

All that I desire is, that you will never *slattern* away one minute in idleness. *Chesterfield*.

**slatternliness** (slāt'ern-li-nes), *n.* Slatternly habits or condition.

**slatternly** (slāt'ern-li), *a.* [*< slattern + -ly<sup>1</sup>.*] Pertaining to a slattern; having the habits of a slattern; slovenly.

A very *slatternly*, dirty, but at the same time very genteel French maid is appropriated to the use of my daughter. *Chesterfield*.

Every court had its carmen well to show me, in the noisy keeping of the water-carriers and the *slatternly*, stately gossips of the place. *Hutchins*, *Venetian Life*, II.

**slatternly** (slāt'ern-li), *adv.* [*< slatternly, a.*] In a slovenly way.

**slatterpouch** (slāt'ēr-pouch), *n.* [*< \*slatter for slat<sup>1</sup> + pouch. Cf. slippatypouch.*] A kind of game.

When they were boys at trap, or *slatterpouch*, they'd sweat. *Gaydon*, *Notes to Don Quixote*, p. 56. (*Nares.*)

**slattery** (slāt'ēr-i), *a.* [*< slatter + -y<sup>1</sup>.*] Wet; sloppy. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**slaty** (slāt'ti), *a.* [*< slate<sup>2</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>.*] Resembling slate; having the nature or properties of slate: as, a *slaty* color or texture; a *slaty* feel.

The path . . . scaled the promontory by one or two rapid zigzags, carried in a broken track along the precipitous face of a *slaty* grey rock. *Scott*, *Rob Roy*, xxx.

**Slaty cleavage**, cleavage, as of rocks, into thin plates or laminae, like those of slate: applied especially to those cases in which the planes of cleavage produced by pressure are often oblique to the true stratification, and perfectly symmetrical and parallel even when the strata are contorted. — *Slaty gneiss*, a variety of gneiss in which the scales of mica or crystals of hornblende, which are usually minute, form thin laminae, rendering the rock easily cleavable.

**slaught<sup>1</sup>** (slāht), *n.* [*< ME. slaught, slaut, slaght, < AS. slacht, slacht, slāht, slāht, killing, slaughter, fight, battle (chiefly in comp.) (= OS. slakta = OFries. slachte = D. slagt = MLG. slacht = OHG. slaktu, slakt, MHG. slachte, slakt, G. schlacht, killing, slaughter, fight, battle, = Sw. slaght, killing (< LG.), = Icel. slakta = Dan. slat, mowing; with formative -t, < AS. slēdn (pp. slegen), etc.,*

strike, kill, slay: see *slay<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. *manslaught*, *onslaught*.] Killing; slaughter.

Myche *slaghte* in the slade, & slyngyng of horse!

Many derfe there deght, was dōle to beholde. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6066.

**slaughter** (slā'tēr), *n.* [*< ME. slaughter, slauter, slautir, slawtyr, slaghter, < AS. as if \*slachtor (= Icel. slātr, butchers' meat, = Norw. dial. slaater, cattle for slaughter), with formative -for (as in leahator, E. laughter), < slēdn (pp. slegen), striko, kill, slay: see slay<sup>1</sup>. Cf. Icel. slātr, butchers' meat. Cf. slaught.*] The act of slaying or killing, especially of many persons or animals. (a) Applied to persons, a violent putting to death; ruthless, wanton, or brutal killing; great destruction of life by violent means; carnage; massacre: as, the *slaughter* of men in battle.

And zit nathles, men seyn, thel shalle gon out in the tyme of Anteerist, and that the schulle maken gret *slaughtre* of Cristene men. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 267.

One speech . . . I chiefly loved; 'twas *Enneas'* tale to Dido; and thereof it is especially where he speaks of Priam's *slaughter*. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, II. 2. 469.

(b) Applied to beasts, butchery; the killing of oxen, sheep, or other animals for market. (c) Great or sweeping reduction in the price of goods offered for sale. [*Advertising cant.*] — *Slaughter of the innocents*. See *innocent*. = *Syn.* (a) *flavoc*. See *kill<sup>1</sup>*.

**slaughter** (slā'tēr), *v. t.* [= *Icel. slātra* = *Norw. slautra*, slaughter (cattle); from the noun.] 1. To kill; slay; especially, to kill wantonly, ruthlessly, or in great numbers; massacre: as, to *slaughter* men in battle.

Many a dry drop seem'd a weeping tear,

Shed for the *slaughter'd* husband by the wife. *Shak.*, *Locrine*, l. 1376.

Onward next morn the *slaughter'd* man they bore,  
With him that slew him.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 349.

2. To butcher; kill, as animals for the market or for food: as, to *slaughter* oxen or sheep. = *Syn.* 1. *Slay*, *massacre*, etc. See *kill<sup>1</sup>*.

**slaughterdom<sup>1</sup>** (slā'tēr-dum), *n.* [*< slaughter + -dom.*] Slaughter; carnage. [*Rare.*]

Lord, what mortal feuds, what furious combats, what cruel bloodshed, what horrible *slaughterdom*, have been committed for the point of honour and some few courtly ceremonies! *G. Harvey*, *Four Letters*.

**slaughterer** (slā'tēr-ēr), *n.* [*< slaughter + -er<sup>1</sup>.*] A person employed in slaughtering; a butcher.

Thou dost then wrong me, as that *slaughterer* doth

Which giveth many wounds when one will kill. *Shak.*, *1 Hen. VI.*, II. 5. 109.

**slaughter-house** (slā'tēr-hous), *n.* [*< slaughter + house. Cf. Dan. slagterhus (< slagter, a butcher, + hus, house), D. slaghuys, MLG. slachtehuys, as E. slught + house.*] A house or place where animals are butchered for the market; an abattoir; hence, figuratively, the scene of a massacre; the scene of any great destruction of human life.

Not those [men] whose malice goes beyond their power, and want only enough of that to make the whole world a *slaughter-house*. *Stillingfleet*, *Sermons*, I. v.

With regard to the Spanish Inquisition, it mattered little whether the *slaughter-house* were called Spanish or Flemish, or simply the Blood Council.

Motley, *Dutch Republic*, III. 16.

**Slaughter-house cases**, three cases in the United States Supreme Court, 1873 (10 Wall., 26), so called because sustaining the validity of a statute of Louisiana creating a monopoly in the slaughtering business in a particular district, on the ground that it was a regulation within the police power for protection of health, etc. The decision is important in its bearing upon the fourteenth amendment to the United States Constitution.

**slaughtermant** (slā'tēr-man), *n.* [*< slaughter + man.*] One employed in killing; a slayer; an executioner.

Herod's bloody-hunting *slaughtermen*.

Shak., *1 Hen. V.*, III. 3. 41.

All his aids

Of ruffians, slaves, and other *slaughtermen*.

H. Jonson, *Catiline*, v. 4.

**slaughterous** (slā'tēr-us), *a.* [*< slaughter + -ous.*] Bent on killing; murderous.

Direness, familiar to my *slaughterous* thoughts,  
Cannot once start me. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, v. 5. 14.

Such butchers as yourselves never want

A colour to excuse your *slaughterous* mind. *Heywood*, *1 Edw. IV.* (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 53).

**slaughterously** (slā'tēr-us-li), *adv.* Murderously; so us to slay.

**slaughter-weapon** (slā'tēr-wep'ōn), *n.* A weapon used for slaughtering.

Every man a *slaughter weapon* for battle axe, R. V. in margin in his hand. *Ezek.* ix. 2.

**slaunders**, *u.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *slander*.

**Slav** (slāv), *n.* and *a.* [*Also Slave, Selar, Selare; < G. MHG. Sklave, Slave (ML. Selarus, Slarus, Selaphus, MGR. Σκλάβος, Σλάβος), a Slav, a Sla-*



vonian; a shortened form of the Slavic word, OBulg. *Slorieninŭ* (= Russ. *Slavyaninŭ*, MGr. *Σκλαβινός*, ML. *Slavennus*), a Slav, Slavonian, Slovenian; according to Miklosich the formation of the word with the suffix *-ienŭ* points to a local name as the origin; the ordinary derivation from OBulg. *sloro*, a word, or *slava*, glory, fame, is untenable. Hence *Slavic*, *Slavonian*, *Slaronic*, *Slorenian*, *slave*<sup>2</sup>, *slavine*, etc.] I. n. One of a race of peoples widely spread in eastern, southeastern, and central Europe; a Slavonian. The Slavs are divided into two sections—the southeastern and the western. The former section comprises the Russians, Bulgarians, Serbo-Croatians, and Slovaks; the latter, the Poles, Bohemians, Moravians, Slovaks, Wends, and Kashobes.

## II. a. Slavic; Slavonian.

**Slavdom** (slāv'dum), n. [*Slav* + *-dom*.]

Slavs collectively; the group or race of peoples called Slavs; as, the civilization of *Slavdom*.

**Slave**, n. and a. See *Slav*.

**slave**<sup>1</sup> (slāv), n. and a. [Not found in ME.; < OF. *esclave*, *esclau*, F. *esclave* = Pr. *esclau*, m., *esclava*, f., = Sp. *esclavo* = Pg. *esclavo* = It. *schiauo*, *stiauo* (< ML. *seclarus*, *slavus*) = MD. *slave*, *slarf* (also *slaren*). D. *slaaf* = Sw. *slaf* = Dan. *slave*, < Ito MHG. *sklave*, *slare*, G. *sklave*, n. slave, prop. one taken in war, orig. one of the Slavs or Slavonians taken in war, the word being identical with MHG. G. *Sklave*, *Slare* (ML. *seclarus*, *slavus*, MGr. *Σκλαβος*, *Σκλάβος*), a Slav, Slavonian; see *Slav*. For similar notions, cf. AS. *wealh*, foreigner, Celt, slave; see *Welsh*.] I. n. 1. A person who is the chattel or property of another and is wholly subject to his will; a bond-servant; a serf. See *slavery*<sup>2</sup>.

Let Egyptian slaves,

Parthians, and barefoot Hebrews brand my face.

B. Jonson, *Sejanus*, II. 2.

The inhabitants, both male and female, became the slaves of those who made them prisoners.

Irving, *Granada*, p. 36.

2. One who has lost the power of resistance and is entirely under the influence or domination of some habit or vice: as, a slave to ambition; a slave of drink.

Give me that man

That is not passion's slave, and I will wear him

In my heart's core. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, III. 2. 77.

3. One who labors like a slave; a drudge: as, a slave to the desk.—4. An abject wretch; a mean, servile person.

An unmanly slave, that will thrust himself into secrets!

*Shak.*, *T. G. of V.*, III. 1. 393.

5. In entom., an insect held captive by or made to work for another, as in some colonies of ants. See *slave-making*.—Fugitive-slave laws. See *fugitive*.—Slave's diamond, a colorless variety of topaz found in Brazil. Called by the French *goutte d'eau*. (Slave is used in many self-explanatory compounds, as *slave-breeder*, *slave-catcher*, *slave-owner*, *slave-market*, *slave-trader*, etc.) = Syn. 1. *serf*, *slave* (see *serf*), bondman, thrall. See *servitude*.

II. a. 1. Performed by slaves: as, slave labor.—2. Containing or holding slaves: as, a slave State.—Slave State, in U. S. hist., a State in which domestic slavery prevailed: used of the period immediately preceding the civil war. These States were Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

**slave**<sup>2</sup> (slāv), v. t.; pret. and pp. *slaved*, ppr. *slaving*. [= MD. *slaren* = MLG. *slaren* = Sw. *slafa*; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* To work like a slave; toil; drudge: as, to *slave* night and day for a miserable living.

II. *trans.* To enslave.

But will you *slave* me to your tyranny?

*Pletcher* (and another), *Love's Cure*, III. 3.

Fortune, who *slaves* men, was my slave.

*Middleton* and *Dekker*, *Roaring Girl*.

**slave-baron** (slāv'bar'on), n. One who is influential by reason of the ownership of many slaves. [An affected use.]

**slave-born** (slāv'börn), a. Born in slavery.

**slave-coffe** (slāv'kof'i), n. A gang of slaves to be sold; a coffle.

**slave-driver** (slāv'dri'vēr), n. An overseer of slaves at their work; hence, an exacting or cruel taskmaster.

**slave-fork** (slāv'fōrk), n. A forked branch of a tree, four or five feet long, used by slavehunters in Africa to prevent the slaves they have captured or purchased from running away when on the march from the interior to the coast. The forked part is secured on the neck of the slave by lashings passing from the end of one prong to the end of the other, so that the heavy stick hangs down nearly to the ground, or (as is usually the case) is connected with the fork on the neck of another slave. See cut in next column.



Slave-fork.

**slave-grown** (slāv'grōn), a. Grown on land cultivated by slaves; produced by slave labor.

*Slave-grown* will exchange for non-slave-grown commodities in a less ratio than that of the quantity of labour required for their production.

J. S. Mill, *Pol. Econ.*, III. vi. § 3.

**slaveholder** (slāv'hōl'dēr), n. One who owns slaves.

**slaveholding** (slāv'hōl'ding), a. Holding or possessing human beings as slaves: as, slaveholding States.

**slave-hunter** (slāv'hun'tēr), n. One who hunts and captures persons, as in Africa and parts of Asia, for the purpose of selling them into slavery.

Especially characteristic of existence on the borderland between Islam and heathendom is the story of our hero's capture by a band of ruthless slavehunters.

*The Academy*, No. 903, p. 112.

**slave-making** (slāv'mā'king), a. Making slaves, as an ant. Such ants are *Formica sanguinea* and *Polyergus rufescens*, which attack colonies of *Formica rufa*, capture and carry off the larvae, and rear them in servitude.

**slaver**<sup>1</sup> (slāv'ēr), v. [*< ME. slareren*, < Icel. *slafra*, *slaver*, = LG. *slabbern*, *slaver*, *slabber*; see *slabber*.] I. *intrans.* To suffer the saliva to dribble from the mouth; drivel; slabber.

His mouth *slavers*.

*Hampton*, *Pricke of Conscience*, l. 781.

Make provision for your *slavering* hounds.

*Massinger*, *City Madam*, II. 2.

The mad mastiff is in the meantime ranging the whole country over, *slavering* at the mouth.

*Goldsmith*, *Citizen of the World*, lxi.

II. *trans.* To besmear or defile with slaver or saliva; beslabber.

Then, for a suit to drink in, so much, and that being *slavered*, so much for another suit.

B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, II. 1.

Like hogs, we *slaver* his pearls, "turn his graces into wantonness," and turn again to rend in pieces the bringers.

*Rev. T. Adams*, *Works*, I. 344.

Twitche'd by the sleeve, he [the lawyer] mouths it more and more,

Till with white froth his gown is *slaver'd* o'er.

C. Dryden, *tr. of Juvenal's Satires*, vii. 144.

**slaver**<sup>1</sup> (slāv'ēr), n. [*< ME. slaver*, *slaryr*, < Icel. *slafra*, *slaver*; see *slaver*<sup>1</sup>, v. Cf. *slabber*<sup>1</sup>, n.] Saliva drizzling from the mouth; drivel.

Of all mad creatures, if the leav'd are right, It is the *slaver* kills, and not the bite.

*Pope*, *Prolog. to Satires*, l. 106.

**slaver**<sup>2</sup> (slāv'ēr), n. [*< slave*<sup>2</sup> + *-er*.] 1. A ship or vessel engaged in the slave-trade.

Two mates of vessels engaged in the trade, and one person in equipping a vessel as a *slaver*, have been convicted and subjected to the penalty of fine and imprisonment.

*Lincoln*, in *Raymond*, p. 175.

2. A person engaged in the slave-trade; a slavehunter; a slave-dealer.

The *Slaver* led her from the door,

He led her by the hand,

To be his slave and paramour

In a strange and distant land!

*Longfellow*, *Quadrone Girl*.

**slaverer** (slāv'ēr-ēr), n. [*< slaver*<sup>1</sup> + *-er*.] One who slavers; a driveler; hence, a servile, abject flatterer.

**slaveringly** (slāv'ēr-ing-li), adv. With slaver or drivel.

**slavery**<sup>1</sup> (slāv'ēr-i), a. [*< slaver*<sup>1</sup> + *-y*. Cf. *slabber*.] Slabber; wet with slaver.

"Yes, drink, Peggy," said Inshi, thrusting his *slavery* lips close to her ear.

*S. Judd*, *Margaret*, l. 6.

**slavery**<sup>2</sup> (slāv'ēr-i), n. [Early mod. E. *slaverie* (= D. *slaverij* = G. *sklaverei* = Sw. *slaveri* = Dan. *slaveri*); as *slave*<sup>2</sup> + *-ery*.] 1. A state of servitude; the condition of a slave; bondage; entire subjection to the will and commands of another; the obligation to labor for a master

without the consent of the servant; the establishment of a right in law which makes one person absolute master of the body and the service of another.

Taken by the insolent foe,  
And sold to slavery. *Shak.*, *Othello*, I. 3. 138.

A man that is in slavery may submit to the will of his master, because he cannot help it.

*Stillfleet*, *Sermons*, III. iii.

2. The keeping or holding of slaves; the practice of keeping human beings in a state of servitude or bondage. Slavery seems to have existed everywhere from very early times. It is recognized in the Old Testament as a prevailing custom, and the Levitical laws contain many regulations in regard to slaves and their rights and duties. Serfdom died out gradually in England in the latter part of the middle ages, and slavery was abolished throughout the British empire in 1833, after long agitation, the sum of twenty million pounds sterling being paid as compensation to the slave-owners. Negro slavery was introduced into the present territory of the United States in 1620, and became recognized as an institution. The Northern States gradually got rid of their slaves by emancipation or transportation in the latter part of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth century. Slavery became a leading and agitating question from the time of the Missouri Compromise (1820), and the number of slave States increased to fifteen. (See *slave State*, under *slave*<sup>2</sup>, a.) President Lincoln, by his Emancipation Proclamation of January 1st, 1863, declared free all slaves in that part of the Union designated as in rebellion; and the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution, 1865, abolished slavery within the United States. Slavery has been abolished by various other countries in the nineteenth century, as by Brazil in 1888.

In the progress of humane and Christian principles, and of correct views of human rights, slavery has come to be regarded as an unjust and cruel degradation of man made in the image of God. *Woolsey*, *Intro. to Inter. Law*, § 138.

3. Servitude; the continuous and exhausting labor of a slave; drudgery.

The men are most implored in hunting, the women in slavery.

*Capt. John Smith*, *Works*, II. 239.

4. The act of enslaving. [Rare.]

Though the pretence be only against faction and sedition, the design is the slavery and oppression of the People.

*Stillfleet*, *Sermons*, I. vii.

= Syn. 1. *Bondage*, etc. See *servitude*.—1 and 2. *Vassalage*, *thralldom*, *serfdom*, *peonage*.

**slave-ship** (slāv'ship), n. A ship employed in the slave-trade; a slaver.

**slave-trade** (slāv'trad), n. The trade or business of procuring human beings by capture or purchase, transporting them to some distant country, and selling them as slaves; traffic in slaves. The slave-trade is now for the most part confined to Portuguese and Arabs in Africa. It was abolished in the British empire in 1807, and by Congress in the United States in 1807 (to take effect January 1st, 1808).

That execrable sum of all villanies commonly called a *Slave Trade*.

J. Wesley, *Journal*, Feb. 12, 1792.

That part of the report of the committee of detail which sanctioned the perpetual continuance of the *slave-trade*.

*Bancroft*, *Hist. Const.*, II. 123.

**slave-trader** (slāv'trā'dēr), n. One who trades in slaves; a slaver.

**slavey** (slāv'i), n. [*< slave*<sup>2</sup> + *dim. -ey*.] A domestic drudge; a maid-servant. [Slang, Eng.]

The *slavey* has Mr. Frederick's hot water, and a bottle of soda-water on the same tray. He has been instructed to bring soda whenever he hears the word *slavey* pronounced from above.

*Thackeray*, *Newcomes*, xi.

The first inquiry is for the misis or a daughter, and if they can't ha got at they're on to the *slaveys*.

*Mayhew*, *London Labour and London Poor*, I. 472.

**Slavian** (slāv'i-an), a. and n. Same as *Slavic*.

*Milman*, *Latin Christianity*, III. 125.

**Slavic** (slāv'ik), a. and n. [*< Slav* + *-ic*.] I. a. Of or pertaining to the Slavs, their country, language, literature, etc.; Slavonian.

II. n. The language or group of languages spoken by the Slavs: it is one of the primary branches of the great Indo-European or Aryan family.—Church *Slavic*, a name given to an ancient dialect of Bulgarian still used as the Biblical and liturgical language of the Orthodox Eastern Church in Russia and other Slavic countries. Also called *Old Bulgarian*. See *Bulgarian*.

**slavinet**, n. [*< ME. slaveyn*, *slaveyne*, *slaryn*, *slavyn*, *sklavyn*, *selauayn*, *sklavyme*, *selavene*, < AF. *esclavine*, < ML. *seclavina*, a long garment like that worn in Slavonic countries, < OBulg. *Stovieninŭ* = Russ. *Slavyaninŭ*, Slav, Slavonian: see *Slav*.] A pilgrim's cloak.

Horn sprung out of hallo,

And let his *selavin* fall.

*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

**slavish** (slāv'ish), a. [= D. *slaafsch* = G. *sklavisch* = Sw. *slavfisk* = Dan. *slavisk*, slavish; as *slave*<sup>2</sup> + *-ish*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting slaves; servile; base: as, *slavish* fears; a *slavish* dependence on the great.

Nor did I use an engine to entrap

His life, out of a *slavish* fear to combat

Youth, strength, or cunning.

*Ford*, *Broken Heart*, v. 2.



Although within a palace thou wast bred,  
Yet dost thou carry but a *slavish* heart.  
*William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 263.

## 2. Lacking originality or due independence.

The search for ancient shapes of shields, with a view to their *slavish* reproduction, which is now so usual, does not seem to have been so prevalent before about the year 1840. *Trans. Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire*, N. S., V. 59.

## 3. Like that of a slave; servile; consisting of drudgery and laborious toil: as, *slavish* service.

Many a purchased slave,  
Which, like your asses and your dogs and mules,  
You use in abject and in *slavish* parts.  
*Shak.*, *M. of V.*, iv. 1. 92.

## 4t. Enslaved; oppressed.

They . . . clog their *slavish* tenants with commands.  
*Ep. Hall*, *Satires*, IV. ii. 128.

=*Syn.* 1. Cringing, obsequious, fawning, groveling.—3. Drudging, menial.

**slavishly** (slāv'vish-ly), *adv.* In a slavish or servile manner; as a slave; as if deprived of the right or power of independent action or thought.

Here we have an arcade of five, the columns of which are crowned with capitals. Composite in their general shape, but not *slavishly* following technical precedents, nor all of them exactly alike.

*E. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 252.

**slavishness** (slāv'vish-ness), *n.* Slavish character, spirit, quality, or condition; servility.

**Slavism** (slāv'izm), *n.* [*< Slav + -ism.*] Slav character, peculiarities, influence, interests, and aspirations.

Countries of the Greek religion, then, give the smallest proportion [of suicides]; but here comes in the great influence of *Slavism*.  
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 221.

**slavite** (slāv'vit), *n.* [*< slave<sup>2</sup> + -ite<sup>2</sup>.*] A slaveholder, or one who favors slavery; in *U. S. hist.*, a member of the pro-slavery party. [*Rare.*]

Undoubtedly the most abominable and surprising spectacle which the wickedness of war presents in the sight of Heaven is a *reverted slavite*.  
*W. Lloyd Garrison*, *The Liberator* (1831), I. 115.

**slavocracy** (slāv-vok'rā-sī), *n.* [*Also slavocracy; irreg. < slave<sup>1</sup> + -ocracy as in democracy, etc.*] Slave-owners collectively, or their interests, influence, and power, especially as exercised in the maintenance of slavery.

Each strives for preëminence in representing its candidate as the special friend of the *slavocracy*.  
*New York Tribune*, Nov. 4, 1850.

Ever since he [Calhoun] had abjured his early national and latitudinarian bias, and become an "honest nullifier" in the service of the *slavocracy*, he had unfitted himself to be the leader of a great national party.

*H. von Holst*, *John C. Calhoun* (trans.), p. 215.

**slavocrat** (slāv'vō-krat), *n.* [*Irreg. < slave<sup>2</sup> + -ocrat as in democrat, etc.*] A member of the *slavocracy*.

The *slavocrats*, Calhoun not excepted, . . . were not such doctrinaires as to risk their bones in charging wind-mills.  
*H. von Holst*, *John C. Calhoun* (trans.), p. 303.

**Slavonian** (sla-vō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Also Slavonian; < ML. Slavonia, Slavonia, the country of the Slavs or Wends, < Slavus, Selavus, Slav; see Slav. Cf. Slovenian.*] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the Slavs, their language, literature, history, etc.; Slavic.—2. Of or pertaining to Slavonia.—*Slavonian grebe. See grebe.*

II. *n.* 1. A Slav person or language.—2. An inhabitant of Slavonia, a district east of Croatia, with which it forms a crownland in the Hungarian or Transilvanian division of the Austrian empire.

**Slavonianize** (sla-vō'ni-an-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Slavonianized*, ppr. *Slavonianizing*. [*< Slavonian + -ize.*] To render Slavonian in character or sentiment; Slavonicize; Slavonize.

They [the Bulgarians] are not of pure Slav descent, but are a *Slavonianized* race. *Science*, VI. 303.

The Russian, who has been described as a *Slavonianized* Finn with a dash of Mongol blood. *Science*, VI. 304.

**Slavonic** (sla-von'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*Also Sclavonic; < NL. Slavonicus, Sclavonicus, < ML. Slavonia, Selavonia, Slavonia; see Slavonian.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Slavs or Slavonians; Slav.

II. *n.* The language of the Slavs: same as *Slavic*.

**Slavonicize** (sla-von'ī-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Slavonicized*, ppr. *Slavonicizing*. [*< Slavonic + -ize.*] To render Slavonic in character, sentiment, language, etc.

The Slavonic or *Slavonicized* population. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 194.

**Slavonize** (slāv'vō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Slavonized*, ppr. *Slavonizing*. [*< Slavonic + -ize.*] To render Slavonian in character, sentiment, language, etc.

This element is preponderant in the Timok valley, while in Istria it is represented by the Cici, at present largely *Slavonized*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 263.

**Slavophil** (slāv'vō-fil), *n.* [*< Slav + Gr. φιλέω, love.*] One who favors or admires the Slavonic race, and endeavors to promote the interests of the Slavonic peoples: frequently used attributively.

There were the so-called *Slavophiles*, a small band of patriotic, highly-educated Masovites, who were strongly disposed to admire everything specifically Russian, and who habitually refused to bow the knee to the wisdom of Western Europe. *D. M. Wallace*, *Russia*, p. 139.

It remains to be seen whether the *Slavophiles* will not obtain their own way. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 160.

**Slavophilism** (slāv'vō-fil-izm), *n.* [*< Slavophil + -ism.*] Slavophil sentiments and aims.

Hostility to St. Petersburg and to the "Petersburg period of Russian history" is one of the characteristic traits of genuine *Slavophilism*. *D. M. Wallace*, *Russia*, p. 418.

**Slavophobist** (slāv'vō-fō-bist), *n.* [*< Slav + Gr. φοβέω, fear, + -ist.*] One who is not favorable to the Slavs, or who fears their influence and power.

**slaw<sup>1</sup>**, *a.*, *n.*, and *adv.* An obsolete (Scotch) form of *slaw<sup>2</sup>*.

**slaw<sup>2</sup>** (slā), *n.* [*< D. sla, salad (Sewel) (cf. kröp-sla, in comp., lettuce-salad, cabbage-lettuce), contr. of salaad, salaade, now salaade, salad: see salad<sup>1</sup>. Cf. cole-slaw.*] Sliced cabbage, served cooked or uncooked as a salad.

**slawet**. A Middle English past participle of *slay<sup>1</sup>*.

**slay<sup>1</sup>** (slā), *v. t.*; pret. *slew*, pp. *slain*, ppr. *slaying*. [*< ME. slēen, slen, slaw, slon, sloun, slawn (without inf. ending, slēe, slae, sla, slo, pres. ind. 1st pers. slaye, etc., pret. slou, slou, slough, slouh, sloug, slogh, sloh, slog, pl. slouen, sloughen, slagen, slawe, slouge, etc., pp. slain, slayn, slawen, slawe, sleic, yslayn, yslawe, ysleawe, etc.), < AS. slēan (contr. form of \*slēhan, \*slahan, pret. slōh, slōg, pl. slōgon, pp. slēgen, slægen, geslægen, geslægen), strike, smite, kill, = OS. slahan, slaan = OFries. sla = D. slaan = MLG. slān, LG. slaan = OHG. slahan, MHG. slahen, G. schlagen = Icel. slā = Sw. slå = Dan. slaac = Goth. slahan, strike, smite; not found outside of Teut., unless in OIr. slechtaim, sligim, I strike. Some compare L. laedere, Gr. λαίω, laierate: see laerate. Hence ult. slaughter, slaught-er, slay<sup>2</sup>, sledge<sup>1</sup>, and perhaps slat<sup>1</sup>, sleet<sup>1</sup>, sly, sleight<sup>1</sup>.*] 1t. To strike; smite.

Thal slew the wether that thai bar;  
And slew fyr for to rost their mete.  
*Barbour*, vii. 153. (*Jamieson.*)

2. To strike so as to kill; put to death violently, by means of a weapon or otherwise; kill.

Thi fadir hath slayn a fat calf. *Wyclif*, *Luke* xv. 27.  
They brennen, slēen, and bringe hem to mecheance. *Chaucer*, *Man of Law's Tale*, l. 964.

Hast thou slayn Tybalt? wilt thou slay thyself?  
And slay thy lady too that lives in thee?  
*Shak.*, *R. and J.*, iii. 3. 116.

3. To destroy; put an end to; quench; spoil; ruin.

Swich a reyn down fro the welkne shadde  
That slow the fyr and made him to escape.  
*Chaucer*, *Monk's Tale*, l. 742.

The routes eke of rede and rishse thay eie;  
When winter sleeth thaire fedyng, yewe hem meete.  
*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

For this, being smit, with that part cheers each part;  
Being tasted, slays all senses with the heart.  
*Shak.*, *R. and J.*, iii. 3. 26.

=*Syn.* 2. Murder, etc. See *kill*.

**slay<sup>2</sup>** (slā), *n.* [*Also sleigh, early mod. E. also sleic; < ME. slay, slai, < AS. slē, contr. of \*slah, in an early form slahae, a weavers' reed (= Icel. slā = Sw. slā = Dan. sla, a bar, bolt, cross-beam): so called from striking the web together, < slēan (\*slēhan, \*slahan), strike: see slay<sup>1</sup>.*] The reed of a weavers' loom.

To weue in the stoule same were full preste.  
With slais, with taellis, with hedellis well drest.  
*Skelton*, *Garlande of Laurell*, l. 701.

**slayer** (slā'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. slaer, sleer, sleere (= MLG. sleger = G. schläger, a beater, fighter, mallet), a slayer; < slay<sup>1</sup> + -er.*] One who slays; a killer; a murderer; an assassin; a destroyer of life.

If the red slayer thinks he slays. *Emerson*, *Brahma*.

**slay<sup>3</sup>** (slā'zi), *a.* A dialectal form of *sleazy*. *slay*. A contraction (*a*) of *sold*; (*b*) of *sailed*.

**slet**. An old spelling of *slay<sup>1</sup>*, *sly*.

**sleave** (slēv), *n.* [*Also sleave; cf. Sw. slejff, a knot of ribbon, = Dan. sløjfe, a bow-knot; G. schleife, a loop, knot, spring, noose, = LG. slope, slepe, a noose, slip-knot; from the root of slip: see slip<sup>1</sup>.*] Anything matted or raveled; hence, unspun silk; the knotted and entangled part of silk or thread.

Sleep, that knits up the ravel'd *sleave* of care. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, ii. 2. 37.

The bank, with daffodillies dight,  
With grass like *sleave* was matted.  
*Drayton*, *Quest of Cynthia*.

**sleave** (slēv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sleaved*, ppr. *sleaving*. [*Also sleece; < sleave, n.*] To separate or divide, as a collection of threads, strands, or fibers.—*Sleaved silk*, silk not spun or twisted, but drawn out into a skein or bunch of loose threads.

**sleave-silk** (slēv'silk), *n.* Unspun silk, such as floss or filoselle.

Thou idle immaterial skein of *sleave-silk*!  
*Shak.*, *T. and C.*, v. 1. 83.

**sleaziness** (slā'-or slē'zi-ness), *n.* Sleazy, thin, or flimsy character or quality.

**sleazy** (slā'-or slē'zi), *a.* [*Also sleazy, also dial. slazy; supposed to be < G. schleissig, schlissig, worn out, threadbare, easily split, < schleissen, split, slit: see slit<sup>1</sup>, stee.*] It is not probable, however, that a G. adj. would thus come into popular E. use. Kennett (in Halliwell) connects *sleazy* with *Silesia* (cf. *silesia*, a stuff so called.)

Of thin or flimsy substance; composed of poor or light material: said of a textile fabric.

I cannot well away with such *sleazy* stuff, with such Cobweb-compositions, where there is no strength of matter, nothing for the Reader to carry away with him, that may enlarge the Notions of his Soul.  
*Howell*, *Letters*, I. i. 1.

A day is a more magnificent cloth than any muslin, the mechanism that makes it is infinitely cunning, and you shall not conceal the sleazy, fraudulent, rotten hours you have slipped into the piece, for fear that any honest thread, or straighter steel, or more inflexible shaft, will not testify in the web.

*Emerson*, *Complete Prose Works*, II. 357.

**sleek<sup>1</sup>** (slok), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *slake<sup>1</sup>*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 459. Also *sleech*.

**sleek<sup>2</sup>**, *v.* An obsolete form of *sleek*, *sleek<sup>1</sup>*.

**sleek-trough**, *n.* [*< sleek, var. of slake<sup>1</sup>, + trough.*] The trough in which a blacksmith slakes or cools his irons.

He a Black-smith's son appointed  
Head in his place: one who anointed  
Had never been, unless his Dad  
Had in the sleek-trough wash'd the lad.  
*T. Ward*, *England's Reformation*, i. (*Davies.*)

**sled<sup>1</sup>** (sled), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also sledd, sledde, sleade; < ME. sled, sledde, slede; not found in AS.; < MD. slede, sledde, slīde, later sleede, D. slede, also contr. slec = MLG. slede, sledde, LG. slede, slec = OHG. slīto, slīta, MHG. slīte, slīto, G. schlitten (> It. slitta) = Icel. sledhi = Sw. slāde = Norw. slede, slec = Dan. slede, a sled; < AS. slīdan, etc., slide: see slide. Cf. Ir. Gael. slaod, a sledge, < slaod, slide; Lett. slīdas, a skate. Hence ult. sledge<sup>2</sup> and sledg<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. A drag or dray without wheels, but mounted on runners, for the conveyance of loads over frozen snow or ice, or over mud or the bare ground, as in transporting logs and heavy stones. Also *sledge*.

Upon an ivory sled  
Thou shalt be drawn amidst the frozen pools.  
*Marlowe*, *Tamburlaine*, I. i. 2. 93.

A dray or *sledd* which goeth without wheelles, traha.  
*Barlet*.

They brige water in . . . grente tubbes or hoghsheads on *sleddes*.  
*H. Best*, *Farming Book* (1641), p. 107.

2. A pair of runners connected by a framework, used (sometimes with another pair) to

carry loads or support the body of a vehicle, or, when of lighter build and supporting a light platform or seat, in the sport of coasting and for drawing light loads by hand.

Chillon made her a present of a beautiful blue-painted sled to coast with when the snows came.  
*S. Judd*, *Margaret*, i. 10.

3. A vehicle moving on runners, drawn by horses, dogs, or reindeer; a sleigh.

In his left hande he holdeth a collar or rayne wherwith he moderateth the course of the hartes, and in the ryght

carry loads or support the body of a vehicle, or, when of lighter build and supporting a light platform or seat, in the sport of coasting and for drawing light loads by hand.

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hand a pyked staffe wherwith he may susteine the sleade from faulding if it chance to decline to much on any part.  
R. Eden, tr. of Sigismundus Liberius (First Books on Amerien, ed. Arber, p. 331).

I departed from Vologhda in poste in a sled, as the manner is in Winter.  
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 312.

sled<sup>1</sup> (sled), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sledged*, ppr. *sled-*  
*ding*. [*< sled<sup>1</sup>, n.*] I. *trans.* To convey or transport on a sled: as, to sled wood or timber.

II. *intrans.* 1. To ride or travel in a sled: sometimes with an impersonal *it*.

Look where, mantled up in white,  
He sleds it like the Muscovite.  
Cotton (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 210).

2. To be carried or transported on a sled.  
[*Coll. q.*]

Now, perhaps, if you'd jest tighten up the ropes a leetle  
The sleds it like the Muscovite.  
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 482.

sled<sup>2</sup> (sleɪ), *n.* [A corruption of *sledge<sup>1</sup>*.] Same as *sledge<sup>1</sup>*, *sledge-hammer*.

sled-brake (sled'brāk), *n.* A form of brake adapted for use with a sled. It is usually a prong which can be caused to project against the ice or snow.

sledged (sled'ed), *p. a.* [*< sled<sup>1</sup> + -ed<sup>2</sup>*.] Mounted on or riding in a sled. [Rare.]

He smote the sledged Polacks on the ice.  
Shak., Hamlet, I. 1. G3.

[This passage, however, is obscure. Some read "sleaded pollax" (sleaded battle-axe).]

sledder (sled'ēr), *n.* 1. One who travels on a sled.—2. A horse that draws a sled or sleigh.

Smiler (our youngest sledder) had been well in over his withers, and none would have deemed him a piebald, save of red mite and black mite.  
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, II.

sledding (sled'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *sled<sup>1</sup>*, *v.*] 1. The use of a sled; the act of riding or carrying on a sled.—2. Opportunity to use a sled; state of a road which permits that use. Compare *sleighting* in like sense.

sledge<sup>1</sup> (slej), *n.* [*< ME. slegge*, *< AS. slegg*, *stige* (also, in a Kentish gloss, *slicc*), a heavy hammer, = Icel. *slegga* = Sw. *slägga*, a sledge, = D. *slegger*, *slei*, a mallet, = OHG. *slaga*, MHG. *stage*, *slā*, G. *schlage*, a tool for striking (cf. AS. *slegole*, a plectrum, D. *slagel* = G. *schlägel*, a sledge), lit. 'striker,' 'smiter,' *< sledu* (pp. *slegen*, strike, smite: see *slay<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. *slay<sup>2</sup>*.] A large heavy hammer, used chiefly by blacksmiths. Also called *sledge-hammer*.

The about-sledge gives the heaviest blow, the handle being grasped by both hands to swing the sledge over the head. The uphand sledge is used for light work, and is rarely raised above the head.  
In his bosom (the giant) put three great slegges wrought.  
Rom. of Partenay (L. E. T. S.), I. 3000.

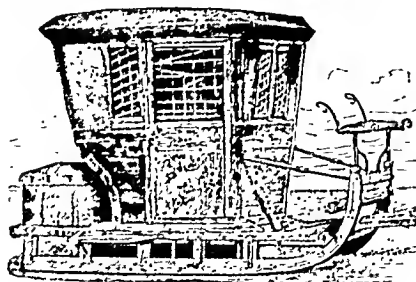
His blows fall like huge sledges on an anvil.  
Fletcher, Bonduca, III. 5.

Cat's-head sledge. Same as *bully-head*.—Coal-sledge, a hammer of peculiar shape, weighing from 5 to 8 pounds, used in mines to break coal.—Old sledge. Same as *all-fours*.

sledge<sup>2</sup> (slej), *n.* [Another form of *sled<sup>1</sup>*, whether (a) by mere confusion with *sledge<sup>1</sup>*, or (b) by confusion with *sleds*, pl. of *sled<sup>1</sup>*: see *sled<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. Same as *sled<sup>1</sup>*, I. and 2.

The banks of the Alexander are sloping, and they cross it on a sort of a boat, like a sledge in shape of a half lozenge, the sides of it not being above a foot high.  
Pocock, Description of the East, II. II. 57.

2. A vehicle without wheels, commonly on runners and of various forms, much used in



Travelling-sledge of Peter the Great.

northern countries where ice and snow prevail; a sleigh: as, a reindeer sledge; an Eskimo sledge. In the United States sledge is not used in this sense. See *sleigh<sup>1</sup>*, and cut under *pulk*.

"Samovar postavit!" ("On with the tea-kettle!") the half-frozen traveler never failed to shout from his sledge as he neared a post-station.  
A. J. C. Hare, Studies in Russia, iv.

3. Hence, anything serving the purpose of a vehicle which may be dragged without wheels along the ground, as the hurdle on which persons were formerly drawn to execution.—4. Same as *sled<sup>1</sup>*, 2.

Off on sledges in winter, as swift as the swoop of the eagle,  
Down the hillside bounding, they glided away o'er the meadow.  
Longfellow, Evangeline, I. 1.

5. In *her.*, a bearing representing a heavy vehicle with runners like a sledge.

sledge<sup>2</sup> (slej), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *sledged*, ppr. *sledging*. [*< sledge<sup>2</sup>, n.*] To convey or transport in a sledge; travel in a sledge.

sledge-chair (slej'čhār), *n.* A seat mounted on runners and having a high back, which can be grasped by a skater.

sledge-dog (slej'dog), *n.* A dog trained or used to draw a sledge, as an Eskimo dog.

sledge-hammer (slej'ham'ēr), *n.* [*< sledge<sup>1</sup> + hammer<sup>1</sup>*.] The largest hammer used in forges or by smiths in forging or shaping iron on an anvil. See *sledge<sup>1</sup>*.

sledge-hammer (slej'ham'ēr), *v. t.* [*< sledge-hammer, n.*] To hit hard; batter as with a sledge-hammer.

You may see what is meant by *sledge-hammering* a man.  
Sir G. C. Lewis, Letters (1834), p. 32. (Davies.)

sledman (sled'man), *n.*; pl. *sledmen* (-men). The owner or driver of a sled; a carrier who uses a sled.

But now they, having passed the greater part of their journey, met at last with the sled-deman (of whom I spoke before).  
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 217.

slee<sup>1</sup>, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *slay<sup>1</sup>*.

slee<sup>2</sup>, *a.* A Middle English and Scotch form of *slay*.

slee<sup>3</sup> (slō), *n.* [*< D. sleet*, a sled: see *sled<sup>1</sup>*.] A cradle on which a ship rests when hauled up to be examined or repaired.

slee<sup>4</sup> (slō), *n.* [*< D. sleet*, a sled: see *sled<sup>1</sup>*.] A cradle on which a ship rests when hauled up to be examined or repaired.

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slee<sup>9</sup> (slō), *n.* [*< D. sleet*, a sled: see *sled<sup>1</sup>*.] A cradle on which a ship rests when hauled up to be examined or repaired.

slee<sup>10</sup> (slō), *n.* [*< D. sleet*, a sled: see *sled<sup>1</sup>*.] A cradle on which a ship rests when hauled up to be examined or repaired.

slee<sup>11</sup> (slō), *n.* [*< D. sleet*, a sled: see *sled<sup>1</sup>*.] A cradle on which a ship rests when hauled up to be examined or repaired.

slee<sup>12</sup> (slō), *n.* [*< D. sleet*, a sled: see *sled<sup>1</sup>*.] A cradle on which a ship rests when hauled up to be examined or repaired.

slee<sup>13</sup> (slō), *n.* [*< D. sleet*, a sled: see *sled<sup>1</sup>*.] A cradle on which a ship rests when hauled up to be examined or repaired.

slee<sup>14</sup> (slō), *n.* [*< D. sleet*, a sled: see *sled<sup>1</sup>*.] A cradle on which a ship rests when hauled up to be examined or repaired.

slee<sup>15</sup> (slō), *n.* [*< D. sleet*, a sled: see *sled<sup>1</sup>*.] A cradle on which a ship rests when hauled up to be examined or repaired.

slee<sup>16</sup> (slō), *n.* [*< D. sleet*, a sled: see *sled<sup>1</sup>*.] A cradle on which a ship rests when hauled up to be examined or repaired.

slee<sup>17</sup> (slō), *n.* [*< D. sleet*, a sled: see *sled<sup>1</sup>*.] A cradle on which a ship rests when hauled up to be examined or repaired.

slee<sup>18</sup> (slō), *n.* [*< D. sleet*, a sled: see *sled<sup>1</sup>*.] A cradle on which a ship rests when hauled up to be examined or repaired.

slee<sup>19</sup> (slō), *n.* [*< D. sleet*, a sled: see *sled<sup>1</sup>*.] A cradle on which a ship rests when hauled up to be examined or repaired.

slee<sup>20</sup> (slō), *n.* [*< D. sleet*, a sled: see *sled<sup>1</sup>*.] A cradle on which a ship rests when hauled up to be examined or repaired.

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slee<sup>25</sup> (slō), *n.* [*< D. sleet*, a sled: see *sled<sup>1</sup>*.] A cradle on which a ship rests when hauled up to be examined or repaired.

slee<sup>26</sup> (slō), *n.* [*< D. sleet*, a sled: see *sled<sup>1</sup>*.] A cradle on which a ship rests when hauled up to be examined or repaired.

slee<sup>27</sup> (slō), *n.* [*< D. sleet*, a sled: see *sled<sup>1</sup>*.] A cradle on which a ship rests when hauled up to be examined or repaired.

slee<sup>28</sup> (slō), *n.* [*< D. sleet*, a sled: see *sled<sup>1</sup>*.] A cradle on which a ship rests when hauled up to be examined or repaired.

slee<sup>29</sup> (slō), *n.* [*< D. sleet*, a sled: see *sled<sup>1</sup>*.] A cradle on which a ship rests when hauled up to be examined or repaired.

slee<sup>30</sup> (slō), *n.* [*< D. sleet*, a sled: see *sled<sup>1</sup>*.] A cradle on which a ship rests when hauled up to be examined or repaired.

II. *n.* A smooth, shining place or spot. Specifically—(a) A place on the fur or hair of an animal which has been made sleek by licking or the like. (b) A smooth place on the water, caused by eddies or by the presence of fish or oil. [U. S.]

You have seen on the surface of the sea those smooth places which fishermen and sailors call *sleeks*. . . . Our boatman . . . said they were caused by the blue fish chopping up their prey, . . . and that the oil from this butchery, rising to the surface, makes the *sleek*. Whatever the cause may be, we invariably found fish plenty whenever we came to a *sleek*.

D. Webster, Private Correspondence, II. 333.

One man, on a sperm whaler, is stationed on the main or mizzen chains or in the starboard boat with a scoop net, to skim *sleeks* while the head of the whale is being severed from the body—that is, to save the small pieces of blubber and "loose" oil which float upon the water.

Fisheries of U. S., V. II. 283.

sleek, slick<sup>1</sup> (slēk, sli:k), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *sleeke*; *< ME. stiken*, partly *< sli:k*, E. *sleek*, *slick*, *a.*, and partly the orig. verb: see *slick<sup>1</sup>*, *v.* Cf. Icel. *sleikja*, lick, = Norw. *sleikja*, stroke with the hand, lick; *sli:kja*, make smooth, stroke, also intr. glisten, shine; *sli:kka* = Sw. *slika* = Dan. *slikke*, lick.] I. *trans.* 1. To make smooth and glossy on the surface: as, to sleek or slick the hair.

I sleek, I make paper smother with a sleekstone, Je fais glissant.  
Pategrave, p. 720.

There she doth bathe,  
And sleek her hair, and practise cunning looks  
To entertain me with.  
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iv. 1.

Fair Ligen's golden comb,  
Wherewith she sits on diamond rocks,  
Sleeking her soft alluring locks.  
Milton, Comus, I. 882.

The old servant was daunted by seeing Sylvia in a strange place, and stood, sleeking his hair down, and furtively looking about him.  
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxx.

Technically—(a) In *currying* and *leather-dressing*, to smooth the surface of (leather) by rubbing with an implement called a *slicker*. (b) In *hat-making*, to attach (fur) to felt by hand-work.

2. To smooth; remove roughness from.

Gentle my lord, sleek o'er your rugged looks.  
Shak., Macbeth, III. 2. 27.

For her fair passage even alleys make,  
And, as the soft winds waft her sails along,  
Sleek every little dimple of the lake.  
Dryden, Barons' Wars, III. 47.

3. Figuratively, to calm; soothe.

To sleek her ruffled peace of mind.  
Templeton, Meilin and Vivien.

Some nights when she's ben inter our house a playin' checkers or fox an' geese with the child'en, she'd rally git Hopsy sleeked down so that 't was kind o' comfortable bein' with her.  
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 409.

II. *intrans.* To move in a smooth manner; glide; sweep. Compare *slick<sup>1</sup>*.

For, as the racks came sleeking on, one fell  
With rain into a dell.  
Leigh Hunt, Follage, p. xxx. (Davies.)

sleek, slick<sup>1</sup> (slēk, sli:k), *adv.* [*< ME. sli:k*; *< sleek*, *slick<sup>1</sup>*, *a.*] In a sleek or slick manner; with ease and dexterity; neatly; skillfully. [Colloq.]

Jack Marshall and mo and the other fellows round to the store used to like to get him to read the Columbian Sentinel to us; he did it oft slicker than any on us could; he did—there wa'n't no kind o' word could stop him.  
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 253.

sleeked (slōkt), *a.* [*< sleek + -ed<sup>2</sup>*.] Smooth.

sleeken (slō'kən), *v. t.* [*< sleek + -en<sup>1</sup>*.] To make smooth, soft, or gentle; sleek. [Rare.]

And all voices that address her  
Softened, sleeken every word.  
Mrs. Browning, A Portrait.

sleeker, slicker (slō'kər, sli:k'ər), *n.* [*< sleek*, *slick<sup>1</sup>*, + *-er<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. In *leather-manuf.*, a tool of steel or glass in a wooden stock, used with pressure to dress the surface of leather, in order to remove inequalities and give a polish.

The sides of lace-leather are . . . finished by laying them upon a flat table and smoothing them out with a glass slicker.  
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 565.

2. In *foundry*, a small tool, usually of brass, made in a variety of shapes, used to smooth the curved surfaces of molds.—3. An oilskin or water-proof overcoat. [Cow-boy slang.]

We had turned the horses loose, and in our oilskin slickers covered, soaked and comfortless, under the lee of the wagon.  
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 864.

[Chiefly in technical or colloquial use, and commonly *slicker*.]

sleek-headed (slōk'hod'ed), *a.* Having a sleek or smooth and shining head.

Let me have men about me that are fat;  
Sleek-headed men, and such as sleep o' nights.  
Shak., J. C., I. 2. 193.

sleeking, slicking (slō'king, sli:k'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *sleek*, *slick<sup>1</sup>*, *v.*] The act of making a thing sleek or smooth. Specifically—(a) In *hat-making*.



by the operation of putting the far nap on the felt lolly.  
(3) In *leek-stone*, the use of the *sleeker* or *slicker*.  
**sleeking-glass, slicking-glass** (slē'king, sli'k-ing-glass), *n.* A glass or glass-faced implement used to give a gloss to textile fabrics.  
**sleekit** (slē'kit), *a.* [Sc. form of *sleeked*.] 1. Sleeked; having smooth hair or a sleek skin.  
Wee, sleekit, cowrin', tim'rous beastie.  
Burns, To a Mouse.

2. Figuratively, smooth and plausible; deceitful; sly; cunning. [Scotch in both uses.]  
**sleekly, slickly** (slē'li, sli'k'li), *adv.* In a sleek manner; smoothly; glossily.  
**sleekness, slickness** (slē'nes, sli'k'nes), *n.* Sleek character or appearance; smoothness and glossiness of surface.  
**sleek-stone, slick-stone** (slē'k-, sli'k'stōn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *slyekstone, sleekstone*, < ME. *sleky-stone, slyke-stone, slyke-stone, slyke-stone* (also *sleken-stone, sleight-stone, sleight-stone*) (= *lecl. sliki-stinn, whetstone*); < *nsleek, sli'k' + stone*.] A heavy and smooth stone used for smoothing or polishing anything.  
—Sheer that wanteth a *sleek-stone* to smooth his hinnen will take a pebble.  
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 220.  
I had said that, because the Remonstrant was so much offended with those who were set against the Prelats, sure he lov'd toothless Satire, which I took for as improper as a toothed *Sleekstone*.  
Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

**sleeky** (slē'ki), *a.* [*< sleek + -y*.] 1. Of a sleek or smooth appearance.  
Sweet, sleeky doctor, dear pacillek soul!  
Lay at the beef, and suck the vital bowl!  
Thomson, To the Soporific Doctor.  
2. Sly; cunning; fawning; deceitful; as, a sleeky knave.

**sleep** (slēp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sleep*, ppr. *sleeping*. [*< ME. slepen, slāpen, selepen, selāpen* (pret. *sleep*, pp. *sleep*, *sleep*, also, as orig., with strong forms, pret. *sleep*, *sleep*, *sleep*, pp. *sleep*), < AS. *slēpan, slēpan*, sometimes *slāpan* (pret. *slēp*, pp. *slēpen*, also sometimes weak pret. *slēpte, slēpte, slēpde*) = OS. *slāpan* = OFries. *slēpa* = D. *slāpen* = MLG. LG. *slāpen* = OHG. *slāfan*, MHG. *slāfen*, G. *schlafen* = Goth. *slāfan* (redupl. pret. *saifslēp*), sleep; cf. MLG. LG. *slap* (> G. *schlapp*) = OHG. MHG. *slaf*, G. *schlaff*, lax, loose, feeble, weak, = Dan. *slap* = Sw. *slapp*, lax, loose (= AS. as if \**sleep*, an adj. related to *slēpan*, sleep, as *let*, late, to *lētan*, let); akin to OBulg. *slabŭ*, lax, weak; L. *labare*, totter, sink, be loosened, *labi*, fall, slide: see *labent*, *lapse*. No cognate form of this verb is found in Scand. (where another verb, cognate with the L., Gr., and Skt. words for 'sleep', appears: see *seven*).] I. *intrans.* 1. To take the repose or rest which is afforded by a suspension of the voluntary exercise of the bodily functions and the natural suspension, complete or partial, of consciousness; slumber. See the noun.  
Upon that Roche was Jacob *sleeping* when he sought the Angeles gon up and down by a Ladder.  
Mandeville, Travels, p. 80.  
But *sleep*'st thou now? when from you hill the foe Hangs o'er the fleet, and shades our walls below?  
Pope, Iliad, x. 182.  
2. To fall asleep; go to sleep; slumber.  
A few sheep spinning on field she kept;  
She would nought been ydel till she *sleep*.  
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 224.  
Merlin, overtalk'd and overworn,  
Had yielded, told her all the charm, and *sleep*.  
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.  
3. To lie or remain dormant; remain inactive or unused; be latent; be or appear quiet or quiescent; repose quietly: as, the sword *sleeps* in the scabbard. Sails are said to *sleep* when so steadily filled with wind as to be without motion or sound; and a top is said to *sleep* when it spins so rapidly and smoothly that the motion cannot be observed.  
Gleat tho with good ale gerte [caused] Hunger to *sleep*.  
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 325.  
How sweet the moonlight *sleeps* upon this bank!  
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 54.  
Once *sleep* the world an egg of stone,  
And pulse, and sound, and light was none.  
Emerson, Woodnotes, ii.  
Seeing the Vlear advance directly towards it, at that exciting moment when it was beginning to *sleep* magnificently, he shouted, . . . "Stop! don't knock my top down, now!"  
George Eliot, Mr. Gilfil's Love-Story, l. 4.  
4. To rest, as in the grave; lie buried.  
Them also which *sleep* in Jesus will God bring with him.  
I Thes. iv. 14.  
When I am forgotten, as I shall be,  
And *sleep* in dull cold marble.  
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 433.  
5. To be careless, remiss, inattentive, or unconcerned; live thoughtlessly or carelessly; take things easy.

We *sleep* over our happiness, and want to be roused to a quick thankful sense of it.  
Ep. Attirebury

6. In *bot.*, to assume a state, as regards vegetable functions, analogous to the sleeping of animals. See *sleep*, *n.*, 5.

Enthusiasm exists, gall, out of doors and nailed against a wall, seemed in fairly good health, but the leaflets did not *sleep*, whilst those on another plant kept in a warm greenhouse were all vertically dependent at night.  
Darwin, Movement in Plants, p. 518.

7. To be or become numb through stoppage of the circulation: said of parts of the body. See *asleep*.—Sleeping partner. See *partner*.—To *sleep* upon both ears. See *earl*. = Syn. 1 and 2. *Drowse, Dose, Slumber, Sleep*, nap, rest, repose. The first four words express the stages from full consciousness to full unconsciousness in sleep. *Sleep* is the standard or general word. *Drowse* expresses that state of heaviness when one does not quite surrender to sleep. *Dose* expresses the endeavor to take a sort of waking nap. *Slumber* has largely lost its earlier sense of the light beginning of sleep, and is now more often an elevated or poetical word for *sleep*.

II. *trans.* 1. To take rest in: with a cognate object, and therefore transitive in form only: as, to *sleep* the sleep that knows no waking.

He *sleeps* no sleep, manly waked right,  
The sparhawk sagely fed by governance,  
A repast hymn ynf wel to conyissance.  
Rom. of Partheay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4163.  
Yet *sleeps* a dreamless sleep to me.  
Tennyson, Day-Dream, L'Envoi.

2. With *away*: To pass or consume in sleeping; as, to *sleep away* the hours; to *sleep away* one's life.—3. With *off* or *out*: To get rid of or overcome by sleeping; recover from during sleep: as, to *sleep off* a headache or a debauch.

And there,  
When he has *sleep* it out, he will perhaps  
Be cur'd, and give us miserable thanks.  
Brome, Queens Exchange, III.

4. To afford or provide sleeping-accommodation for: as, a car or cabin that can *sleep* thirty persons. [Colloq.]

They were to have a double row of beds "two tiro" high to admit of *sleeping* 100 men and 60 women.  
Quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 309.

**sleep** (slēp), *n.* [*< ME. sleep, slepe, slep, slape, slap*, < AS. *slēp* = OS. *slāp* = OFries. *slēp* = D. *slāp* = MLG. LG. *slāp* = OHG. *slāfan*, MHG. *slāfen*, G. *schlafen* = Goth. *slāfan* (redupl. pret. *saifslēp*), sleep; cf. MLG. LG. *slap* (> G. *schlapp*) = OHG. MHG. *slaf*, G. *schlaff*, lax, loose, feeble, weak, = Dan. *slap* = Sw. *slapp*, lax, loose (= AS. as if \**sleep*, an adj. related to *slēpan*, sleep, as *let*, late, to *lētan*, let); akin to OBulg. *slabŭ*, lax, weak; L. *labare*, totter, sink, be loosened, *labi*, fall, slide: see *labent*, *lapse*. No cognate form of this verb is found in Scand. (where another verb, cognate with the L., Gr., and Skt. words for 'sleep', appears: see *seven*).] I. *intrans.* 1. A state of general marked quiescence of voluntary and unconscious functions, alternating more or less regularly with periods of activity. In human sleep, when it is deep, the body lies quiet, with the muscles relaxed, the pulse-rate lower than during the waking hours, and the respiration less frequent but deep, while the person does not react to slight sensory stimuli. Intestinal peristalsis is diminished; secretion is less actively carried on; the pupils are contracted; and the brain is said to be anemic. If the depth of sleep is measured by the noise necessary to waken the sleeper, it reaches its maximum within the first hour and then diminishes, at first rapidly, then more slowly.  
Half in a dreme, not fully weel a-wakid,  
The golden *sleep* me wrapt vndir his weng.  
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 62.  
Else could they not catch tender *sleep*; which still  
Is shy and fearful, and flies every voice.  
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 41.  
*Sleep* is a normal condition of the body, occurring periodically, in which there is a greater or less degree of unconsciousness due to inactivity of the nervous system and more especially of the brain and spinal cord. It may be regarded as the condition of rest of the nervous system during which there is a renewal of the energy that has been expended in the hours of wakefulness.  
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 154.

2. A period of sleep: as, a short *sleep*.  
It seems his *sleeps* were hindered by thy railing.  
Shak., C. of L., v. 1. 71.

On being suddenly awakened from a *sleep*, however profound, we always catch ourselves in the middle of a dream.  
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., l. 201.

3. Repose; rest; quiet; dormancy; hence, the rest of the grave; death.  
Here are no storms,  
No noise, but silence and eternal *sleep*.  
Shak., Tit. And., l. 1. 155.  
A calm, unbroken *sleep*  
Is on the blue waves of the deep.  
Pretence, To an Absent Wife.

4. Specifically, in *zool.*, the protracted and profound dormancy or torpidity into which various animals fall periodically at certain seasons of the year. Two kinds of this sleep are distinguished as *summer* and *winter sleep*, technically known as *estivation* and *hibernation* (see these words).

5. In *bot.*, nyctitropism, or the sleep-movement of plants, a condition brought about in the foliar or floral organs of certain plants, in which they assume at nightfall, or just before, positions unlike those which they have maintained during the day. These movements in the case of leaves are usually drooping movements, and are therefore suggestive of rest, but the direction of movement is different

in different cases. Thus, among the *Orobanchaceae* the sleep-movement consists in the downward sinking of the leaflets, which become at the same time folded on themselves. Among the *Lemnaceae*, the leaflets, in some cases, simply sink vertically downward (*Phacodonta*); in others, they sink down while the main petiole rises (terminal leaflet of *Demonstrans*); in others, they sink downward and twist on their axes so that their upper surfaces are in contact beneath the main petiole (*Ceratophyllum*); in others, again, they rise and bend backward toward the insertion of the petiole (*Ceratophyllum*); in others, they rise, and the main petiole rises also, whereas in *Mimosa pudica* the leaflets rise and bend forward, while the main petiole falls. In *Marrubium* the leaflets rise up, the two upper ones being embraced by the two lower. (S. H. Pines.) The mechanism of these movements is explained by Pfeffer and others as due to an increased growth on one side of the median line of the petiole or midrib, followed, after a certain interval of time, by a corresponding growth on the opposite side. It is also accomplished by simple turgescence of opposite sides. The utility of the sleep-movement is believed to consist in protection from too great radiation. The cause or causes of these movements (and of analogous movements which have been called *diurnal sleep*: see the second quotation) are only imperfectly known, but they are undoubtedly largely due to sensitivity to variations in the intensity of light. See *nyctotropism*.

Those movements which are brought about by changes in the amount of light constitute what are known as the "sleep" and "waking" of plants. Bessey, Botany, p. 198.

There is another class of movements, dependent on the action of light. . . . We refer to the movements of leaves and cotyledons which when moderately illuminated are diheliotropic, but which change their positions and present their edges to the light when the sun shines brightly on them. These movements have sometimes been called *diurnal sleep*. Darwin, Movement in Plants, p. 445.

On *sleep*, *asleep*. See *asleep*.

For David, after he had served his own generation by the will of God, fell on *sleep*, and was laid unto his fathers.  
Acts xiii. 36.

They went in to his chamber to *raise* him, and coming to his beds side, found him fast on *sleep*.  
Gaseigne, Works, p. 221.

**sleep-at-noon** (slēp'at-nūn'), *n.* A plant, same as *go-to-bed-at-noon*.

**sleep-drunk** (slēp'drang), *a.* Being in the condition of a person who has slept heavily, and when half-awake is confused or excited.

**sleeper** (slē'pēr), *n.* [*< ME. sleeper, sleper, slepare, slāpere*, < AS. *slāpere* (= D. *slāper* = MLG. *slāper* = MHG. *slāferr, slāferr, G. schallferr*), < *slāpan*, sleep: see *sleep*, *v.*] 1. One who sleeps: as, a sound *sleeper*.—2. A drone, or lazy person; a sluggard.  
To ben a veray *sleeper*, fy, for shame.  
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 71.

3. A dormant or inoperative thing; something that is in obeyance or is latent.  
Let penal laws, if they have been *sleepers* of long, or if they be grown unfit for the present time, be by wise judges confined in the execution. Bacon, Jurisprudence (ed. 1857).

4. An animal that lies dormant in winter or summer, as the bear, the marmot, certain mollusks, etc. See *sleep*, *n.*, 4.—5. Figuratively, a dead person.  
Graves at my command  
Have waked their *sleepers*.  
Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 49.

6. *pl.* Grains of barley that do not vegetate in malting. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]—7. A railway sleeping-car. [Colloq., U. S.]—8. In *zool.*: (a) The dormouse, *Myoxus avellanarius*. (b) The sleeper-shark, *Somniosus microcephalus*, and some related species, as *Ginglymostoma cirratum*. (c) A gobioid fish of the genus *Philyppus*, *Eleotris*, or *Dormitobius*, as *D. lineatus* or *D. maculatus*. See *Eleotridae*.

**sleeper** (slē'pēr), *n.* [E. dial. also *slaper*; perhaps < Norw. *slēp*, a smooth piece of timber for dragging anything over, esp. used of pieces of timber employed for the foundation of a road: see *slape, slab*.] But the word is generally regarded as a particular use of *sleeper*<sup>1</sup>; cf. *dormant*, *n.*] 1. A stump of a tree cut off short and left in the ground. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A beam of wood or the like placed on the ground as a support for something. (a) In *carp.*, a piece of timber on which are laid the ground-joists of a floor; a beam on or near the ground, or on a low cross-wall, for the support of some superstructure. (b) In *milit. engrg.*, one of the small joists of wood which form the foundation for a battery platform. (c) A piece of wood, metal, or other material upon which the rails or the rail-chairs of a railway rest, and to which they are fastened. Wood of durable varieties is far more extensively used for this purpose than any other material; but stone, toughened glass, and iron have also been used, the last to a considerable extent. In some instances the sleepers are laid longitudinally with the rails, and bound together by cross-ties. This system is in use on some important European railways, and generally on elevated railways and street railways, both in the United States and elsewhere; but the most common method is to lay the sleepers at right angles to the rails, and about 2 feet from center to center, except when they support points and angle-bars, when they are placed 1 foot 6 inches from center to center. They are thus made to act both as sleepers and as cross-ties. Such sleepers are in the United States also called *railway-ties* or simply *ties*. See *cut* under *rail-chair*.



3. In *ship-building*, a thick piece of timber placed longitudinally in a ship's hold, opposite the several scarfs of the timbers, for strengthening the bows and stern-frame; a piece of long compass-timber fayed and bolted diagonally upon the transoms.—4. In *glass-making*, one of the large iron bars crossing the smaller ones, which hinder the passage of coals, but leave room for the ashes.—5. In *weaving*, the upper part of the Leddle of a draw-loom, through which the threads pass. *E. H. Knight.*

**sleepers** (slē'pēr-shārk), *n.* A scymnoid shark, especially of the genus *Somniosus*, as *S. microcephalus*; a sleeper.

**sleepful** (slēp'fūl), *a.* [*< sleep + -ful.*] Strongly inclined to sleep; sleepy. [*Rare.*]

**sleepfulness** (slēp'fūl-nes), *n.* Strong inclination to sleep. [*Rare.*]

**sleepily** (slēp'i-lī), *adv.* In a sleepy manner. (a) Drowsily, or as if not quite awake. (b) Languidly; lazily.

To go on safely and *sleepily* in the easy ways of ancient mistakes. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

**sleepiness** (slē'pi-nes), *n.* Sleepy character or state. (a) Inclination to sleep; drowsiness.

Watchfulness precedes too great sleepiness. *Arbutnot.*

When once *sleepiness* has commenced, it increases, because, in proportion as the nervous centres fall in their discharge, the heart, losing part of its stimulus, begins to flag, and . . . the flagging of the heart leads to a greater inertness of the nerve-centres, which re-acts as before. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 37.*

(b) Languor; laziness. (c) Same as *bletting*.

**sleeping** (slē'ping), *n.* [*< ME. sleeping; verbal n. of sleep, v.*] 1. The taking of rest in sleep; sleep: the state of one who sleeps; hence, lack of vigilance; remissness.

Full naissant and wurtly were thys men tho,  
Which noight ne went to sompnoient *sleeping*,  
But nyghtlyly and pusantly were winking.  
*Rom. of Parleyay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5503.*

2. Inoperativeness; dormant state or condition; abeyance.

You ever  
Have wish'd the *sleeping* of this business.  
*Shak., Hen. VIII., ll. 4, 103.*

**sleeping of process**, in *Scots law*, the state of a process in the outer house of the Court of Session in which no judicial order or interlocutor has been pronounced for a year and a day.

**sleeping-bag** (slē'ping-bag), *n.* A bag of skin or fur into which explorers in frozen regions creep, feet foremost, when preparing for sleep.

The rocky floor was covered with cast-off clothes, and among them were huddled together the *sleeping-bags* in which the party had spent most of their time during the last few months.

*Selkey and Soley, Reseue of Greety, p. 223.*

**sleeping-car** (slē'ping-kār), *n.* A railway-car fitted with berths in which beds may be made up for passengers to sleep in. [*U. S. and Canada.*]

**sleeping-carriage** (slē'ping-kar'rij), *n.* Same as *sleeping-car*. [*Eng.*]

**sleeping-draught** (slē'ping-drāft), *n.* A drink given to induce sleep.

**sleeping-dropsy** (slē'ping-drop'si), *n.* Same as *neurolethargy* (which see, under *lethargy*).

**sleepingly** (slē'ping-lī), *adv.* Sleepily.

To *sleep* *sleepingly* through the world in a drowsy, mechanically posture cannot properly be said to live.

*Kennet, tr. of Erasmus's Praise of Folly, p. 25. (Daries.)*

**sleeping-room** (slē'ping-rōm), *n.* A bedroom.

**sleeping-sickness** (slē'ping-sik'nes), *n.* Same as *neurolethargy* (which see, under *lethargy*).

**sleeping-table** (slē'ping-tā'bl), *n.* In *mining*, nearly the same as *framing-table*. [*Little used in English except as a translation of the French table dormante.*]

**sleepish** (slē'pish), *a.* [*< sleep + -ish.*] Disposed to sleep; sleepy; lacking vigilance.

Your *sleepish* nud more than *sleepish* scenery.

*Ford. (Imp. Dict.)*

**sleepless** (slēp'les), *a.* [*< ME. sleeples, < AS. \*slēpless (in deriv. slēpleast, sleeplessness) (= D. slapeloos = MLG. slapelōs = OHG. MlG. slāflōs, slāflōs, G. schlaflos); < slēp, sleep, + -less, E. -less.*] 1. Being without sleep; wakeful.

A crown,  
Golden in show, is but a wreath of thorns,  
Brings dangers, troubles, cares, and *sleepless* nights.  
*Milton, P. R., ll. 460.*

While pensive poets painful vigils keep,  
*Sleepless* themselves to give their readers sleep.  
*Pope, Dunciad, l. 94.*

2. Constantly watchful; vigilant; as, the *sleepless* eye of justice.—3. Restless; continually disturbed or agitated.

Biscay's *sleepless* bay. *Byron, Childs Harold, l. 14.*

I thought of Chatterton, the marvellous boy,  
The *sleepless* soul that perished in his pride.  
*Wordsworth, Resolution and Independence, st. 7.*

**sleeplessly** (slēp'les-lī), *adv.* In a sleepless manner.

**sleeplessness** (slēp'les-nes), *n.* Lack or deprivation of sleep; inability to sleep; morbid wakefulness, technically called *insomnia*.

*Sleeplessness* is both a symptom and an immediate cause of cerebral disorder. *Huxley and Yonnans, Physiol., § 502.*

**sleep-sick** (slēp'sik), *a.* Excessively fond of sleep. [*Rare.*]

Fond Epicure, thou rather slept'st thy self,  
When thou didst forgo thee such a *sleep-sick* Elf  
For life's pure fount.  
*Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 7.*

**sleep-waker** (slēp'wā'kēr), *n.* A somnambulist; one who thinks or acts in a trance. [*Recent.*]

What, then, are the main modifications of ordinary waking consciousness, which spontaneous *sleep-wakers* (to use a term of convenient vagueness) have been observed to present? *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, l. 285.*

**sleep-waking** (slēp'wā'king), *n.* The state of trance; somnambulism; the hypnotic state. [*Recent.*]

Did my one strike or hurt me in any part of the body when Anna M. was in *sleep-waking*, she immediately carried her hand to a corresponding part of her own person. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, ll. 20.*

**sleep-walker** (slēp'wā'kēr), *n.* A somnambulist.

**sleep-walking** (slēp'wā'king), *n.* Somnambulism.

**sleepwort** (slēp'wört), *n.* A species of lettuce, *Lactuca virosa*, so called from its narcotic property. See *lactucarium*.

**sleepy** (slē'pi), *a.* [*< ME. slepi, < AS. \*slēpig (= OHG. slāfag, MHG. slāfec; cf. D. slaperig, G. schlāferig, schlāfrig); sleep, < slēp, sleep: see sleep, n.*] 1. Overcome with sleep; sleep-  
ing.

Go . . . siner  
The *sleepy* grooms with blood.  
*Shak., Macbeth, ll. 2, 50.*

The heavy nodding Trees all languished,  
And every *sleepy* bough hung down its head.  
*J. Beaumont, Psyche, ll. 102.*

2. Inclined to sleep; drowsy.

He laugh'd, and I, tho' *sleepy*, . . .  
. . . prick'd my ears.  
*Tennyson, The Eple.*

3. Languid; dull; inactive; sluggish.

The mildness of your *sleepy* thoughts.  
*Shak., Rich. III., ll. 7, 123.*

Bespake a *sleepy* hand of negligence.  
*Wordsworth, Excursion, l.*

4. Tending to induce sleep; sleep-producing; soporific.

His *sleepy* verdo in hond he [Mercury] bar uprighte.  
*Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 529.*

We will give you *sleepy* drinks. *Shak., W. T., l. 1, 15.*

5. Deceiving internally: said of fruit. See *biet*, *v. i.*—*Sleepy* catch-fly. See *catch-fly*.—*Sleepy* duck, the ruddy duck, *Erimatura rubrida*; also called *sleepyhead*, *sleepy* coot, *sleepy* brother. [*Atlantic coast, U. S.*]

**sleepyhead** (slē'pi-hed), *n.* 1. An idle, lazy person. [*Colloq.*].—2. The *sleepy* duck.

**sleepy-seeds** (slē'pi-sēdz), *n. pl.* The mucous secretion of the conjunctiva, or the sebaceous matter of the Meibomian follicles, dried in flakes or little masses at the edges or corners of the eyelids during sleep. [*A familiar or nursery word.*]

**sleet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *slayer*.

**sleet** (slēt), *n.* [*< ME. sleet, slete, slet; (a) perhaps < AS. \*slēte, \*slēte = OS. \*slōta = D. slote = MLG. sloten, LG. slote = MHG. slōz, G. schlosse, hail; or (b) < Norw. sletta, sleet, < sletta, slap, fling (see slat, slat); (c) not related to Icel. slydda, Dan. slud, sleet.*] Hail or snow mingled with rain, usually in fine particles, and frequently driven by the wind. A fall of sleet is due to one or more inversions in the normal decrease of temperature with increase of altitude, as, for example, when fine rain-drops falling from an air-current whose temperature is 32° F. or over freeze in traversing colder air-strata near the earth's surface.

The bitter frostes with the *sleet* and reyn  
Destroyed hath the grone in every yerd.  
*Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 522.*

They . . . shot  
Sharp *sleet* of narrow showers against the face  
Of their pursuers.  
*Milton, P. R., ll. 324.*

February bleak  
Smites with his *sleet* the traveller's cheek.  
*Bryant, Song Sparrow.*

**sleet** (slēt), *v. i.* [*< sleet, n.*] To rain and snow or hail at the same time.

**sleet** (slēt), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] In *gun*, that part of a mortar which passes from the chamber to the trunnions for strengthening the chamber.

**sleet-bush** (slēt'būsh), *n.* A rutaceous shrub, *Colconema album*, of the Cape of Good Hope. It is a handsome low evergreen with white flowers.

**sleetcht**, *n.* See *sleech*.

**sleetiness** (slēt'i-nes), *n.* The state of being sleety.

**sleet-squash** (slēt'skwosh), *n.* A wetting shower of sleet. [*Scotch.*]

But, in the midst of all this misery, the Wellington Arms is by no means an uncomfortable howl in a *sleet-squash*. *Notes Ambrosiana, Feb., 1832.*

**sleety** (slēt'i), *a.* [*< sleet + -y.*] Consisting of sleet; characterized by sleet.

The *sleety* storm returning still,  
The morning hoar, and evening chill.  
*T. Warton, Odes, x.*

**sleeve** (slōv), *n.* [*< ME. sleewe, slewe, slefe (pl. slefes, sleven), < AS. slēfc, slēf, slufc, sluf; = MD. slere, a sleeve (cf. MD. sloove, veil, skin, the turning up of a thing, D. sloof, an apron; MHG. slouf, a garment, also a handle, MLG. slū, LG. slu, sluice = MHG. sloufe, G. schlaube, schlauf, a husk, shell); prob. lit. 'that into which the arm slips' (cf. slip<sup>1</sup>, a garment, slop<sup>2</sup>, a garment, and slipper<sup>2</sup>, a light shoe, from the same ult. source, and so named for the same reason), < AS. slūpan, slip: see slip<sup>1</sup>. For the change of p to f, cf. shaft<sup>3</sup>, as related to shape.] 1. That part of a garment which forms a covering for the arm: as, the *sleeve* of a coat or a gown. At different times during the middle ages extraordinarily long, pendulous sleeves were in use, sometimes reaching the ground, and at other times a mere band or strip of stuff, single or double, hung from the arm, and was generally called a *hanging sleeve*, although the actual sleeve was independent of it. Japanese ceremonial cos-*



Sleeves, long and hanging, 12th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

ture also has sleeves of remarkable length and width, the arm being generally passed through a hole in the side of the sleeve.



Sleeve worn as a favor at knight's left shoulder. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

ture also has sleeves of remarkable length and width, the arm being generally passed through a hole in the side of the sleeve.

Than eek of us toke othe by the *sleeve*  
And forthwithall, as we should take our leue.  
*Chaucer, Assembly of Ladies.*

Thy gown was of the grassie green,  
Thy sleeves of satten hanging by.  
*Greensleeves (Child's Ballads, IV. 242).*

The Gentlemen (Gentlemen must pardon me the misnaming of the name), to beo distinguished from the rest, wenro a iacket of blew cotton with wide *sleeves*. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 641.*

2. In *mech.*, a tube into which a rod or another tube is inserted. If small, it is often called a *thimble*; when fixed and serving merely to strengthen the object which it incloses, it is called a *reinforce*. In most of its applications, however, the two parts have more or less relative circular or longitudinal motion. *E. H. Knight.*—*Gigot* sleeve. Same as *leg-of-mutton sleeve*.—*Hippocrate's* sleeve, a name among old chemists for a strainer made of flannel or of similar material in the form of a long bag.—*Lawn* sleeves. See *lawn*.—*Leg-of-mutton* sleeve, a full and loose sleeve, tight at the armhole and wrist, as of a woman's dress: a fashion of the early part



of the nineteenth century.—**Mandarin sleeve.** See *mandarin*.—**Ridged sleeve.** See *ridge*.—To hang or pin (anything) upon the sleeve, to make (anything) dependent.

It is not for a man which doth know, or should know, what orders, and what peacable government requireth, to ask why we should hang our judgement upon the church's sleeve, and why in matters of orders more than in matters of doctrine. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity.*

To hang upon one's sleeve, to be dependent upon one.—To have in one's sleeve, to have in hand ready for a vacancy or emergency; be provided with or have ready to present as occasion demands. [The sleeve was formerly used as a pocket, as it still is in China, Japan, etc.]

The better to winne his purposes & good advantages, as now & then to have a journey or sickness in his sleeve, thereby to shake of other importunities of greater consequence. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 251.*

To laugh in one's sleeve. See *laugh*.—To wear one's heart upon one's sleeve. See *heart*.

**sleeve<sup>1</sup> (slēv), v. t.; pret. and pp. sleeved, ppr. sleeving.** [*ME. sleven; < sleeve<sup>1</sup>, n.*] 1. To furnish with a sleeve or with sleeves; make with sleeves. *Prompt. Parv., p. 459.*—2. To put in a sleeve or sleeves.

**sleeve<sup>2</sup>, n. and v.** See *sleeve*.

**sleeve-axle (slēv'ak'sl), n.** A hollow axle which runs upon a shaft. *E. H. Knight.*

**sleeve-board (slēv'bōrd), n.** The board used by tailors in pressing sleeves.

There's a celebrated fight in that [ballet] between the tailor with his sleeve-board and goose and the cobbler with his clam and awl.

*Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 146.*

**sleeve-button (slēv'but'n), n.** A button used to fasten a sleeve; in modern costume, a button or stud, usually large and decorative, to hold together the two sides of the wristband or cuff; by extension, a sleeve-link.

**sleeve-coupling (slēv'kup'ling), n.** See *coupling*.

**sleeved (slēvd), a.** Having sleeves; especially noting a garment.—**Sleeved waistcoat,** a body-garment resembling a waistcoat, but with long sleeves, usually of a different material from the front of the garment, and intended to cover the shirt-sleeves when the coat is removed. This garment is worn in Europe by hostlers, bootblacks, porters, and the like. Also *sleeve-waistcoat*.

**sleeve-fish (slēv'fish), n.** The pen-fish, calamary, or squid. See *calamary* and *Loligo*.

**sleeve-hand (slēv'hand), n.** The part of the sleeve next the hand; also, the wristband or cuff.

You would think a smock were a she-angel, he so chants to the sleeve-hand and the work about the square on 't. *Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 211.*

**sleeve-knot (slēv'not), n.** A knot or bow of ribbon attached to the sleeve. Compare *shoulder-knot*.

**sleeveless (slēv'les), a.** [*ME. sleeveles, < AS. slēfleds, sleeveless, < slēf, sleeve, + -leds = E. -less.*] 1. Having no sleeves; without sleeves: noting a garment.

We give you leave to converse with sleeveless gowns and threadbare cassocks. *Randolph, Hey for Honesty, II. 4.*

2. Imperfect; inadequate; fruitless; unprofitable; bootless. [The original turn of thought in this use of *sleeveless* is uncertain. The use remains only in the phrase *a sleeveless errand*, where the connection of the adjective with *sleeveless* in def. 1 is no longer recognized.]

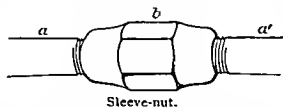
Neither faine for thy selfe any sleevlesse excuse, whereby thou maist tarrye. *Lilly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 114.*

*A sleeveless errand.* *Shak., T. and C., v. 4. 9.*

[He] will walk seven or eight times a-day through the street where she dwells, and make *sleeveless errands* to see her. *Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 499.*

**sleeve-link (slēv'link), n.** Two buttons, plates, or bars united by a link or short chain, and serving to hold together the two edges of the cuff or wristband: a common adjunct of men's dress in the nineteenth century. Compare *sleeve-button*.

**sleeve-nut (slēv'nūt), n.** A double nut which has right-hand and left-hand threads for attaching the joint-ends of rods or tubes; a union. *E. H. Knight.*



**sleeve-waistcoat (slēv'wāst'kōt), n.** Same as *sleeved waistcoat* (which see, under *sleeved*).

At intervals, these street-sellers dispose of a *sleeve-waistcoat* at from 4s. 6d. to 6s.

*Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 435.*

**sleeve-weight (slēv'wāt), n.** A metal weight of such shape as to be easily adjusted to the edge or bottom of long, hanging sleeves, used to keep them smooth during wear.

**sleazy, a.** See *seazy*.

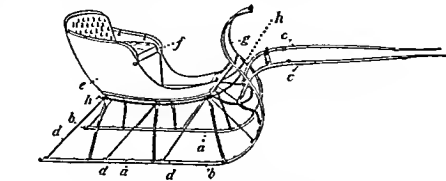
**sleight, a.** A Middle English form of *sly*.

**sleight<sup>1</sup>.** An old spelling of *slight<sup>1</sup>, sleight<sup>2</sup>.*

**sleight<sup>2</sup>, a.** [Origin obscure; usually referred to *sleight, sleight<sup>2</sup>*.] Unwoven; untwisted, as silk.

For certaine in our storie, she  
Would euer with Marina be.  
Beet when they weaude the *sleight* silke,  
With fingers long, small, white as milke.  
*Shak., Pericles, iv., Prol., l. 21* (original spelling).

**sleigh<sup>1</sup> (slā), n.** [A bad spelling, conformed to *weight*, of what should rather have been spelled *\*slay* or *\*sley*, < *ME. scleye*, < *OF. \*scleie*, < *MD. slede*, < *D. slede*, < *constr. slec* (= *Norw. slede*), a sled: see *sled<sup>1</sup>*, of which *sleigh* is thus a doublet.] 1. A vehicle, mounted on runners, for



Single-horse Sleigh or Cutter.  
a, runners; b, shoes; c, shafts or thills; d, braces; e, body; f, cushioned seat; g, dash-board; h, raves.

transporting persons on the snow or ice; a sled.

Than most thei let earye here Vitaylle upon the Yse,  
with Carres that have no Wheeles, that thei clepen  
*Sleeyes.* *Manderiville, Travels, p. 130.*

You hear the merry tinkle of the little bells which announce the speeding sleigh. *Edec. Rev. (Imp. Dict.)*

2. A form of drag-carriage for the transport of artillery in countries where much snow falls; also, the carriage on which heavy guns are moved when in store, by means of rollers placed underneath the carriage and worked by hand-spikes.—3. The slender fore part of the lower jaw of a whale, containing the teeth: same as *coach*, 5. See *pauc<sup>1</sup>, 12.*

**sleigh<sup>1</sup> (slā), v. i.** [*< sleigh<sup>1</sup>, n.*] To drive or take the air in a sleigh.

**sleigh<sup>2</sup>, a.** A Middle English form of *sly*.

**sleigh-bell (slā'bel), n.** A bell, commonly consisting of a hollow ball of metal having a slit or oblong hole in the exterior, and containing a solid pellet of metal which causes a ringing sound when the ball is agitated. Compare *grelot* and *hawk-bell*. Such bells are used especially to give notice of the approach of a sleigh, being attached usually to the harness of the horse.—**Sleigh-bell duck,** the American black scoter. See cut under *Edemia*. *G. Trumbull, 1838.* [Rangeley Lakes, Maine.]

**sleighter (slā'er), n.** One who rides or travels in a sleigh.

The sleighter can usually find his way without difficulty in the night, unless a violent snowstorm is in progress. *Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XI. xxii. 8.*

**sleighting (slā'ing), n.** [Verbal n. of *sleigh<sup>1</sup>, v.*] 1. The act of riding in a sleigh.

Certainly no physical delight can harvest so many lasting impressions of color and form and beautiful grouping as sleighting through the winter woods. *Scrimmer's Mag., IV. 649.*

2. The state of the snow which admits of running sleighs: as, the sleighting was bad.

**sleightly, adv.** A Middle English form of *slyly*. *Chaucer.*

**sleigh-ride (slā'rid), n.** A ride in a sleigh.—**Nantucket sleigh-ride,** the towing of a whale-boat by the whale. *Macy; Davis.*

**sleight (slīt), n.** [Early mod. E. also *slight, sleight<sup>1</sup>; < ME. sleight, sleichte, sleigte, sleighte, sleht, sleizthe, sleithe, sleithe, sleithe, sleithe, slythe, < Icel. slæghd* (for *\*slæghd*), slyness, cunning (= *Sw. slöjd*, dexterity, mechanical art, esp. wood-carving, > *E. sloid*), < *slægr* (for *\*slægr*), sly, = *Sw. slög*, dexterous, expert, etc.: see *sly*. Cf. *height* and *high*.] 1. Cunning; craft; subtlety.

It is ful hard to halten unespied  
Bifor a crepul, for he can the craft:  
Youre fader is in sleighte as Argus-eyed.  
*Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1459.*

Nowe sen thy fadir may the fende be sotill sleight. *York Plays, p. 181.*

By this crafty denise he thought to haue . . . taken, eyther by sleighte or force, as many of owre men as myght haue redeemed hym.

*Peter Martyr* (tr. in *Eden's First Books on America*, [ed. Arber, p. 81].

This is your doing, but, for all your sleight,  
He erosse you if my purpose hit aright.  
*Heywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange* (Works, 1874, II. 76).

2. Skill; dexterity; cleverness.

For the pissemyres wolde assaylen hem and devonren hem anon; so that no man may gete of that gold but he grete sleighte. *Manderiville, Travels, p. 301.*

Thus may ye seen that wisdom ne richesse,  
Beaute ne sleighte, strengthe ne hardynesse,  
Ne may with Venus holde champartye.  
*Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1090.*

As Ulysses and stont Diomede  
With sleight and manhood stole to Rhesus' tents,  
And brought from thence the Thracian fatal steeds.  
*Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 20.*

3. Art; contrivance; trick; stratagem; artful feat.

Lo whiche sleightes and subtiltees  
In women ben!

*Chaucer, Prol. to Squire's Tale, l. 3.*

He goeth about by his sleights and subtle means to frustrate the same. *Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.*

He learns sharp-witted logic to confute  
With quick distinctions, sleights of sophistry.

*Ford, Fame's Memorial.*

You see he [a trout] lies still, and the sleight is to land him. *I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 76.*

4. A feat or trick so skilfully or dexterously performed as to deceive the beholder; a feat of magic; a trick of legerdemain.

As lookers-on feel most delight  
That least perceive a juggler's sleight.

*S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 4.*

The Juggler . . . showeth sleights, out of a Purse. *Hooie, tr. of Comenius's Visible World, p. 186.*

**Sleight of hand,** the tricks of the juggler; jugglery; legerdemain; prestidigitation: also used attributively.

Will ye see any feats of activity,  
Some sleight-of-hand, legerdemain?

*Fletcher, Beggar's Bush, III. 1.*

A good sleight-of-hand performer can deceive the most watchful persons by mechanical contrivances that nobody anticipates or suspects. *The Nation, XLVIII. 236.*

**sleight<sup>2</sup>† (slīt), a.** [Irreg. < *sleight<sup>2</sup>, n.*, appar. suggested by *slight<sup>1</sup>, a.*] Deceitful; artful.

*Spells.*

Of power to cheat the eye with sleight illusion. *Milton, Comus, l. 155* (MS. Trin. Coll. Camb.). (*Richardson.*)

**sleightful (slīt'fūl), a.** [*< sleight<sup>1</sup> + -ful.*] Cunning; crafty; artful; skilful. Also *sleightful*.

Wilde beasts forsooke their dens on woolly hills,  
And sleightful otters left the purling rills.  
*W. Browne, Britannia's Pastoral, II. 4.*

**sleightily† (slīt'ti-li), adv.** Craftily.

**sleighty† (slīt'ti), a.** [*< ME. sleighty; < sleight<sup>2</sup> + -y.*] 1. Cunning; crafty; tricky; artful; sly.

When that gander graspyne on the grene,  
The sleighty fox dothe the hys brode beholde.  
*Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 83.

2. Dexterous; skilful; expert; clever.

I shall learn thee to know Christ's plain and true miracles from the sleighty juggling of these crafty conveyers. *Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc.* (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 262.

*Mens sleightye iugling & counterfait crafts.*

*Bp. Gardiner, True Obedience* (trans.), fol. 6.

**slely†, adv.** A Middle English form of *slyly*.

**slender, v. t.** A Middle English form of *slay<sup>1</sup>.*

**slender (slen'dər), a.** [*< ME. slender, slendir, slendyr, slendre, selender, selendre, sklendre, < OF. esclandre, < MD. slinder, slender, thin; prob. orig. 'trailing,' akin to MD. slinder, a water-snake, LG. slender, a trailing gown, G. schlender, the train of a gown, a sauntering gait; from the verb represented by MD. slindern, creep, = LG. slindern, slide on the ice, slendern, > G. schlendern, saunter, loiter, lounge, in part a freq. form of the simple G. schlencen, loiter, idle about, = Sw. slinta, slide, slip, > ME. slen-teu, slide (see *slant* and *slid*); but ult. prob. a nasalized form of the verb represented by E. slide: see *slide*.] 1. Small in width or diameter as compared with the length; slim; thin: as, a slender stem or stalk; a slender waist.*

Hire armes longe and slendre.

*Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 358.*

Concerning his Body, he [Henry IV.] was of middle Stat-ure, slender Limbs, but well proportioned.

*Baker, Chronicles, p. 165.*

There is a Roman Greek church here, called Saint Sophia, in which are two rows of slender pillars with Corinthian capitals. *Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 134.*

2. In zoöl., gracile; tenuous; attenuated: specifically noting various animals and some parts of animals.—3. Weak; feeble; slight; lacking body or strength: as, a slender frame or constitution; slender hopes; slender comfort.

Yet nre hys argumentes so slender that . . . I feare me leaste fewe or none of them (specyallye of the greute wyttes) woulde haue ben conuerted by Lactantius.

*R. Eden* (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 10).

It is very slender comfort that relies upon this nice distinction. *Tillotson.*

4. Meager; small; scant; inadequate: as, slender means; slender alms.

The worst is this, . . .

You are like to have a thin and slender pittance. *Shak., T. of the S., iv. 4. 61.*



I have . . . continued this slender and naked narration of my observations. *Coryat, Crudities, I. 198.*

Well, come, my kind Guests, I pray you that you would take this little Supper in good Part, though it be but a slender one. *N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 82.*

How best to help the slender store,  
How mend the dwellings of the poor.  
*Tennyson, To the Rev. F. D. Maurice.*

5. Moderate; inconsiderable; trivial.

There moughtest thou, for but a slender price,  
Adrowson thee with some fat benefice.  
*Bp. Hall, Satires, II. v. 9.*

A slender degree of patience will enable him to enjoy both the humour and the pathos. *Scott.*

6. Not amply supplied.

The good storious often delgn'd  
To grace my slender table. *Phillips.*

7. In *phonog.*, the opposite of broad or open. Thus, *e* and *i* are slender vowels.—Slender column. Same as *fasciculus gracilis*. See *fasciculus*.—Slender fasciculi of Burdach. See *fasciculi graciles*, under *fasciculus*.—Slender foxtail. See *foxtail*, 2.—Slender lobe. See *lobes*.—Slender loris. See *loris*, 1.—Slender pug. *Euphrosinotus*, a British moth.—Syn. 3. Fragile, dimy, frail.—4. Scanty, sparing, lean.

slender-beaked (slen'der-békt), *a.* Having a long, narrow rostrum: as, the slender-beaked spider-crab, *Stenorhynchus tenebrosus*.

slender-billed (slen'der-bíld), *a.* In ornith., having a slender bill; tenuirostral: specifically noting many birds—not implying necessarily that they belong to the old group *Tenuirostris*.

slender-grass (slen'dér-grás), *n.* A grass of the genus *Leptochloa*, in which the spikelets are arranged in two rows on one side of a long slender rachis, and the spikes in turn are disposed in a long raceme. There are 12 species, belonging to warm climates; 3 in the southern United States. Of the latter *L. nuaricata* is the common species, a hardy grass with the panicle sometimes 2 feet long, from the form of which it is also called *feather-grass*.

slenderly (slen'dér-lí), *adv.* In a slender manner or form. (*a*) Slimly; slightly. Fashioned so slenderly, Young and so fair! *Hook, Bridge of Sighs.*

He was a youngish, slenderly made man, with a distinctly good bearing. *The Century, XXXI. 60.*

(*b*) Scantly; meagerly; poorly; slightly.

Shall I rewarded be so slenderly  
For my affection, most unkind of men?  
*Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, I. 2.*

We are slenderly furnished with anecdotes of these men. *Emerson, Eloquence.*

(*c*) Slightly; carelessly.

Their factors . . . look very slenderly to the impotent and miserable creatures committed to their charge.

*Harnam, Caveat for Curators, p. 46.*

Captaine Smith did lntreat and moue them to put in practice his old order, seeing now it was time to vse both it and him, how slenderly heretofore both had bene regarded. *Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 70.*

slenderness (slen'dér-nes), *n.* Slender character, quality, or condition. (*a*) Slimness; thinness; fineness: as, the slenderness of a hair. (*b*) Slightness; feebleness: as, the slenderness of one's hopes. (*c*) Sparseness; smallness; meagerness; inadequacy: as, slenderness of income or supply.

slender-rayed (slen'dér-ráid), *a.* Having slender rays, as a fish or its fins. The *Chiridae* are sometimes called slender-rayed blonnies.

slender-tongued (slen'dér-tungd), *a.* In herpet., leptoglossate.

slent<sup>1</sup>† (slent), *v.* [Also dial. (Se.) *slent*, *slent*, *slint*, < ME. *slenten*, slope, glide, < Sw. dial. *slenta*, *slánta*, a secondary form of *slúta* (pret. *slant*, pp. *sluttit*), slide, slip: see *slant*,] 1. *intrans.* 1. To slant; slopo; glance; glint.

Of drawin swards slentmy to and fra.  
*Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 230.*

Shoot your arrows at me till your quiver be empty, but glance not the least slenting insinuation at his majesty. *Fuller, Truth Maintained, p. 10. (Latham.)*

2. To jest; bandy jokes.

One Proteus, a pleasant-conceited man, and thint could slent finely. *North, tr. of Plutarch, 744 B. (Nares.)*

II. *trans.* To cause to turn aslant or aside; ward off; parry.

slent<sup>2</sup>† (slent), *n.* [ < *slent*<sup>1</sup>, *v.* ] A jest or witticism.

And when Cleopatra found Antonius's jests and slents to be but grosse.  
*North, tr. of Plutarch (1579), 982 B. (Nares.)*

slent<sup>3</sup> (slent), *v. t.* [Perhaps a nasalized form of *slit*; or else another use of *slent*<sup>1</sup>.] To rend; cleave. *Hallinell. [Prov. Eng.]*

If one do well observe the quality of the cliffs on both shores [of England and France], his eyes will judge that they were but one homogeneous piece of earth at first, and that they were stented and shivered asunder by some act of violence, as the impetuous waves of the sea.  
*Howell, Letters, IV. 10.*

slentando (slen-tán'dō), *adv.* [It., pp. of *slentare*, make slow; cf. *lentando*.] In music, same as *lento*.

sleepet, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *sleep*. slepez (sle-pets'), *n.* [ < Russ. *sleepetsü*, lit. blind. ] The mole-rat, *Spalax typhlus*. See *cut* under *mole-rat*.

slept (slopt). Preterit and past participle of *sleep*.

slethag (slet'bag), *n.* [Dan., lit. 'lovel-back': < *slet*, plain, level, + *bag*, back: see *sight*<sup>1</sup> and *back*<sup>1</sup>.] Same as *nordeaper*.

slenth<sup>1</sup>, *n.* A Middle English form of *stoth*<sup>1</sup>. slenth<sup>2</sup> (slöth), *n.* [ < ME. *slenth*, *slowth*, *sluth*, *stoth*, < Icel. *stóth*, a track or trail as in snow. Cf. *stot*<sup>3</sup>. ] A track or trail of man or beast; scent. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Tyne the slenth men gert him ta.  
*Barbour, Bruce (E. E. T. S.), VII. 21.*

slenth-dog (slöth'dog), *n.* The slenth-hound.

Lang Aleky, in the Souter Moor,  
Wi' his slenth dog sits in his watch right sure.  
*Pray of Support (Child's Ballads, VI. 120).*

slenth-hound (slöth'hound), *n.* [Also *sluth-hound*, *stouthound*; < ME. *slenthund*, *slouth-hund*, *sluthchund*; < *slenth*<sup>2</sup> + *hound*.] A blood-hound.

Wald vnyd a bow-drucht, he suld ger  
Bath the slenthund & the ledar.  
*Barbour, Bruce (E. E. T. S.), VII. 20.*

Slenth-hound thou knowest, and gray, and all the hounds.  
*Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.*

slewt, *n.* A Middle English form of *steve*<sup>1</sup>.

slew<sup>1</sup> (slü). Preterit of *slay*<sup>1</sup>.

slew<sup>2</sup>. A spelling of *slue*<sup>1</sup>, *slue*<sup>2</sup>, *slough*<sup>1</sup>.

slew<sup>3</sup> (slü), *n.* [Perhaps a mistaken singular of *sluice*, assumed to be a plural: see *sluice*.] A swift tideway; an eddy.

slewer (slü'ér), *n.* See *sluer*.

slewth<sup>1</sup>. A Middle English form of *stoth*<sup>1</sup>.

slenth<sup>2</sup>.

sley<sup>1</sup>. An obsolete spelling of *sly*.

sley<sup>2</sup>. See *slay*<sup>2</sup>.

sleythet, *n.* A Middle English form of *sleight*.

slibber (slib'ér), *a.* A variant of *slipper*<sup>1</sup>.

slischer, *n.* A Middle English form of *slieck*.

slice (slis), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *slise*, *selice*, *sklyce*, *selysce*; < ME. *slise*, *sliece*, *selice*, *sklyce*, *sklyce*, < OF. *selice* (Walloon *slieck*), a shiver, splinter, broken piece of wood, < *selicior*, *selicior*, *selicior*, slice, slit, < OHG. *slizau*, *slizau*, MHG. *slizen*, G. *schleissen*, slice, slit, = AS. *slitan*, > E. *slit*: see *slit*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *slash*<sup>1</sup>, *slat*<sup>3</sup>, *slat*<sup>1</sup>, from the same source.] 1. A thin broad piece cut off from something: as, a slice of bread or of bacon: often used figuratively.

We do acknowledge you a careful curmto,  
And one that seldom troubles us with sermons;  
A short slice of a reading serves us, sir.  
*Fletcher, Spanish Curate, III. 2.*

She cuts cake in rapid succession of slices.

*W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 128.*

2†. A shiver; a splinter.

They braken speres to slyces.

*King Alisaunder, I. 933. (Skcat.)*

3. Something thin and broad. Specifically—(*a*) A long-handled instrument used for removing clinkers and the like between furnace-bars. Also called *slice-bar*. (*b*) A spatula, or broad pliable knife with a rounded end, used for spreading plasters or for similar purposes.

Slice, instrument, spatula, spatula. *Prompt. Parv., p. 169.*

The workman with his slice then spreads the charge over the bed, so as to thoroughly expose every portion to the action of the flames, and shuts down the door.

*Spence Encyc. Manuf., I. 201.*

(*c*) In printing: (1) A small spade-shaped iron tool with which printing-his is taken out of a tub and conveyed to an ink-trough or fountain. (2) The sliding bottom of a slice-galley. (3) A bar used by wheelers to strip fish with. (4) A tapering piece of plank driven between the timbers of a ship before planing.

Also called *slieck*. (5) A wedge driven under the keel of a ship when launching. (6) A bar with a chisel or spear-headed end, used for stripping off the sheathing or planing of ships. (7) A utensil for turning over meat in the frying-pan and for similar purposes. The form is like that of a trowel, the blade being three or four inches wide, twice as long, and often pierced with holes. Also called *turn-over*.

Then back to came to Nympton Rectory and wedded that same cook-maid, who now was turning our lean so cleverly with the egg-slice.

*H. D. Blackmore, Maid of Sker, IXviii.*

(*d*) A broad, thin knife, usually of silver, for dividing and serving fish at table. Also called *fish-slice*.

We pick out [in the shop-windows] the spoons and forks, fish-slices, butter-knives, and sugar-tongs we should both prefer if we could both afford it; and really we go on as if we had got them! *Dickens, David Copperfield, Ixi.*

(*e*) A bakers' shovel or peel.

4†. A salver, platter, or tray.

This afternoon, Mr. Harris, the saylemaker, sent me a noble present of two large silver candlesticks and snuffers, and a slice to keep them upon, which indeed is very handsome. *Pepys, Diary, II. 218.*

slice (slis), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sliced*, pp. *slicing*. [ < ME. *sliecen*; < *sliece*, *n.* ] 1. To cut into slices, or relatively broad, thin pieces: as, to slice bread, bacon, or an apple.—2. To remove in the form of a slice: sometimes with *off* or *out*: as, to slice off a piece of something.

Of bread, slice out fayre morsels to put into your pottage. *Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.*

Heer's a knife,

To save mine honour, shall slice out my life.

*Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.*

3. To cut; divide.

Princes and tyrants slice the earth among them. *Burnet.*

Our sharp bow sliced the blue depths.

*W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 55.*

[In the following passage the word is used interjectionally, with no clear meaning.]

Slice, I say! pauca, pauca: slice that's my humour.

*Shak., M. W. of W., I. 1. 134.]*

4. In golf, to draw the face of the club across (the ball) from right to left in the act of hitting it, the result being that it will travel with a curve toward the right. *W. Park, Jr.*

slice-bar (slis'bar), *n.* Same as *slice*, 3 (*a*).

slice-galley (slis'gal'í), *n.* In printing, a galley with a false bottom, in the form of a thin slice of wood, which aids the removal of the type from the galley to the stone.



Slice-galley.

slieck (slü'sér), *n.* [ < *slice* + *-er*. ] One who or that which slices. Specifically—(*a*) In gem-cutting, same as *slitting-mill*, 2. (*b*) Same as *slice*, 3 (*c*).

slicing-machine (slí'sing-má-shón'), *n.* In ceram., a form of pug-mill with an upright axis revolving in a cylinder. Knives are fixed to the walls of the cylinder, and others are carried by the axis and revolve between those of the cylinder. The blades are set spirally, and force the clay, which is masticated during its progress through the machine, to pass out of an aperture at the bottom.

slieck<sup>1</sup> (slík), *a., n., v., and adv.* See *slieck*.

slieck<sup>2</sup> (slík), *n.* [= F. *schlick*, < G. *schlick* = LG. *sliek*, pounded and washed ore; of LG. *sliek*, dirt, mud, mire; D. *slijk*; G. *schlick*, MHG. *sliek*, grenso, mire: see *slieck*, *slieck*<sup>1</sup>.] In metal., ore in a state of fine subdivision: as sometimes used, nearly synonymous with *slimes*. The term is rarely employed, except in books describing German processes of smelting, and then as the equivalent of the German *schlick*, and often in that spelling.

slieck-chisel (slík'chiz'el), *n.* A wide-bitted chisel used to pare the sides of mortises and tenons.

sliecken (slík'n), *a.* [ < *slieck*<sup>1</sup> + *-en*. ] Same as *slieck*. [Prov. Eng.]

slieckensided (slík'n-sí'dod), *a.* [ < *slieckenside* + *-ed*. ] In mining, having slieckensides; characterized by slieckensides.

Grey incoherent clay, *slieckensided*, and with many rhizomes and roots of Psilophyton.

*Dawson, Geol. Hist. Plants, p. 105.*

slieckensides (slík'n-sídz), *n. pl.* [ < *sliecken* + *-sides*, pl. of *slieck*. ] In mining, polished and striated surfaces of the rock, often seen on the walls of fissure-veins, and the result of motion, under immense pressure, of parts of the country-rock, or of the mass of the vein itself. Well-developed slieckensides are most frequently seen in connection with mineral veins, but the sides of joints in non-metallic rocks occasionally exhibit this kind of striation. Slieckensided surfaces are frequently coated with a thin film of pyrites, galena, hematite, or some other mineral, which may be polished so as to reflect the light like a mirror (whence the French name *miroirs*).

Nearly akin to this jointed character are the *sliecken*, or polished and striated surfaces, which, sometimes of iron pyrites, but more usually of copper pyrites, often cover the faces of the walls of lodes.

*Haurood, Metalliferous Deposits of Cornwall and Devon,*

[p. 181.]

slieckensiding (slík'n-sí'ding), *n.* [ < *sliecken* + *-ing*. ] The formation of slieckensides.

In every case I think these bodies must have had a solid nucleus of some sort, as the severe pressure implied in *slieckensiding* is quite incompatible with a mere "fluid-cavity," even supposing this to have existed.

*Dawson, Geol. Hist. Plants, p. 35.*

sliecker, slicking, etc. See *sliecker*, etc.

slid (slid). Preterit and past participle of *slide*.

'slid, *interj.* An old exclamation, apparently an abbreviation of *God's lid* (eye). Compare *'slife*.

'Slid, I hope he laughs not at me.

*B. Jonson, Every Man in His Humour, I. 2.*



**slidable** (slid'ə-bl), *a.* [*< slide + -able.*] Capable of sliding; of being slid: as, a *slidable* bearing. *The Engineer*, LXV. 538. [Rare.] **slidden** (slid'n). Past participle of *slide*. **slidder** (slid'ər), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *slider*, *slidydr*; *< ME. slider, slidir, slidydr, sleder, seider, sclydyr, sklither, slippyry*; *< AS. slidor, slippyry*; *< slidan*, slide: see *slide*. Cf. *slender*.] Slippery.

Man, be war, the weye is *sleder*,  
Thou seel syde, thou wost not gweder.  
*MS. Sloane*, 2595, ff. 6<sup>v</sup> (Cath. Ang., p. 322).

To a dronke man the way is *slider*.

*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 406.

**slidder** (slid'ər), *v. i.* [*< ME. slyderen, slidren*, *< AS. sliderian*, slip (= MD. *slideren*, drag, train), *< slidor*, slippy; see *slidder*, *a.* Cf. *slender*.] To slip; slide; especially, to slide clumsily or in a gingerly, timorous way: as, he *sliddered* down as best he could. [Old and prov. Eng.]

With that he dragg'd the trembling sro  
*Sliddering* through clotted blood.

*Dryden*, Æneid, III.

Feeling your foot *slidder* over the back of a toad, which  
you took for a stepping-stone, in your dark evening walk.  
*Bereford*, Miseries of Human Life, II. 9.

**slidderly** (slid'ər-li), *a.* [*< slidder + -ly*.] Slippery.

**slidderness** (slid'ər-nes), *n.* [*< ME. slidernesce, slydyrnesce, slidyrynesce, selidyrynes*; *< slidder + -ness*.] Slipperiness.

**slidderly** (slid'ər-li), *a.* [*< ME. slidyryc, slideri, slidri, slidrie* (= Sw. *slidrig*), slipperiness; as *slidder + -ly*.] Slipperiness. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Bo maad the wele of hem derenessis, and *slideri*; and  
the angel of the Lord perswade hem.

*Wyclif*, Ps. xxxiv. 6.

**slide** (slid), *v.*; prot. *slid* (formerly sometimes *slided*), pp. *slid*, *slidden*, ppr. *sliding*. [*< ME. sliden, slyden, slyden* (pret. *slode, slod, slood*, pp. *sliden, slyden*), *< AS. slidan* (pret. *slād, pp. sliden*), only in comp.; slide; also, in deriv. *slidor*, slipperiness (see *slidder*), akin to *slēd* (*slēdga*, *slēgh*) and to *slender*, etc.; cf. Ir. Gael. *slaid*, slide; Lith. *slidus*, slipperiness, *slysti*, slide; Russ. *slide*, a foot-track; prob. extended (like *slip*) *< √\*sli*, slide, flow, Skt. *√ sar*, flow, *sriti*, gliding, sliding; see *slip*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To move bodily along a surface without ceasing to touch it, the same points of the moving body remaining always in contact with that surface; move continuously along a surface without rolling: as, to *slide* down hill.

His horse *slide* also with all four feet that he also fill  
to the earth.

*Martin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 570.

2. Specifically, to glide over the surface of snow or ice on the feet, or (in former use) on skates, or on a sled, toboggan, or the like.

Th' *inchanting* force of their sweet Eloquent  
Hairs headlong down their tender Audiences,  
Aye (elude-like) *sliding*, in a foolish strife,  
On th' ice down hills of this slippery Life.

*Sylvestre*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 2.

To the Duke, and followed him into the Parke, where,  
though the ice was broken and dangerous, yet he would  
go *slide* upon his skates, which I did not like, but he *slides*  
very well.

*Pepys*, Diary, Dec. 16, 1662.

But wild Ambition loves to *slide*, not stand,  
And Fortune's ice prefers to Virtue's land.

*Dryden*, Abs. and Aedit, l. 109.

3. To slip or pass smoothly; glide onward.

Her subtle form can through all dangers *slide*.  
*Sir J. Davies*, Immortal, of Soul, xxxl.

And here, besides other streamers, *slideth* Thermodon,  
sometime made famous by the bordering Amazones.

*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 319.

4. To pass gradually from one state or condition to another.

Nor could they have *slid* into those brutish immoralities.

*South*, Sermons.

5. In *music*, to pass or progress from tone to tone without perceptible step or skip—that is, by means of a portamento.—6. To go without thought or attention; pass unheeded or without attention or consideration; be unheeded or disregarded; take care of itself (or of themselves): used only with *let*: as, to *let* things *slide*.

So sholdstow endure and *latten slide*  
The time, and fond to be glad and light.

*Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 357.

And vyne or tree to change yf thou wilt doe,  
From leene land to fatte thou must him gide,  
From fatte to leene is nought; lette that craft *slide*.

*Palladius*, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

Let the world *slide*.

*Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., l. 6.

7. To slip away: as, the ladder *slid* from under him.

The declivities grew more precipitous, and the sand  
*slided* from beneath my feet.

*Johnson*, Vision of Theodore.

Especially—8. To slip away quietly or in such a way as not to attract attention; make off quietly.

I think he will be found . . .

Not to die so much as *slide* out of life.

*Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 323.

And then the girl *slid* away, dylng up-stairs as soon as  
she was safely out of sight, to cry with happiness in her  
own room where nobody could see.

*Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xliii.

9. To disappear just when wanted, as by the police; "slope"; "skip." [Slang.]—10. To make a slip; commit a fault; backslide. See *sliding*, *n.*, 4.—**Satellite sliding rule**, an instrument invented by Dr. John Davis (died 1771) to calculate the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites.—**Sliding rule**, a mathematical instrument or scale, consisting of two parts, one of which slides along the other, and each having certain sets of numbers engraved on it, so arranged that when a given number on the one scale is brought to coincide with a given number on the other, the product or some other function of the two numbers is obtained by inspection. The numbers may be adapted to answer many purposes, but the instrument is particularly used in gauging for the measuring of timber.—**Sliding scale**, (a) A scale or rate of payment which varies under certain conditions. (1) A scale for raising or lowering imposts in proportion to the fall and rise in the prices of the goods. In 1823 a *sliding scale* was established, under which a duty of 25s. 6d. was imposed upon wheat when the price was under 62s. *S. Douell*, Taxes in England, IV. 12. (2) A scale of wages which rises and falls with the market price of the goods turned out. (3) A scale of prices for manufactured goods which is regulated by the rise and fall in price of the raw material, etc. (b) Same as *sliding rule*.—**Sliding tongs**, a form of pliers closed by a ferrule drawn down the stem.—**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Slide*, *Slip*, *Glide*. We *slide* or *slip* on a smooth surface; we *slide* by intention; we *slip* in spite of ourselves. In the *sliding* *slide* is used for *slip*. *Slide* generally refers to a longer movement: as, to *slide* down hill; to *slip* on the ice. We *glide* by a smooth and easy motion, as in a boat over or through the water.

**II. trans.** 1. To cause to glide or move along a surface without bounding, rolling, stopping, etc.; thrust or push along in contact with a surface.

The two images of the paper sheet are *slidden* over each other.

*Le Conte*, Slight, p. 246.

2. To slip gently; push, thrust, or put quietly or imperceptibly.

*Slide* me in this note by the way.

*Donne*, Sermons, v.

Their eyes met, and in an instant North *slid* her hand  
in his.

*White Metcalf*, White Rose, II. xxviii.

3. To glide over or through.

The idle vessel *slides* that wat'ry way,  
Without the blast or tug of wind or oar.

*Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 3.

**slide** (slid), *n.* [*< slide, v.*] 1. A smooth and easy passage.

Kings that have able men of their nobility shall find  
ease in employing them, and a better *slide* into their business; for people naturally bend to them, as born in some sort to command.

*Bacon*, Nobility (ed. 1857).

2. Flow; even course; fluency.

Certainly there be whose fortunes are like Homer's verses,  
that have a *slide* and an easiness more than the verses of other poets.

*Bacon*, Fortune (ed. 1857).

3. In *music*: (a) A melodic embellishment or grace, consisting of an upward or a downward series of three or more tones, the last of which is the principal tone. It may be considered as an extension of an appoggiatura. Also *sliding-relish*. (b) Same as *portamento*.—4. The transition of one articulated sound into another; a glide: an occasional use.—5. A smooth surface, especially of ice, for sliding on.

Mr. Plekwiek . . . at last took another run, and went  
slowly and gravely down the *slide*, with his feet about a yard and a quarter apart, amid the gratified shouts of all the spectators.

*Dickens*, Plekwiek, xxx.

And I can do butter-and-eggs all down the long *slide*. . . . The feat of butter-and-eggs . . . consists in going down the *slide* on one foot and beating with the heel and toe of the other at short intervals.

*T. Hughes*, The Ashen Faggot, II.

6. An inclined plane for facilitating the descent of heavy bodies by the force of gravity; a shoot, as a timber-shoot, a shoot (mill or pass) in a mine, etc.

The descending logs in long *slides* attain such velocity that they sometimes shoot hundreds of feet through the air with the impetus of a cannon-ball.

*Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 655.

7. A land-slip; an avalanche.—8. In *mining*, a fissure or crack, either empty or filled with fluic, crossing the lode and throwing it slightly out of its position. In Cornwall, as the term is frequently used, *slide* is very nearly synonymous with *cross-fluic*; but, more properly, a *slide* is distinguished from a cross-course or cross-fluic by having a course approxi-

mately parallel to that of the lodes, although differing from them and heaving them in their underlay. Cross-courses and cross-fluics, on the other hand, have a course approximately at right angles to that of the lodes.

9. That part of an instrument or apparatus which slides or is slipped into or out of place.

(a) A glass with a microscopic object, or a picture shown by the stereoscope, magic lantern, or the like, mounted on it. (b) One of the guide-bars on the cross-head of a steam-engine. (c) In musical instruments of the trumpet class, a U-shaped section of the tube, which can be pushed in or out so as to alter the length of the air-column, and thus the pitch of the tones. The slide is the distinctive feature of the trombone; but it is also used in the true trumpet, and occasionally in the French horn. As facilitating alterations of pitch in pure intonation, it has decided advantages over both keys and valves. A special form of slide, called the *tuning-slide*, is used in almost all metal wind-instruments simply to bring them into accurate tune with others. See cut under *trombone*. (d) In *organ-building*, same as *slider*, 1 (f). (e) In racing boats, a sliding seat. Also *slider*.

10. A slip or inadvertence.

The least blemish, the least *slide*, the least error, the least offence, is excused, made capital.

*Ford*, Line of Life.

11. Some arrangement on which anything slides, as (in the plural) *slides*, a term used in some mines as the equivalent of *cage-guides*.—

12. An object holding by friction upon a band, tag, cord, or the like, and serving to hold its parts or strands in place. (a) A utensil like a buckle, but without a tongue, used for shoe-latchets, pocketbook-straps, etc. (b) A rounded body, usually small, pierced with a hole, and sliding on a watch-guard, a cord for an eye-glass, or the like.

13. A slide-valve. [Eng.]—**Dark slide**, a photographic plate-holder.—**Life-and-current slide**, a microscope-slide with two oval cells connected by a shallow channel. Pressure on the cover sends the contents of one cell through the channel into the other, and the thin film can be observed during the passage.—**Long slide**, in a steam-engine, a slide-valve of sufficient length to control the ports at both ends of the cylinder, its hollow back forming an exhaust-pipe. Also called *long valve*.

**slide-action** (slid'ak'shon), *n.* In musical instruments of the trumpet class, a method of construction in which a slide is used to determine the pitch of the tones produced, as in the trombone.

**slide-bar** (slid'bār), *n.* 1. A bar which can be slid over the draft-opening of a furnace.—2. The slide of a stamping- or drawing-press which carries the movable die.

**slide-box** (slid'beks), *n.* In a steam-engine, the slide-valve chest. *E. II. Knight*.

**slide-case** (slid'kās), *n.* In a steam-engine, the chamber in which the slide-valve works. *E. II. Knight*.

**slide-culture** (slid'kul'tūr), *n.* See the quotation, and compare *slide*, *n.*, 9 (a).

The slide with the drop containing the germ serves as the origin for the culture, and, on this account, has received the name of "*slide-culture*," to distinguish it from other forms of culture.

*Hueppe*, Bacteriological Investigations (trans.), p. 108.

**slide-groat** (slid'grōt), *n.* Same as *shovel-board*, 1 and 2.

**slide-head** (slid'hed), *n.* In a lathe, a support for a tool or for a piece of work, etc. *E. H. Knight*.

**slide-knife** (slid'nif), *n.* See *knife*.

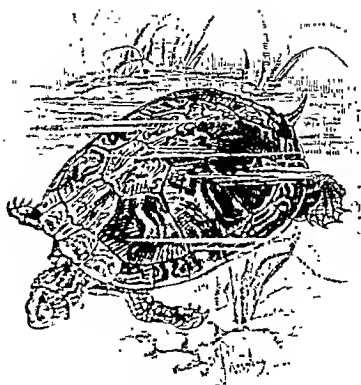
**slide-knot** (slid'net), *n.* A slip-knot; distinctively, two half-hitches used by anglers on a casting-line, for holding a drop and for changing drops at will.

**slide-lathe** (slid'lāth), *n.* In *metal-working*, a lathe in which the tool-rest is made to traverse the bed from end to end by means of a screw. *E. H. Knight*.

**slider** (slid'ər), *n.* [*< slide + -er*.] 1. One who or that which slides. Specifically—(a) A part of an instrument, apparatus, or machine that slides. (b) *Theat.*, one of the narrow strips of board which close the stage over the spaces where scenes are sunk. (c) In a lock, a tumbler moving horizontally. *E. H. Knight*. (d) In a vehicle, a bar connecting the rear ends of the fore hounds, and sliding beneath the coupling-pole. (e) A utensil like a buckle, but without a tongue, or simply a ring, used to keep in place a part of the costume, as a neckerchief, or a plait of hair. Compare *slide*, 15 (a). (f) In *organ-building*, a thin strip of wood perforated with holes corresponding to the disposition of the pipes of a stop or set, and inserted between the two upper boards of a wind-chest. It may be moved from side to side so as either to admit the air from the pallets to the pipes or to cut them off entirely. The position of a slider is controlled by a stop-knob at the keyboard. By drawing the knob the slider of a set of pipes is pushed into such position that they may be sounded by the digitals. Also *slide*. See *organ*, 1, stop, and *wind-chest*. (g) In racing boats, a sliding seat.

2. The potter, skilpot, red-fender, or red-bellied terrapin, *Pseudemys rugosa* (or *Chrysemys rubriventris*), an inferior kind of terrapin or turtle sometimes cooked in place of the genuine *Malacoelemmys palustris*, or diamond-back. It is found chiefly along the eastern coast of the United States, about the Susquehanna river and other streams;



Slider (*Pseudemys rugosa*).

emptying into the Chesapeake. It attains a length of ten or eleven inches, and is used to adulterate terrapin stews. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  *pl.* Drawers.

A shirt and sliders.

Dickenson, God's Protecting Providence (1700).

Double slider, a slider having two bars, one over and the other beneath the coupling-pole; a sway-bar.—Slider cut-off. See cut-off.

slider<sup>2</sup>, *a.* A Middle English form of *sladder*.  
slide-rail (slid'rail), *n.* 1. A contrivance for switching cars, consisting of a platform on wheels running transversely across the tracks, and carrying the car, etc., from one line of rails to another.—2. A switch-rail. See railway.

slide-rest (slid'rest), *n.* An appendage to the turning-lathe for holding the cutting-tool and insuring accuracy in its motion. The slide-rest imparts motion to the cutting-tool in two directions, the one being parallel and the other at right angles to the axis of the lathe. See cut under lathe.

slide-rod (slid'rod), *n.* The rod which moves the slide-valve in a steam-engine.

slider-pump (slid'er-pump), *n.* A name common to several pumps of various forms, but all having a piston which revolves continuously and forces the water through a pipe by means of a slide regulated by a spring, which intercepts its passage in any other direction.

slide-rule (slid'röl), *n.* A sliding rule. See slide.

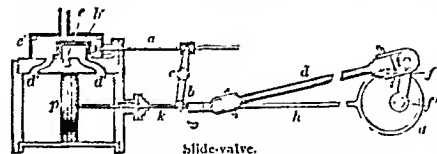
slide-thrift (slid'thrift), *n.* [*< slide, v., + obj. thrift.*] Same as shore-board, 1 and 2.

Logething in the fields, slide-thrift, or shore-board, cloyish cayles, half-bowl, and ceything. Quoted in *Blackstone's Com.* (ed. Sharswood), II. 171, note c.

slide-trombone (slid'trom'bön), *n.* A trombone with a slide instead of keys. See trombone.

slide-trumpet (slid'trum'pet), *n.* A trumpet with a slide instead of keys like those of the cornet. See trumpet.

slide-valve (slid'valv), *n.* In steam, hydraulic, and pneumatic engineering, a valve which slides over and upon its seat without lifting in opening or closing a port or ports formed in the seat; specifically, a flat-faced plain slide working, or



Slide-valve.

*b'*, valve, incised in steam-chest *c'*, and moved by the valve-rod or stem *a*. The valve-rod derives a reciprocating motion from the rock-lever *d*, pivoted at *e* and connected at the lower end with the eccentric-rod *h*, the latter being reciprocated by the eccentric *g*. *d', d''*, induction ports which also alternately act as exhaution ports; *e*, exhaust port; *f*, piston or connecting rod which, being connected to the piston-rod *k*, reciprocated by the piston *j*, imparts circular motion to the crank *f*, crank-shaft *j'*, and eccentric *g*.

adapted to work or slide, upon a flat-faced seat which includes a port or ports to be alternately opened and closed by the reciprocation of the slide. It is in extensive use in the cheaper forms of steam-engines, compressed-air engines, hydraulic motors, gas- and water-meters, in some kinds of air-compressors, and in some compressed-air ice-machines. In England the slide-valve is very commonly called simply a *slide*.—Circular slide-valve, a form of faucet-valve; a cylindrical valve with ports in depressed sections of its periphery, serving to bring the ends of the cylinder alternately in connection with the steam-chest and the exhaust-port.—Slide-valve motion. See motion.

slideway (slid'wä), *n.* In mach., broadly, any guideway upon or in which a sliding piece moves, and by which the direction of its motion is determined.

sliding (slid'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *slide, v.*]

1. The motion of a body along a plane when the same face or surface of the moving body keeps in contact with the surface of the plane: thus distinguished from *rolling*, in which the several parts of the moving body come successively in contact with the plane on which it rolls.—2. The sport of gliding on snow or ice, on the feet, on a sled or a toboggan, or (in former use) on skates, etc.

*Sliding* upon the ice appears to have been a very favourite pastime among the youth of this country in former times; at present the use of skates is so generally diffused throughout the kingdom that *sliding* is but little practised. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 152.*

3. Falling; lapse; merging.

To his [Henry II.'s] days must be fixed the final *sliding* of testamentary jurisdiction into the hands of the bishops, which was by the legislation of the next century permanently left there. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 303.*

4. Transgression; lapse; backsliding.

You seem'd of late to make the law a tyrant, And rather proved the *sliding* of your brother A mercurial than a vice. *Shak., M. for M., II. 4. 115.*

sliding (slid'ing), *p. a.* 1. Slippery; uncertain; unstable; changing.

That *sliding* science hath me madd so bare That I have no good, when that over I fare, *Chaucer, Prolog.* To Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 175.

2. Movable; graduated; varying; changing according to circumstances: as, a *sliding* scale (which see, under *slide, v.*)—3. That slides; fitted for being slid.

As bold a smuggler as ever ran out a *sliding* bowsprit to the winds that blow betwixt Campvere and the east coast of Scotland. *Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xxx.*

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Sloping.

Then looks upon a hill, whose *sliding* slides A goodly flocke, like winter's covering, hides. *W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, II. 3.*

Instantaneous sliding axis. See axis.—Sliding door. See door.—Sliding friction. See friction.—Sliding sash. See sash.—Sliding sinker. See sinker. (See also phrases under *slide, v.*)

sliding-balk (slid'ing-bäk), *n.* In ship-building, one of a set of planks fitted under the bottom of a ship, to descend with her upon the bilge-ways in launching. Also called *sliding-plank*.

sliding-band (slid'ing-band), *n.* A movable metallic band used to hold a reel in place on a fishing-rod.

sliding-box (slid'ing-boks), *n.* A box or bearing fitted so as to have a sliding motion.

sliding-gage (slid'ing-gä), *n.* An instrument used by makers of mathematical instruments for measuring and setting off distances.

sliding-gunter (slid'ing-gun'ter), *n.* A rig for boats in which a sliding topmast is used to extend a three-cornered sail. See *gunter rig*, under *rig*—Sliding-gunter mast. See mast.

sliding-keel (slid'ing-kel), *n.* A thin, oblong frame or platform let down vertically through the bottom of a vessel (almost always a small vessel), and constituting practically a deepening of the keel throughout a part of the vessel's length. Sliding-keels serve to diminish the tendency of any vessel having a flat bottom or small draft to roll, and to prevent a sailing vessel from falling to leeward when close-hauled. This device is largely used on the coast of the United States in coasters, yachts, and sail-boats. In the United States exclusively called *center-board*. See cut under *center-board*.

slidingness (slid'ing-nes), *n.* Sliding character or quality; fluency.

Clinlas . . . oft had used to be an actor in tragedies, where he had learned, besides a *slidingness* of language, acquaintance with many passions. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, II.*

sliding-nippers (slid'ing-nip'ez), *n., sing. or pl.* In rope-making, same as *grip*, 7.

sliding-plank (slid'ing-plangk), *n.* Same as *sliding-balk*.

sliding-relish (slid'ing-rol'ish), *n.* In harpsichord music, same as *slide*, 3 (*a*).

slidometer (slid'om'e-ter), *n.* [Irreg. *< E. slide + Gr. μέτρον, measure.*] An instrument used to indicate the strains to which railway-cars are subjected by sudden stoppage.

slit, *a.* An obsolete form of *slit*.

slit (slit), *interj.* An old exclamation or imprecation, an abbreviation of *God's life*.

I will not let you hate this pretty lass. *Slit!* It may prove her death.

*Randolph, Hey for Honesty, IV. 3.*

slifter (slif'ter), *n.* [*< \*slift (< slide, v.) + -er.*] A crack or crevice.

It is impossible light to be in an house, and not to show itself at the *slifters*, door, and windows of the same. *J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 333.*

sliftered (slif'terd), *a.* [*< slifter + -ed.*] Cleft; cracked.

Straight chops a wave, and in his *sliftered* panch Downe falls our ship. *Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I. 1.*

sliggeen (sli-gōn'), *n.* [*< Ir. sligean, shogán, a shell, < slige, a shell.*] Shale; soft rock. [Irish.]

slight, *a.* An obsolete form of *slly*.

slight<sup>1</sup> (slit), *a.* [Early mod. *E.* also *sleight*; *< ME. \*slight, slyght, sligt, slygt, sleght* (not found in *AS.*), = *OFries. slucht, E. Fries. slicht*, smooth, slight, = *MD. slicht*, even, plain, *slecht*, slight, simple, single, vile, or of little account, *D. slecht*, bad, = *MLG. slicht, slecht* = *OHG. MHG. slicht, G. schlecht*, plain, straight, simple, usually mean, bad, base, the lit. sense being supplied by the var. *schlicht* (after the verb *schlichten*), smooth, sleek, plain, homely, = *feel. slättr*, flat, smooth, slight, = *Sw. slät*, smooth, level, plain, = *Dan. slät*, flat, level, bad, = *Goth. slaihts*, smooth; prob. orig. pp. (with formative -*h*), but the explanation of the word as lit. 'beaten flat,' *< AS. sledn*, etc. (*cf. slak*), smite, strike (see *slay*), is not tonable.] 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Plain; smooth (in a physical sense).—2. Slender; slim; thin; light; hence, frail; unsubstantial: as, a *slight* figure; a *slight* structure.

So smotho, so smal, so seme *slygt*, Rysez vp in hlr armye ryallo A preechly pyece in perles pygt. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), l. 190.

This *slight* structure of private buildings seems to be the reason so few ruins are found in the many cities once built in Egypt. *Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 165.*

Some fine, *slight* fingers have a wondrous knack at pulverizing a man's brittle pride. *Charlotte Dronö, Shirley, xxviii.*

3. Slender in character or ability; lacking force of character or intellect; feeble; hence, silly; foolish.

Some carry-tale, some please-man, some *slight* zany. *Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 463.*

I am little inclin'd to believe his testimony, he being so *slight* a person, so passionate, ill-bred, and of such impudent behaviour. *Evelyn, Diary, Dec. 6, 1636.*

4. Very small, insignificant, or trifling; unimportant. (*a*) Trivial; paltry: as, a *slight* excuse.

I have . . . feel'd every *slight* occasion that could but nigardly give me slight of her. *Shak., M. W. of W., II. 2. 204.*

When the divine Providence hath a Work to effect, what *slight* Occasions it oftentimes takes to effect the Work! *Baker, Chronicles, p. 184.*

(*b*) Of little amount; meager; slender: as, a *slight* repast.

So sorrow's heaviness doth heavier grow For debt that bankrupt sleep doth sorrow owe; Which now in some *slight* measure it will pay, If for his tender here I make some stay. *Shak., M. N. D., III. 2. 86.*

Such *slight* labours may inspire respect. *B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.*

The china was delicate egg-shell; the old-fashioned silver glittered with polishing; but the canibals were of the *slightest* description. *Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, I.*

(*c*) Of little weight, or force, or intensity; feeble; gentle; mild: as, a *slight* impulse or impression; *slight* efforts; a *slight* cold.

After he was clapt up a while, he came to him selfe, and with some *slight* punishment was let goe upon his behaviour for further censure. *Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 175.*

The *slightest* flap a fly can chase. *Gay, Fables, I. 5.*

(*d*) Of little thoroughness; superficial; cursory; hasty; imperfect; not thorough or exhaustive: as, a *slight* glance; *slight* examination; a *slight* miking.

In the month of September, a *slight* ploughing and preparation is given to the field, destined for beans and parsnips the ensuing year. *A. Hunter, Geological Essays, IV. 321.*

5. Slighting; contemptuous; disdainful.

*Slight* was his answer, "Well"—I care not for it. *Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.*

slight negligence or neglect. See negligence, 2. = *Syn. 2. Filmsy.*—4. Petty, scanty, hurried.

slight<sup>2</sup> (slit), *v. t.* [*< ME. \*slighen, sleghen* = *D. slechten* = *MLG. slichten, slechten*, *L.G. slighen* = *OHG. slihtan, slihten*, *MHG. slihten, slichten*, *G. schlichten* = *feel. slätta* = *Sw. släta* = *Dan. slätte*, make smooth, even; from the adj.] 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ . To make plain or smooth; smooth: as, to *slight* linen (to iron it). *Halliwell.*

To *sleight*, inellectual. *Cath. Ang., p. 344.*

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ . To make level; demolish; overthrow.

The old earthwork was *slighted*, and a new work of pine trees, [blank] foot square, fourteen foot high, and [blank] foot thick, was reared. *Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 293.*

I would *slight* Carlisle castle high, Though it were bulid of marble stone. *Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 61).*

3 $\frac{1}{2}$ . To throw; cast.



The rogues *slighted* me into the river with as little remorse as they would have drowned a blind bitch's puppies.  
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5. 9.

4. To treat as of little value, or as unworthy of notice; disregard intentionally; treat with intentional neglect or disrespect; make little of.

Puts him off, *slights* him. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 200.

In ancient Days, if Women *slighted* Dress,  
Then Men were ruder too, and lik'd it less.  
*Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Nor do I merit, Odin, thou should'st *slight*  
Me and my words, though thou be first in Heaven!  
*M. Arnold*, Balder Dead.

To *slight* off, to dismiss slightlying or as a matter of little moment; wave off or dismiss.

Many gulls and gallants we may hear sometimes *slight*  
off death with a jest, when they think it out of hearing.  
*Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 56.

To *slight* over, to smooth over; slur over; hence, to treat carelessly; perform superficially or without thoroughness.

When they have promised great matters, and failed most shamefully, yet, if they have the perfection of boldness, they will but *slight* it over, and make a turn, and no more ado.  
*Bacon*, Boldness (ed. 1837).

=Syn. 4. Disregard, etc. See neglect, v. 1.  
*slight*<sup>1</sup> (slit), *n.* [*< slight*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. An act of intentional neglect shown toward one who expects some notice or courtesy; failure to notice one; a deliberate ignoring or disregard of a person, out of displeasure or contempt.

She is feeling now (as even Bohemian women can feel some things) this *slight* that has been newly offered to her by the hands of her "sisters."

*Mrs. Edwards*, Ought we to Visit her? I. 62.

2. Intentional neglect; disrespect.

An image seem'd to pass the door,  
To look at her with *slight*.  
*Tennyson*, Mariana In the South.

=Syn. Disrespect. See the verb.

*slight*<sup>2</sup>, *n.* A more correct, but obsolete spelling of *slight*<sup>1</sup>.

*'slight* (slit), *interj.* A contraction of *by this light* or *God's light*.

'*Slight*, away with 't with all speed, man!  
*Middleton* (and others), The Widow, I. 2.

How! not in case?  
'*Slight*, thou'rt in too much ease, by all this law.  
*H. Jonson*, Poetaster, I. 1.

*slighten*<sup>1</sup> (slit), *v. t.* [*< slight*<sup>1</sup> + -en<sup>1</sup>.] To *slight* or disregard.

It is an odious wisdom to *slighten* me,  
Much more to *slighten* or deny their powers.  
*B. Jonson*, Sejanus, v. 10.

She, as 'tis said,  
*Slights* his love, and he abandons hers.  
*Ford*, 'Tis Pity, iv. 2.

*slighter* (slit'er), *n.* [*< slight*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, + -er<sup>1</sup>.] One who *slights* or neglects.

I do not believe you are so great an undervaluer or *slighter* of it as not to preserve it tenderly and thriftily.  
*Jer. Taylor* (?), Art's Handsoneness, p. 102.

*slightful*, *a.* See *slightful*.

*slighting* (slit'ing), *n.* [*< verbal n. of slight*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] Disregard; scorn; slight.

Yet will you love me?  
Tell me but how I have deserv'd your *slighting*.  
*Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, III. 4.

*slighting* (slit'ing), *p. a.* Derogatory; disparaging.

To hear yourself or your profession glanced at  
In a few *slighting* terms.  
*B. Jonson*, Magnetic Lady, I. 1.

*slightingly* (slit'ing-li), *adv.* In a *slighting* manner; with disrespect; disparagingly.

*slightly* (slit'li), *adv.* 1. In a *slight* manner; *slimly*; slenderly; unsubstantially.

To the east of the town [of Laodicea] there is a well of good water, from which the city is supplied by an aqueduct very *slightly* built.

*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 107.

2. To a *slight* degree; to some little extent; in some small measure: as, *slightly* scented wood; *slightly* wounded.

In the court is a well of *slightly* brackish water.  
*E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 11.

3. With scant ceremony or respect; with little consideration; disparagingly; *slightingly*.

Being sent for at length to have his dispatch, and *slightly* enough conducted to the council-chamber, he [the English ambassador] was told by Shalman that this emperor would condescend to no other agreements than were between his father and the queen before his coming.  
*Milton*, Illust. Moscovia, v.

He tells me that my Lord Sandwich is lost there at Court, though the King is particularly his friend. But people do speak every where *slightly* of him: which is a sad story to me, but I hope it may be better again.  
*Peppys*, Diary, II. 312.

4. Easily; thoughtlessly.

You were to blame, I must be plain with you,  
To part so *slightly* with your wife's first gift.  
*Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 167.

*slightness* (slit'nes), *n.* The character or state of being *slight*, in any sense.

Real necessities, and give way the while  
To unstable *slightness*. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 148.

*slighty*<sup>1</sup> (slit'i), *a.* [*< slight*<sup>1</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Slim; weak; of little weight, force, or efficacy; slight; superficial.

If a word of heaven fall in now and then in their conference, alas! how *slighty* is it, and customary, and heartless!  
*Baxter*, Saints' Rest, iv., Conclusion.

2. Trifling; inconsiderable.

*slit*<sup>1</sup>, *a.* [*< ME. slík, slyk, slíc, slyke*, *< Icel. slíkr*, such, = Sw. *slík* = Dan. *slík*, such, = AS. *swile*, *swylic*, such: see *such* and *sic*<sup>1</sup>.] *Snch*.

Man sal taa of twn thynges,  
*Slit* as he fyndes, or tan *slit* as he bynges.  
*Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 210.

*slikel*<sup>1</sup>, *v. i.* [*< ME. slíken*, *< AS. \*slícan* (not found) = LG. *slíken* (orig. strong) = OHG. *slíhan*, *slíchan*, MHG. *slíchen*, G. *schleichen*, crawl, slink. Cf. *steek*, *sliek*<sup>1</sup>, *slink*<sup>1</sup>.] To crawl.

*slike*<sup>2</sup>, *a.* A Middle English form of *steek*.

*slily*, *adv.* See *slightly*.

*slim*<sup>1</sup> (slim), *a.* [Not found in ME.; (*a*) in the physical sense 'thin,' etc., prob. *< Ir. slím*, thin, lauk, = Gael. *slíom*, *slím*, slim, slender, smooth, slippery, also inert, deceitful; in the depreciative senses 'slight, poor, bad,' etc., appar. orig. a fig. use of 'thin,' mixed with (*b*) MD. *slim* = MLG. *slim*, slanting, wrong, bad (*> Icel. slámr* = Sw. (obs.) Dan. *slém*, bad), = OHG. \**slimb* (in deriv. *slimbi*), MHG. *slimp* (*slimb*) (*> It. sghembo*, crooked, slanting), G. *schlimm*, bad, cunning, unwell. For the development of senses, cf. *slight*<sup>1</sup>, 'smooth, thin, poor, bad,' etc. Cf. E. dial. *slam*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. Thin; slender: as, a *slim* waist.

A thin *slim*-guttled fox made a hard shift to wiggle his body into a henroost.  
*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

To lie sure the girl looks uncommonly bright and pretty with her plink cheeks, her bright eyes, her *slim* form.  
*Thackeray*, Philip, xvii.

He straightway drew out of the desk a *slim* volume of gray paper.  
*Thackeray*, Philip, xxxviii.

Hence—2. *Slight*; flimsy; unsubstantial: as, *slim* work.

*Slím* ivory chairs were set about the room.  
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 327.

3. Delicate; feeble. [Colloq.]

She 'ad *slím* health of late years. I tell 'em she's been too much shut up out of the fresh air and sun.  
*S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 109.

4. *Slight*; weak; trivial.

The church of Rome indeed was allowed to be the principal church. But why? Was it in regard to the succession of St. Peter? no, that was a *slím* excuse.  
*Barrow*, Pope's Supremacy.

5. Meager; small: as, a *slím* chance.—6. Worthless; bad; wicked. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

=Syn. 1. Lank, gaunt, meager.

*slim*<sup>2</sup> (slim), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *slimmed*, ppr. *slimming*. [*< slim*<sup>1</sup>, *a.*] To scamp one's work; do work in a careless, superficial manner. [Prov. Eng.]

*slim*<sup>3</sup>, *n.* A Middle English form of *slime*.

*slime* (slim), *n.* [*< ME. slime, slyme, slím, slym*, *< AS. slím* = D. *slím*, *slime*, phlegm, = MLG. *slím* = OHG. \**slim* (cf. *slímen*, make smooth), MHG. *slím*, G. *schleim* = Icel. *slím*, *slime*, = Sw. *slém*, *slím*, phlegm, = Dan. *slím*, mucus, phlegm, = Goth. \**sléims* (not recorded); prob. = L. *linus* (for \**slínus*), *slime*, mud, mire. Not connected with OHG. *slina* = Russ. *slina*, etc., saliva, slaver, drivel, mucilage, which are ult. connected with E. *spew*.] 1. Any soft, ropy, glutinous, or viscous substance. (*a*) Soft moist earth having an adhesive quality; viscous mud.

Letty saills down slyde, & in *slým* fallyn.  
*Destruction of Troy* (L. E. T. S.), l. 13231.

Stal'd, as meadows, yet not dry,  
With inry *slím* left on them by a flood.  
*Shak.*, Tit. And., III. 1. 125.

(*b*) Asphalt or bitumen.

She took for him an ark of balrushes, and daubed it with *slím* and with pitch.  
*Ex.* II. 3.

The very clamant *slím* bitumen, which at certain times of the year steth and swimmeth upon the lake of Sodome, called Asphaltites in Judea.  
*Hottard*, tr. of Pliny, vii. 15.

(*c*) A mucus, viscous, or glutinous substance exuded from the bodies of certain animals, notably fishes and mollusks: as, the *slím* of a snail. In some cases this *slím* is the secretion of a special gland, and it may on hardening form a sort of operculum. See *slime-gland*, *caudilium*, and *hibernaculum*, 3 (*b*).

O foul descent! that I, who erst contended  
With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd  
Into a beast; and mix'd with bestial *slím*.  
This essence to incarnate and imbrute.  
*Milton*, P. L., ix. 165.

There the slow blind-worm left his *slím*  
On the fleet limbs that mocked at time.

*Scott*, L. of the L., iii. 5.

2. Figuratively, anything of a clinging and offensive nature; cringing or fawning words or actions.

That sticks on filthy deeds.  
*Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 148.

3. In *metal*, ore reduced to a very fine powder and held in suspension in water, so as to form a kind of thin ore-mud: generally used in the plural. In the *slimes* the ore is in a state of almost impalpable powder, so that it requires a long time for settling. See *tailings*.—Foxy *slím*, a marked discoloration of field-ice, yellowish-red in color.

*slime* (slim), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slimed*, ppr. *sliming*. [*< slime*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To cover with or as with *slím*; make *slimy*.

Snake-like *slimed* his victim ere he gorged.  
*Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

2. To remove *slím* from, as fish for canning.

II. *intrans.* To become *slimy*; acquire *slím*.

*slime-eel* (slím'el), *n.* The glutinous hag, *Myxine glutinosa*. See cut under *lag*.

*slime-fungus* (slím'fung'gus), *n.* Same as *slime-mold*.

*slime-gland* (slím'gland), *n.* In *conch.*, the gland which secretes the slimy or mucous substance which moistens snails, slugs, etc.

*slime-mold* (slím'möld), *n.* A common name for fungi of the group *Myxomycetes* (which see for characterization). See also *Myxetozoa*, *Althium*, *plasmodium*, 3.

*slime-pit* (slím'pit), *n.* 1. An asphalt- or bitumen-pit.

And the vale of Siddim was full of *slím-pits*.  
*Gen.* xiv. 10.

In an hour the bitumen was exhausted for the time, the dense smoke gradually died away, and the pale light of the moon shone over the black *slím-pits*.  
*Layard*.

2. In *metal*, a tank or large reservoir of any kind into which *slimes* are conducted in order that they may have time to settle, or in which they may be reserved for subsequent treatment. See *slím*, 3, and *tailings*.

*slime-sponge* (slím'spunj), *n.* A sponge of the order or group *Myxospongiae*; a gelatinous sponge.

*slimily* (slím'li), *adv.* In a *slím* manner, literally or figuratively.

*sliminess* (slím'ni-nes), *n.* The quality of being *slimy*; viscosity; *slím*.

By a weak fermentation a pendulous *sliminess* is produced, which answers a pituitous state.  
*Sir J. Floyer*, Preternatural State of the Animal Humours. ([Latham].)

*slimly* (slím'li), *adv.* In a *slím* manner; slenderly; thinly; sparsely; scantily: as, a *slimly* attended meeting.

*slimmer* (slím'er), *a.* [Appar. an extension of *slím*<sup>1</sup>.] Delicate; easily hurt. [Scotch.]

Being a gentleman both by blood and education, she's a very *slimmer* affair to handle in a doing of this kind.  
*Galt*, Ayrshire Legacies, p. 69.

*slimmish* (slím'ish), *a.* [*< slim*<sup>1</sup> + -ish<sup>1</sup>.] Somewhat *slím*.

He's a *slimmish* chap.  
*D. Jerrold*, Illust. St. Giles and St. James, I. 314. ([Hoppe].)

*slimness* (slím'nes), *n.* Slim character or appearance; slenderness.

*slimsy* (slím'zi), *a.* [Also sometimes *slimsy*, *slimpsey*; *< slim*<sup>1</sup> + -sy as in *flimsy*. Cf. Sw. *slímso*, a lump, clod.] 1. Flimsy; frail; thin and unsubstantial: as, *slimsy* calico. [U. S.]

The building is old and *slimsy*.  
*S. Judd*, Margaret, II. 8.

2. Idle; dawdling. [Prov. Eng.]

*slimy* (slím'i), *a.* [*< ME. slím, < AS. slímig* (= D. *slímig* = G. *schleimig*), *slím*, *< slím*, *slím*: see *slím*.] 1. Slime-like; of the nature, appearance, or consistency of *slím*; soft, moist, ropy, and disagreeably adhesive or viscous: as, the *slimy* sediment in a drain; the *slimy* exudation of an eel or a snail.—2. Abounding with *slím*: as, a *slimy* soil.—3. Covered with *slím*.

Yea, *slimy* things did crawl with legs  
Upon the *slimy* sea!  
*Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, II.

*slinch* (slínch), *v. i.* [An assimilated form of *slink*<sup>1</sup>.] An obsolete or dialectal form of *slink*<sup>1</sup>.

With that the wounded prince departed quite,  
From sight he *slínchte*, I saw his shade no more.  
*Mir. for Mags*, 1557. ([Ares].)

*sliness*, *n.* See *sliness*.

*sling*<sup>1</sup> (sling), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slung*, ppr. *slinging*. [*< ME. slingen, slyngen* (pret. *slang*, *slong*, pp. *slungen, slongen*), *< AS. slingan* (pret. \**slang*, pp. \**slungen*; very rare) = MD. *slinghen* = MLG.



LG. *slingen* = OHG. *slingen*, MHG. *slingen*, G. *schlingen*, wind, twist, sling, = Icel. *slungva*, *slungva*, sling, fling, throw (cf. Sw. *slunga* = Dan. *slyuge*, sling; a secondary form; Sw. *slinga*, twist, < G.); cf. freq. D. MLG. *slingereu*, toss, = G. *schlingern*, *schleukern* = Sw. *slunga* = Dan. *slingre*, fling about; cf. Lith. *slinkti*, creep, E. *slink<sup>1</sup>*, *slikel<sup>1</sup>*, prob. one of the extended forms of Teut. *\*sl*, in *slip<sup>1</sup>*, *slide*, etc. Hence ult. *slong<sup>2</sup>*, and perhaps *slang<sup>3</sup>*.] I. trans. 1. To throw; fling; hurl.

Tears up mountains by the roots,  
Or slings a broken rock aloft in air.  
Addison, Milton's Style Imitated.  
Time, a maniac scattering dust,  
And life, a fury slinging flame.  
Tennyson, In Memoriam, l.

2. To fling or throw with a jerk, with or as with a sling. See *sling<sup>1</sup>*, n., 1.

Every one could sling stones at an hairbreadth, and not miss.  
Judges xx. 16.

3. To hang or suspend loosely or so as to swing: as, to sling a pack on one's back; to sling a rifle over one's shoulder.

Hee mounted himselfe on his steede so talle, . . .  
And slung his hagle about his necke.  
Child of Elie (Child's Ballads, III. 225).

At his back  
Is slung a huge harp.  
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 32.

4. To place in slings in order to hoist; move or swing by a rope from which the thing moved is suspended: as, to sling casks or bales from the hold of a ship; to sling boats, ordnance, etc.

—5. To cut (plastic clay) into thin slices by a string or wire, for the purpose of detecting and removing small stones that may be intermixed with the clay.—To sling a hammock or cot. See *hammock<sup>1</sup>*.—To sling ink. See *ink<sup>1</sup>*.—To sling the yards (naut.). to suspend them with chains on going into action.

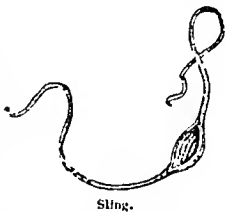
II. intrans. 1. To be hurled or flung.

Thorow the strength off the wynd  
Into the welken hit schall slunge.  
Hymns to Virgins, etc. (L. E. T. S.), p. 120.

2. To move with long, swinging, elastic steps. [Colloq.]

Two well-known runners . . . started off at a long slinging trot across the fields.  
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, l. 7.

3. To blow the nose with the fingers. [Slang.] *sling<sup>1</sup>* (sling), n. [*cf.* ME. *slinge*, *slyuge*, *selinge* (not found in AS., where 'sling' in def. 1 was usually expressed by *lithere*, *lithre*, *lythre*, < *lether*, leather) = OFries. *slinge* = MD. *slinge* = MLG. *slenge* = OHG. *slinga*, MHG. *slinge* (> It. *eslingna* = F. *clingue*), G. *schlinge* = Sw. *slunga* = Dan. *slyuge*, a sling; from the verb. The later senses (7, 8, 9) are directly from the mod. verb.] 1. An instrument for throwing stones or bullets, consisting of a strap and two strings attached to it. The stone or bullet is lodged in the strap, and the ends of the strings being held in the hand, the sling is whirled rapidly round in a circle, and the missile thrown by letting go one of the strings. The velocity with which the projectile is discharged is the same as that with which it is whirled round in a circle having the string for its radius. The sling was a very general instrument of war among the ancients. See *sling-stone* and *staff-sling*.



Sling.

Use eek the cast of stone, with *slynge* or honde.  
Knyghthode and Batayle, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 128.

An English shepherd boasts of his skill in using of the sling.  
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 128.

2. A kind of hanging loop in which something, as a wounded limb, is supported: as, to have one's arm in a sling.—3. A device for grasping and holding heavy articles, as casks, bales, etc., while being raised or lowered. A common form consists of a rope strap fitted securely round the object, but is frequently a chain with hooks at its ends, and a ring through which to pass the hook of the hoisting-rope (as shown in the figure of sling-dogs, under *dog*). Compare *gun-sling*, 1.

We have had . . . the sinking of a vessel at Woolwich by letting a 35-ton gun fall from the slings on to her bottom.  
II. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 101.

4. A thong or strap, attached to a hand-fire-arm of any sort, to allow of its being carried over the shoulder or across the back, and usually adjustable with buckles or slides. See *gun-sling*, 2.—5. The chain or rope that suspends a yard or gaff.—6. A piece of artillery in use in 358

the sixteenth century.—7. A sweep or swing; a stroke as if of a missile cast from a sling.

At one sling  
Of thy victorious arm. Milton, P. L., x. 633.  
Suddenly gathers a storm, and the deadly sling of the hallstones  
Beats down the farmer's corn.  
Longfellow, Evangeline, l. 4.

8. In a millstone, a swinging motion from side to side.—9. In *dynam.*, a contrivance consisting of one pendulum hung to the end of another.—Boat-slings, strong ropes or chains furnished with hooks and iron thimbles, whereby to hook the tackle in order to hoist the boats in and out of the ship.—Buoy-slings, slings used to keep buoys riding upright.—Butt-sling, a sling used for hoisting casks.—Demi-sling, quarter-sling, pieces of artillery smaller than the sling; the quarter-sling, at least, was made of forged iron and therefore small, like a wall-piece or harquebus a croc.—Slings of a yard (naut.), ropes or chains attached to the middle of a yard, serving to suspend it for the greater ease of working, or for security in an engagement. This phrase also applies to the part of the yard on which the slings are placed. *sling<sup>2</sup>* (sling), n. [*cf.* MLG. LG. *slingen* (G. *schlingen*), swallow, altered by confusion with the verb mentioned under *sling<sup>1</sup>*, MLG. *slinden* = D. *slinden* = OHG. *slintan*, MHG. *slinden* = Goth. *fra-slindan*, swallow; perhaps a nasalized form of the verb represented by AS. *slidan*, E. *slide*: see *slide*.] Toddy with nutmeg grated on the surface. See *gin-sling*.

*sling-band* (sling'band), n. Naut., an iron band around the middle of a lower yard, to which the slings are fastened.

*sling-bone* (sling'bōn), n. The astragalus. *sling-bullet* (sling'bul'ot), n. A bullet modified in shape for use in a sling.

Last spring Dr. Chaplin was fortunate enough to ascertain on the site of Samaria a small hematite weight, resembling a barrel or sling-bullet in shape.

The Academy, Aug. 2, 1890, p. 94.

*sling-cart* (sling'kört), n. A kind of cart used for transporting cannon and their carriages, etc., for short distances, by slinging them by a chain from the axletree.

*sling-dog* (sling'dog), n. An iron hook for a sling, with a fang at one end and an eye at the other for a rope, used in pairs, two being employed together with connecting tackle. See *cut under dog*, 9 (c).

*slinger* (sling'er), n. [*cf.* ME. *slyngere*, *slingare*, *slynger* = OHG. *slingari*; cf. D. *slingeraar*]; as *sling<sup>1</sup>* + -er.] One who slings; especially, one who uses the sling as a weapon in war or the chase. The Greeks, Romans, and Carthaginians had bodies of slingers attached to their armies, recruited especially from the inhabitants of the Balearic Isles. The use of the sling continued among European armies to the sixteenth century, at which time it was employed to hurl grenades. See *cut under ding*.

Only in Kir-harasteth left they the stones thereof; howbeit the slingers went about it, and smote it. 2 Ki. iii. 25.  
Cæsar calmly sent back his envy and his rehers and slingers.  
Froude, Cæsar, p. 240.

*sling-mant* (sling'man), n. A slinger.

So one while Lot sets on a Troup of Horse,  
A Band of Sling-men he anon doth force.  
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Vocation.

*sling-piece* (sling'pēs), n. A small chambered cannon. Grose.

*sling-stone* (sling'stōn), n. A stone used as a missile to be hurled by a sling. Those stones were sometimes cut with grooves, sometimes having two grooves crosswise.

The arrow cannot make him flee; slingstones are turned with him into stubble.  
Job xii. 28.

*sling-wagon* (sling'wag'on), n. A sling-cart. *slink<sup>1</sup>* (slink), v. i.; pret. and pp. *slink* (pret. sometimes *slink*), pp. *slinking*. [Also dial. *sluch*; < ME. *\*slinken*, *slynken*, *selynken*, < AS. *slincan* (pret. *\*slunc*, pp. *\*sluncen*), creep (cf. *slincend*, a reptile), = MLG. *slinken*, *slink*, *shlink*; a nasalized form of AS. *\*slincan*, creep, = OHG. *slihan*, *sliehan*, MHG. *sliehen*, G. *schleichen*, *slink*, crawl, sneak, move slowly: see *sleek*, *stick<sup>1</sup>*, *stike<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. Lith. *slinkti*, creep: see *sling<sup>1</sup>*.] To sneak; steal or move quietly: generally with *off* or *away*.

He soft into his bed gan for to slynke,  
To slepe longe, as he was wont to doon.  
Chaucer, Troilus, III. 1535.

Nay, we will slink away in supper-time,  
Disguise us at my lodging and return.  
Shak., 3l. of V., II. 4. I.

As boys that slink  
From ferns and the trespass-childing eye,  
Awmy wo stole.  
Tennyson, Princess, v.

*slink<sup>1</sup>* (slink), n. [*cf.* *slink<sup>1</sup>*, v.] 1. A sneaking fellow. Brockett; Halliwell.—2. A greedy starveling.—3. A cheat.

*slink<sup>2</sup>* (slink), v. [Usually identified with *slink<sup>1</sup>*, but prob. a form of *sling<sup>1</sup>*, fling, cast (cf.

*rink<sup>2</sup>*, a form of *ring<sup>1</sup>*.) I. trans. To cast prematurely: said of a female beast.

II. intrans. To miscarry; cast the young prematurely: said of a female beast.

*slink<sup>2</sup>* (slink), n. and v. [Also *slink*; < *slink<sup>2</sup>*, v.] I. n. 1. An animal, especially a calf, prematurely brought forth.—2. The flesh of an animal prematurely brought forth; the veal of a calf killed immediately after being calved; bob-veal. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]-3. A bastard child. [Rare.]

What did you go to London for but to drop your slink?  
Roger Comberbach (1702), Byron and Elms, Comberbach, p. 391.

4. A thin or poor and bony fish, especially such a mackerel. See *mackerel<sup>1</sup>*.

II. a. 1. Produced prematurely: as, a slink calf.—2. Immature and unfit for human food: as, slink veal; slink meat.

*slink<sup>3</sup>* (slink), a. [Related to *slank* and *slunken*, and with these prob. ult. from the root of *slink<sup>1</sup>*: see *slank* and *slunken*.] 1. Thin; slender; lean; starved and hungry: as, slink cattle.—2. Sneaky; mean.

He has na settled his account w/ my gudeman the deacon for this twalmouth; he's but slink, I doubt.  
Scott, Antiquary, xv.

*slink<sup>4</sup>* (slink), n. [*cf.* *slang<sup>2</sup>*, *slanket* (?).] A small piece of wet meadow-land. [Prov. Eng.]

*slink-butcher* (slink'būch'er), n. One who slaughters slinks; also, one who slaughters diseased animals, and markets their carcases.

There is, however, reason to fear that some of the rabbits and other animals exported from the mother country in ill-health may return to us in the shape of tinned meats; and steps should, of course, be taken for the protection of our own slink-butchers from any dishonourable competition of this nature with their industry.  
St. James's Gazette, May 14, 1886, p. 4. (Encyc. Diet.)

*slink-skin* (slink'skin), n. The skin of a slink, or leather made from such skin.

Take the finest vellum or slink-skin, without knots or flaws, seeth it with fine powder of pumice stone well sifted, etc. Lupton's Thousand Notable Things. (Nares.)

*slinky* (sling'ki), a. [*cf.* *slink<sup>3</sup>* + -y.] Lank; lean; flaccid.

*slip<sup>1</sup>* (slip), v.; pret. and pp. *slipped* or *slipt*, pp. *slipping*. [Under this form are merged several orig. diff. verbal forms: (a) < ME. *slippen* (pret. *slipte*, pp. *slipped*), < AS. *\*slippan* (Somner, Lye) (pret. *\*slipped*, pp. *\*slipped*), slip, = MD. D. *slippen*, slip, escape, = MLG. *slippen* = OHG. *slifan*, *slipsan*, MHG. *slifsen*, G. *schliefen* (mixed with *schliefen*), slip, glide, = Icel. *slappa*, lot slip, = Sw. *slippa* = Dan. *slippe*, slip, let go, get off, escape; causal of (b) AS. *slipān* (Lye) (pret. *\*slāp*, pp. *\*slipen*), slip, glide, pass away, = OHG. *slifan*, MHG. *slifsen*, G. *schleifen*, slide, glance; this group being identical in form with the transitive verb (c) ME. *slipen* = MD. D. *slippen* = MLG. *slipen* = MHG. *slifsen*, G. *schleifen* = Icel. *slipa* = Norw. *slipa* = Sw. *slipa* = Dan. *slibe*, make smooth, polish; cf. (d) Icel. *slappa* (pret. *slapp*, pp. *slappinn*), slip, slide, escape, fail, miss, = Norw. *slappa* = Sw. *slippa* = Dan. *slippe* (pret. *slap*), let go, escape (no exactly corresponding AS. form appears); (e) AS. as if *\*slippau* = OHG. *slifsen*, MHG. *slifsen*, G. *schliefen*, slip, glide; (f) AS. as if *\*slifpan* = OS. *slōppan* = OHG. *sloufan*, MHG. *sloufen*, *sloufen*, slip, slide, push, = Goth. *\*slauþjan*, in comp. *af-slauþjan*, put off; (g) AS. *slūpan*, *\*slōþan* (pret. *slēp*, pp. *slōpen*), slip, fall away (also in comp. *ā-slūpan*, *tō-slūpan*, fall apart), = D. *sluipen*, sneak, = OHG. *sloufan*, MHG. *sliefen*, G. *schliefeu*, slip, crawl, sneak, = Goth. *sluipau* (pret. *slauþ*, pp. *\*sluþaus*), slip, also in comp. *uf-sluipau*, creep in. These forms belong to two roots, *\*slip*, *\*slup*, the first four groups to *\*slip*, which is prob. an extension of the *\*sl* in *slide*, *sling*, *slink*, etc., Skt. *\*sar*, flow, and the last three groups to *\*slup*, perhaps akin to L. *lubriens* (for *\*lubriens*), smooth, slippery, Lith. *slubuas*, weak. The forms and uses in Teut. are confused, and overlap. From the same root or roots are ult. *slipper<sup>1</sup>*, *slipper<sup>2</sup>*, *slippery*, *slope<sup>1</sup>*, *slope*, *steve<sup>1</sup>*, *store<sup>1</sup>*, etc.] I. intrans. 1. To move in continuous contact with a surface without rolling; slide; hence, to pass smoothly and easily; glide.

Lay hold on her,  
And hold her fast; she'll slip through your fingers like an eel else.  
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, iii. 2.

They trim their feathers, which makes them oily and slippery, that the water may slip off them.  
Mortimer.

Many a ship  
Whose black bows smoothly through the waves did slip.  
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 101.



At last I arrived at a kind of embankment, where I could see the great mud-colored stream *slipping* along in the soundless darkness.

*H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 192.*

2. To slide suddenly and unawares in such a way as to threaten or result in a fall; make a misstep; lose one's footing: as, to *slip* on the ice.

If he should *slip*, he sees his grave gaping under him.  
*South.*

3. To fall into error or fault; err or go astray, as in speech or conduct.

There is one that *slippeth* in his speech, but not from his heart.  
*Eccles. xix. 16.*

If he had been as you, and you as he,  
You would have *slipped* like him.

*Shak., M. for M., II. 2. 65.*

And how can I but often slip, that make a perambulation over the world?  
*Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 60.*

4. To become slack or loose and move or start out of place, as from a socket or the like.

The head *slippeth* from the helve.  
*Deut. xix. 6.*  
Upon the least walking on it, the bone *slips* out again.  
*Wise, Surgery.*

5. To pass quietly, imperceptibly, or elusively; hence, to sink; sneak; steal: with *in*, *out*, or *away*: as, the time *slips away*; errors are sure to *slip in*; he *slipped out* of the room.

I *slip* by his name, for most men do know it.

*B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.*

Unexpected accidents *slip in*, and unthought of occurrences intervene. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, l. 17.*

I *slipped out* and ran hither to avoid them.  
*Sheridan, School for Scandal, l. 1.*

Did Adam have duns, and *slip* down a back-lane?  
*Lowell, In the Half-Way House.*

6. To escape insensibly, especially from the memory; be lost.

Use the most proper methods to retain that treasure of ideas which you have acquired; for the mind is ready to let many of them *slip*.  
*Watts, Logic, l. 6.*

7. To go loose or free; be freed from check or restraint, as a hound from the leash.

Cry "Havoc," and let *slip* the dogs of war.

*Shak., J. C., III. 1. 273.*

8. To pass unregarded or inappropriately: with *let*: as, to *let* an opportunity *slip*; to *let* the matter *slip*.

I, like an idle triant, fond of play,  
Doting on toys, and throwing gems away,  
Grasping at shadows, let the substance *slip*.  
*Churchill, Sermons, Dec. 1. 167.*

Let not *slip* the occasion, but do something to lift off the curse incurred by Eve.

*Margaret Fuller, Woman in 19th Century, p. 167.*

9. To detach a ship from her anchor by slipping or letting go the chain at a shackle, because there is not time to heave the anchor up. A buoy is fastened to the part of the chain slipped, so that it may be recovered.

The gulf for which we *slipped* at Santa Barbara had been so bad a one here that the whole bay . . . was filled with the foam of the breakers. The Lagada . . . *slipped* at the first alarm, and in such haste that she was obliged to leave her launch behind her at anchor.

*H. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 121.*

10. To have a miscarriage. [Colloq.]—To *slip* off, to depart or get away quietly, or so as to escape observation.—To *slip up*, to err inadvertently; make a mistake. [Colloq.]

*Slip up* in my vernacular! How could I? I talked it when I was a boy with the other boys.

*The Century, XXXVI. 270.*

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Glide*, etc. See *slide*.

II. *trans.* 1. To put or place secretly, gently, or so as not to be observed.

He had tried to *slip* in a powder into her drink.

*Arbuthnot, App. to John Bull, l.*

All this while Valentine's Day kept courting pretty May, who sat next him, *slipping* amorous billets doux under the table.

*Lamb, New Year's Coming of Age.*

2. To pass over or omit; pass without appropriating, using, or the like; hence, to let slip; allow to escape; lose by oversight or inattention.

*Slip* no advantage

That may secure you. *B. Jonson, Catiline, III. 2.*

Let us not *slip* the occasion, whether scorn  
Or satiate fury yield it from our foe.

*Milton, P. L., l. 178.*

I have never *slipped* giving them warning.

*Swift, Journal to Stella, xxvi.*

3. To let loose; release from restraint: as, to *slip* the hounds.

Lucentio *slipped* me like his greyhound.

*Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 52.*

No surer than our falcon yesterday,  
Who lost the henn we *slipped* him at, and went  
To all the winds. *Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.*

4. *Naut.*, to let go entirely: as, to *slip* a cable or an anchor.

Pray'r is the cable, at whose end appears  
The anchor Hope, ne'er *slipped* but in our fears.  
*Quarles, Emblems, III. 11.*

5. To throw off, or disengage one's self from.

My horse *slipped* his bridle, and ran away. *Swift.*

6. To drop or bring forth prematurely: said of beasts: as, the brown mare has *slipped* her foal.

7. To make slips of for planting; cut slips from.

The branches also may be *slipped* and planted.

*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

To *slip off*, to take off noiselessly or hastily: as, to *slip off* one's shoes or garments.—To *slip on*, to put on loosely or in haste: as, to *slip on* a gown or coat.—To *slip one's* breath or wind, to die. [Slang.]

And for their cats that happened to *slip their* breath,  
Old maids, so sweet, might mourn themselves to death,  
Old maid (P. Phidias). *(Davies.)*

"You give him the right stuff, doctor," said Haves jocosely, "and he won't *slip his* mind this time." The surgeon acquiesced.  
*C. Reade, Never too Late, x.*

To *slip* the cable. See *cable*.—To *slip* the collar. See *collar*.—To *slip* the girths. See *girth*.—To *slip* the leash, to disengage one's self from a leash or noose, as a dog in the chase; hence, to free one's self from restraining influences.

The time had not yet come when they were to *slip the* leash and spring upon their miserable victims. *Preecott.*

slip<sup>1</sup> (slip), *n.* [*ME. slip, slipp*, a garment (= *MD. MLG. slippe*, a garment), *slippe* (= *OHG. sliph, slif, MFG. slif, slif*), a descent: see *slip<sup>1</sup>, v. Cf. slapt*. The noun uses are very numerous, mostly from the mod. verb.] 1. The act of slipping; a sudden sliding or slipping of the feet, as in walking on ice or any slippery place.

Not like the plebeian miscellany, man,  
Hurts of great heart and *slips* in sensual mire,  
But whole and one. *Tennyson, Princess, v.*

2. An unintentional fault; an error or mistake inadvertently made; a blunder: as, a *slip* of the pen or of the tongue. See *lapsus*.

A very easy *slip* I have made, in putting one seemingly  
Indifferent word for another. *Locke.*

At which *slip* of the tongue the pious Juan hastily  
crossed himself. *Mrs. H. Jackson, Ramona, l.*

3. A venial transgression; an indiscretion; a backsliding.

Such wanton, wild, and usual *slips*  
As are . . . most known  
To youth and liberty. *Shak., Hamlet, II. 1. 22.*

Numberless *slips* and fillings in their duty which they  
may be otherwise guilty of. *Sp. utterbury, Sermons, l. 11.*

4. In *geol.*, a small fault or dislocation of the rocks; a narrow fissure, filled with filices, and not exhibiting much vertical shifting.—5. In *marine engin.*, same as *drag*, 8.—6. Amount of space available for slipping; also, amount or extent of slip made.

The slide valves have a certain amount of *slip*, the pumps follow each other, and while one pumps at the end of the stroke, the other runs on.

*The Engineer, LXIX., p. vii. of ndvt's.*

7. In *metal.*, the subsidence of a scaffold in a blast-furnace. See *scaffold*, *n.* 7.—8. A thing easily slipped off or on. (a) The frock or outer garment of a young child. (b) The petticoat worn next under the dress. (c) An undershirt of colored material worn with a semi-transparent outer dress, and showing through it. (d) A loose covering or case: as, a pillow-*slip*.

9. A leash or noose by which a dog is held: so called from its being so made as to slip or fall loose by relaxing the hold.

Me thinketh you had rather be held in a *slippe* than let  
slippe, where-in you resemble the gray-hounde.

*Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 420.*

I see you stand like greyhounds in the *slips*,  
Straining upon the start. *Shak., Hon. V., III. 1. 31.*

Their dogs they let go out at *slips* in pursuit of the  
Wolfe, the Stag, the Bore, the Leopard, &c.

*Sandys, Travels, p. 60.*

10. A wrought-iron cylindrical case in which the wood used in the manufacture of gunpowder is distilled.

The wood [for charcoal] is packed in iron cylindrical  
cases termed *slips*, which are then inserted in the "cylinders"  
or retorts. *Encyc. Brit., XI. 323.*

11. Potters' clay or paste reduced to a semi-fluid condition about the consistence of cream. This is used sometimes to coat the whole body of an earthenware vessel, and sometimes to impart a rude decoration by sketching it slowly from a spout, so as to form lines and patterns in slight relief. Also called *slap* and *barbotine*.

12. Matter found in the trough of a grindstone after the grinding of edge-tools. [Local.]—13. A counterfeit coin made of brass masked with silver.

Therefore he went and got him certain *slips* (which are  
counterfeit pieces of money, being brass, and covered over  
with silver, which the common people call *slips*).

*Greene, Thieves Falling Out (Harr. Misc., VIII. 399).*

First weigh a friend, then touch and try him too:  
For there are many *slips* and counterfeiters.  
*B. Jonson, Underwoods, lxi.*

14. An inclined plane on which a vessel is supported while building, or on which she is hauled up for repair; also, a contrivance for hauling vessels out of the water for repairs, etc. One form of slip consists of a carriage or cradle with truck-wheels which run upon rails on an inclined plane. The ship is placed on the carriage while in the water, and the carriage together with the ship is drawn up the inclined plane by means of machinery.

15. A narrow passage. (a) A narrow passage between two buildings. [*Prov. Eng.*] (b) In *hort.*, the space between the walls of a garden and the outer fence.

The spaces between the walls and the outer fence are called *slips*. A considerable extent is sometimes thus enclosed, and utilized for the growth of such vegetables as potatoes, winter greens, and sea-kale, for the small bush fruits, and for strawberries. *Encyc. Brit., XII. 210.*

16. A space between two wharves, or in a dock, in which a vessel lies. [*U. S.*]—17. A long seat or narrow pew in a church, often without a door. [*U. S.*]—18. A narrow, pew-like compartment in a restaurant or oyster-house, having one or two fixed seats and a table.—19. A long, narrow, and more or less rectangular piece; a strip: as, a strip of paper.

Such [boats] as were brused they tyed fast with theyr gyrdels, with *slippes* of the barkes of trees, and with tough and longe stalkes of certain herbes of the sea.

*Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 140].*

A small hereditary farm,  
An unproductive *slip* of rugged ground,  
*Worcester, Excursion, l.*

20. A strip of wood or other material; specifically, such a strip inserted in a dovetailed groove, or otherwise attached to a piece of wood or metal, to form a slipping or wearing surface for a sliding part.—21. A detachable straight or tapered piece which may be slipped in between parts to separate them or to fill a space left between them.—22. In *insurance*, a note of the contract made out before the policy is effected, for the purpose of asking the consent of underwriters to the proposed policy. It is merely a jotting or short memorandum of the terms, to which the underwriters subscribe their initials, with the sums for which they are willing to engage. It has no force as a contract of insurance, unless intentionally adopted as such.

23. A particular quantity of yarn.—24. A twig detached from the main stock, especially for planting or grafting; a scion; a cutting: as, a *slip* of a vine: often used figuratively.

A goodly youth of noble grace,  
Yet but a slender *slip* that scarce did see  
Yet seventeen years. *Spenser, F. Q., VI. II. 5.*

Noble stock  
Was graft with crab-tree *slip*.  
*Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. 2. 214.*

Sealger also affirmeth that the Massallans . . . were first a Jewish sect, and a *slip* of the Tassces.

*Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 140.*

Here are two choice *slips* from that noble Irish oak which has more than once supplied specimens for this meek and unoffending skull.

*Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, Thorns in the Cushion.*

All that Shakespeare says of the King yonder *slip* of a boy that reads in the corner feels to be true of himself.

*Emerson, History.*

25. In *printing*, the long and narrow proof taken from a slip-galley of type before it is made up into pages or columns.—26. *pl.* In *bookbinding*, the pieces of twine that project from the back of a sewed but uncovered book, and can be slipped up or down.—27. In *cricket*, one of the fielders, who stands at some distance behind and to the right of the wicket-keeper. See diagram under *cricket* 2.

"I'm your man," said he. "Wicket-keeper, cover-point, *slip*, or long-stap; you bowl the twisters, I'll do the fielding for you."

*White Metelle, White Rose, II. xiii.*

28. A device for the ready detachment of anything on shipboard that is secured by a lashing, in case it becomes necessary to let it go quickly.

—29. In *upholstery*, a hem forming a sort of tube to allow of the insertion of a wire, or the like, for stiffening.—30. A block of whale's blubber as cut or stripped from the animal.—31. A miscarriage or abortion. [*Colloq.*]—Ollstone-*slips*. See *ollstone*.—Opal-glass *slip*. See *opal*.—Orange-*slip* clay. See *orange*.—Slip-clutch coupling. See *coupling*.—To give one the *slip*. See *give*.

slip<sup>2</sup> (slip), *n.* [*ME. slipp, slupe, slupp* (= *MLG. slif*), *slimo*: see *slip<sup>1</sup>, v. (g.)*] 1. Viscous matter; slime. *Prompt. Parv.*—2. A dish of curds made with rennet wine.

slip<sup>3</sup> (slip), *n.* [*A particular use of slip<sup>1</sup> (?)*] A young sole. [*Prov. Eng.*]

slip-along (slip-a-long), *a.* Slipshod. *Darics.*  
It would be less worth while to read Fox's *slip-along* stories.  
*Maitland, Reformation, p. 559.*



**slip-board** (slip'bôrd), *n.* A board sliding in grooves.

I got with much difficulty out of my hammock, having first ventured to draw back the *slip-board* on the roof, . . . contrived on purpose to let in air.

*Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 7.

**slip-carriage** (slip'kar'āj), *n.* A railway-carriage attached to an express-train in such a manner that it may be "slipped" or detached at a station or junction while the rest of the train passes on without stopping. [Great Britain.]

**slip-chase** (slip'chās), *n.* In printing, a long and narrow framework of iron made for holding corresponding forms of type. See *chase*<sup>2</sup>, 1. [Rare.]

**slip-cleavage** (slip'klē'vāj), *n.* In coal-mining, the cleat of the coal, when this is parallel with the slips, or small faults by which the formation is intersected. *Gresley*. [South Wales.]

**slip-coin** (slip'koiu), *n.* A counterfeit coin. See *slip*, *n.*, 13.

This is the worldling's folly, rather to take a piece of *slip-coin* in hand than to trust God for the invaluable mass of glory.

*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 217.

**slip-cover** (slip'kuv'er), *n.* A temporary covering, commonly of linen or calico, used to protect upholstered furniture.

**slip-decoration** (slip'dek-ō-rā'shon), *n.* In *ceram.*, decoration by means of slip applied to a part of the surface in patterns, or more rarely in the form of animals and the like. For this purpose the slip is sometimes poured through a quill or small pipe fitted into the end of a vessel contrived for this purpose. See *slip*, *n.*, 11, and *pipette*.

**slip-dock** (slip'dok), *n.* A dock whose floor slopes toward the water, so that its lower end is in deep water, and its upper end above high-water mark. It is laid with rails to support the cradle. See *slip*, *n.*, 14.

**slip** (slip), *n.* [Cf. *slip*, *n.*] In coal-mining: (a) A skip without wheels; a sledge. (b) *pl.* Flat pieces of iron on which the coals slide. [Prov. Eng.]

**slipert**, *a.* A Middle English spelling of *slipper*.

**slip-galley** (slip'gal'i), *n.* In printing, a long and narrow tray of metal (sometimes of wood) made to hold composed type. See *galley*, 5.

**sliphalter** (slip'hāl'tēr), *n.* [Cf. *slip*, *v.*, + obj. *halter*.] One who has cheated the gallows; one who deserves to be hanged; a villain.

As I hope for mercy, I am half persuaded that this *slip-halter* has pawned my clothes.

*Dwight's Old Plays* (4th ed. Hazlitt), XIV. 149 (quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 206).

**slip-hook** (slip'hūk), *n.* *Naut.*: (a) A hook which grasps a chain cable by one of its links, and may be disengaged or slipped by the motion of a trigger, sliding ring, or the like. (b) A hook so contrived as to be readily unhooked when there is a strain on it.

**slip-house** (slip'hous), *n.* In *ceram.*, a house or shed containing the slip-kiln.

**slip-kiln** (slip'kil), *n.* A pan or series of pans arranged with flues heated from a stove, for the partial evaporation of the moisture of slip and the reduction of it to the proper consistency.

**slip-knot** (slip'not), *n.* 1. A knot which can be easily slipped or undone by pulling the loose end of the last loop made; a bow-knot.

Hasty marriages—*slip-knots* tied by one justice to be undone by another.

*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 320.

2. Same as *running knot* (which see, under *running*).

**slip-link** (slip'link), *n.* In *mach.*, a connecting-link so arranged as to allow the parts some play in order to avoid concussion.

**slippage** (slip'āj), *n.* [Cf. *slip*, *v.* + *-age*.] The act of slipping; also, in *mech.*, the amount of slip.

**slipped** (slip't), *a.* [Cf. *slip*, *v.* + *-ed*.] 1. Fitted with slips: as, a box-slipped plane.—2. In *her.*, represented as torn from the stalk in such a way as to have a strip of the bark of the main stem still clinging to it: said of a branch or twig, or a single leaf.

**slipper**<sup>1</sup> (slip'er), *a.* [Cf. ME. *slipper*, *sliper*, < AS. \*slipor, *slipur* (= MLG. *slipper*), *slippary*, < *slipan*, *slīpan*, slip: see *slip*.] Cf. *slippary*.] 1. Slippery.

To live in woo he hath grete fantasie, And of his herte also hath *slipper* holde.

*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 60.

Therefore hold thou thy fortune fast; for she is *slipper* and cannot bee kept against her will.

*J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, vii. A *slipper* and subtle knave. *Shak.*, Othello, II. 1. 246.

2. Fluent; flowing.

I say that auricular figures be those which worke alteration in th' eare by sound, accent, time, and *slipper* volubility in vtterance, such as for that respect was called by the auncients numerosus of speech.

*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 134.

**slipper**<sup>2</sup> (slip'er), *n.* [So called from being easily slipped on; < *slip*, *v.*, + *-er*.] Cf. *slipshoe*.] 1. A loose, light shoe into which the foot may be easily slipped, generally for wearing indoors. Compare *pantofle*, and cut under *poulaine*.

The *slippers* on her feet Were cover'd o'er wi' gold. *James Herries* (Child's Ballads, I. 207).

A sense of peace and rest Like *slippers* after shoes. O. W. Holmes, Fountain of Youth.

2. A child's garment; especially, a child's slip. [Local.]—3. Same as *slipper-plant*. See *Pedilanthus*.—Hunt the *slipper*. See *hunt*.—Venus's *slipper*, in *conch.*: (a) A slipper-shaped pteropod. See *Cymbulidae*. (b) A glass-nautilus. See *Carinaria*.

**slipper**<sup>3</sup> (slip'er), *n.* [Cf. *slip*, *v.*, + *-er*.] 1. A kind of iron slide or brake-shoe acting as a drag on the wheel of a heavy wagon in descending an incline; a skid. Also called *slipper-drag*.—2. One who or that which slips or lets slip; specifically, in *coarsing*, the person who holds the couple of hounds in the leash, and lets both slip at the same instant on a given signal when the hare is started.

**slipper-animalcule** (slip'er-an-i-mal'kūl), *n.* A ciliate infusorian of the genus *Paramecium*: so called from the shape. See cut under *Paramecium*.

**slipper-bath** (slip'er-bāth), *n.* A bath-tub partly covered and having the shape of a shoe, the bather's feet resting in what may be called the toe, and the bather sitting more or less erect in the open part. The covering is useful partly to prevent the spilling of the water, and partly to protect the bather from currents of air.

**slipper-drag** (slip'er-drag), *n.* Same as *slipper*<sup>2</sup>, 1. *Rankine*, Steam Engine, § 48.

**slipped** (slip'erd), *a.* [Cf. *slipper*<sup>2</sup> + *-ed*.] Wearing or covered with slippers: as, *slipped* feet.

The sixth age shifts Into the lean and *slipped* pantaloons. *Shak.*, As you Like It, II. 7. 158.

**slipper-flower** (slip'er-flou'er), *n.* 1. The slipperwort.—2. The slipper-plant.

**slipperily** (slip'er-i-lī), *adv.* In a slippery manner.

**slipperiness** (slip'er-i-nes), *n.* The character or state of being slippery, in any sense of that word.

**slipper-limpet** (slip'er-lim'pet), *n.* A slipper-shell.

**slipperiness**<sup>1</sup> (slip'er-nes), *n.* [Cf. *slipper*<sup>1</sup> + *-ness*.] Slipperiness; changeableness; untrustworthiness.

Let this example teach men not to trust on the slipperiness of fortune. *Taverner's Adag.*, C. 1. (Nares.)

**slipper-plant** (slip'er-plant), *n.* See *Pedilanthus*.

**slipper-shell** (slip'er-shol), *n.* A gastropod of the genus *Crepidula*. See cut under *Crepidula*.

**slipper-spurge** (slip'er-spérj), *n.* The slipper-plant. See *Pedilanthus*.

**slipperwort** (slip'er-wért), *n.* A plant of the genus *Calecolaria*: so called from the form of the lower lip of the corolla.

**slippery** (slip'er-i), *a.* [= MHG. *slippferic*, G. *schlupfrig*, *slippary*; as *slipper*<sup>1</sup> + *-y*.] 1. Having such smoothness of surface as to cause slipping or sliding, or to render grip or hold difficult; not affording firm footing or secure hold.

The streets being *slippery*, I fell against a piece of timber with such violence that I could not speak nor fetch my breath for some space. *Ecelyn*, Diary, Oct. 2, 1676.

Hence—2. That cannot be depended on or trusted; uncertain; untrustworthy; apt to play one false; dishonest: as, he is a *slippery* person to deal with; *slippery* politicians.

Servants are *slippery*; but I dare give my word for her and for her honesty.

*Heau*, and *Fl.*, King and No King, II. 1. We may as justly suspect, there were some had and *slippery* men in that council, as we know there are none to be in our Convocations. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

3. Liable to slip or lose footing. [Rare.]

Being *slippery* stumblers, The love that lean'd on them as *slippery* too, Do one pluck down another, and together Dic in the fall. *Shak.*, T. and C., III. S. 81.

4. Unstable; changeable; mutable.

Oh, world, thy *slippery* turns! *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 4. 12. He, looking down With scorn or pity on the *slippery* state Of kings, will tread upon the neck of fate. *Sir J. Denham*, The Sophy. (*Latham*.)

5. Lubric; wanton; unchaste.

He not you seen, Camillo— My wife is *slippery*? *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 273.

6. Crafty; sly.

Long time he used this *slippery* prank. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., September.

**Slippery ground**. See *ground*<sup>1</sup>.

**slippery-back** (slip'er-i-bak), *n.* In the West Indies, a species of skink, as of the genus *Emmece*.

**slippery-elm** (slip'er-i-elm'), *n.* The red elm, or moose-elm, *Ulmus fulva*, of eastern North America. It grows 50 or 60 feet high, and affords a heavy, hard, and durable timber, largely used for wheel-stock, fence-posts, etc. The inner bark is mucilaginous and pleasant to the taste and smell, and is recognized officially as an excellent demulcent. This is the slippery part, which gives rise to the name.—California *slippery-elm*, the shrub or small tree *Fremontia Californica*, the inner bark of which is mucilaginous.

**slippery-jemmy** (slip'er-i-jem'i), *n.* The three-bearded rockling. [Local, English and Irish.]

**slippiness** (slip'i-nes), *n.* Slipperiness. [Provincial.]

The *slippiness* of the way. *Scott*.

**slipping-piece** (slip'ing-pēs), *n.* A piece capable of sliding into the tail-piece of a telescope and carrying a frame with two movements in one plane, into which an eyepiece or micrometer can be fitted.

**slipping-plane** (slip'ing-plān), *n.* In *crystal*, same as *gliding-plane*.

**slippy**<sup>1</sup> (slip'i), *a.* [Cf. *slip*, *v.*, + *-y*.] The AS. \**slipeg* (Somner) is not authorized.] Slippery. [Provincial.]

**slippy**<sup>2</sup> (slip'i), *a.* [Cf. *slip*, *n.*, + *-y*.] Full of slips: said of rocks which are full of joints or cracks. [Midland coal-field, Eng.]

**slippy**<sup>3</sup> (slip'i), *a.* [Var. of *slippy*.] Sloppy. The water being uncomfortably cold, and in that *slippy*, slushy, sleeky sort of state wherein it seems to penetrate through every kind of substance.

*Dickens*, Cricket on the Hearth, I. **slip-rails** (slip'rālz), *n.* *pl.* A substitute for a gate, made of rails slipped into openings in the posts, and capable of being readily slipped out.

She walked swiftly across the paddock, through the *slip-rails*, and past a black's camp which lay between the fence and the river.

*Mrs. Campbell Praed*, The Head Station, p. 16.

**slip-rope** (slip'rōp), *n.* A rope so arranged that it may be readily let go; a rope passed through the ring of a mooring-buoy with both ends on board ship, so that by letting go one end and hauling on the other the ship will be disengaged.

In a minute more our *slip-rope* was gone, the head-yards filled away, and we were off.

*R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 240.

**slip-shackle** (slip'shak'l), *n.* A shackle to fasten on to a link of a chain-cable. It may be disengaged by the motion of a sliding ring or other contrivance.

**slip-shave** (slip'shāv), *n.* A point or shavo made to slip over the nose of a mold-board. *E. H. Knight*.

**slipshod** (slip'shod), *a.* [Cf. *slip* + *shoe* + *-ed*.] 1. Wearing shoes or slippers down at the heel or having no counters, so that the sole trails after the foot.

Thy wit shall ne'er go *slipshod*. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 5. 12. The *slipshod* pretence from his master's door Had par'd the dirt, and sprinkled round the floor.

*Swift*, Description of Morning.

A *slipshod*, ambiguous being, . . . in whom were united all the various qualities and functions of "boots," chamber-nail, waiter, and pothoy.

*Mem. of R. H. Barham*, in Ingoldsby Legends, I. 68.

Hence—2. Appearing like one in slippers; careless or slovenly in appearance, manners, actions, and the like; loose; slovenly; shuffling: as, a *slipshod* style of writing.

A sort of appendix to the half-bound and *slipshod* volumes of the circulating library.

*Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, I.

**slip-shoe** (slip'shō), *n.* [Cf. ME. \**slipescho*, < AS. *slype-scōs* (for \**slype-scō*), *slēscōh*, a slipshoe: see *slip* and *shoe*.] A slipper. [Rare.]

The *slip-shoe* favours him.

*Stephens*, Essayes and Characters, an. 1616, p. 421.

**slip-skin** (slip'skin), *a.* [Cf. *slip* + *skin*.] Slippery; evasive.

A pretty *slip-skin* conveyance to slit mass into no mass, and popish into not popish.

*Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., II.



**slipslop, slipslap** (slip'slop, -slap), *v. i.* [A varied reduplication of *slip*, as if *slip*<sup>1</sup> + *slop*<sup>2</sup> or *slap*<sup>1</sup>.] To slap repeatedly; go slipping and slapping.

I ha' found her fingers *slip-slap* this a-way and that a-way like a dail upon a wheatsheaf.

*Mrs. Centlivre, The Artifice*, iii.

The dirty broken Bluchers in which Grif's feet *slip-slopped* constantly.

*B. L. Fargeson, Grif*, p. 105.

**slipslop, slipslap** (slip'slop, -slap), *n.* and *a.* [See *slipslop*, *slipslap*, *v.*] 1. *n.* Weak and sloppy drink; thin, watery food.

No, thou shalt feed, instead of these,  
Or your *slip-slop* of curds and whey,  
On Nectar and Ambrosia.

*Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque*, p. 187. (*Davies*.)

At length the coffee was announced. . . .

"And since the meagre *slip-slop*'s made,

I think the call should be obey'd."

*Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tours*, iii. 1. (*Davies*.)

2. A blunder.

He told us a great number of comic *slip-slops* of the first Lord Baltimore, who made a constant misuse of one word for another.

*Mme. D'Arblay, Diary*, iv. 14.

II. *a.* Slipshod; slovenly.

His [the rationalist's] ambiguous *slip-slop* trick of using the word natural to mean in one sentence "material," and in the next, as I use it, only "normal and orderly."

*Kingsley, Alton Locke*, xxxviii.

**slipsloppy** (slip'slop-i), *a.* [*< slipslop* + *-y*<sup>1</sup>.] Slushy; wet; plashy.

There was no taking refuge too then, as with us,

On a *slip-sloppy* day, in a cab or a bus.

*Barham, Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 291.

**slip-stitch** (slip'stich), *n.* 1. A stitch in crochet-work used for joining different parts of the work together.—2. A stitch in knitting.—3. A stitch in darned netting and similar embroideries on openwork ground.

**slip-stopper** (slip'stop'er), *n.* *Naut.*, a contrivance for letting go an anchor by means of a trigger.

**slip-strainer** (slip'strā'nēr), *n.* In *ceram.*, a strainer of any form through which the slip is passed.

**slipstring** (slip'string), *n.* [*< slip*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, + *obj. string*.] One who has shaken off restraint; a prodigal; sometimes used attributively. Also called *slipthrift*.

Young rascals or scoundrels, rakchells, or *slipstrings*.

*Cotgrave*.

Stop your laminers; what ayles Iowe? We are making arrows for my *slip-string* sonnie [cupid].

*Dekker, Londons Tempe*.

**slipt** (slipt), *a.* form of the preterit and past participle of *slip*<sup>1</sup>.

**slipthrift** (slip'thrift), *n.* [*< slip*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, + *obj. thrift*.] Same as *slipstring*.

**slipway** (slip'wā), *n.* An inclined plane the lower end of which extends below the water in a slip-dock. Two such ways, one on each side of the keel of a ship, are used in combination, of sufficient length to permit a ship to be drawn on them entirely out of the water.

**slirt** (slērt), *v. t.* [Appar. a mixture of *slirt* and *slat*<sup>1</sup>.] To cast or throw off with a jerk; slat: as, to *slirt* a fish from the hook; also, to eject quickly; squirt: as, a fish *slirts* her spawn.

A female trout *slirting* out gravel with her tail.

*Seth Green*.

**slirt** (slērt), *n.* [*< slirt*, *v.*] A slirt, flip, or jerk; a slat, or slatting movement; a slirting action.

The female diving down at intervals against the gravel, and as she comes up giving it a *slirt* to one side with her tail.

*Seth Green*.

**slish** (slish), *n.* [A var. of *slash*<sup>1</sup>, perhaps in part of *slize*, which is from the same ult. source.] A cut; a slash.

Here's snip and nip and cut and *slish* and slash,

Like to a censer in a barber's shop.

*Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 3. 90.

**slish** (slish), *v.* [*< slish*, *n.*] Same as *slash*<sup>1</sup>. **slit** (slit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slit* or *slitted*, ppr. *slitting*. [*< ME. slitten, sliten* (pret. *slat*, also *slitte*, pp. *sliten, slytt*), *< AS. slitan* (pret. *slāt*, pp. *sliten*) = OS. *slitan* = OFries. *slita* = D. *sljten* = MLG. *sliten* = OHG. *slizau, selizan*, MHG. *slizen, G. schleissen* = Icel. *slita* = Sw. *slita* = Dan. *slide*, slit, split, tear, pull, rend; perhaps akin to L. *ludere*, in comp. *-ludere* (√ *slid*?). Hence ult., through F., E. *slice*, *slash*<sup>1</sup>, *slate*<sup>2</sup>, *slat*<sup>3</sup>, *éclat*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. To cut asunder; cleave; split; rend; sever.

With a sword that he wolde *slitte* his herte.

*Chaucer, Franklin's Tale*, l. 532.

Comes the blind Fury, with the abhorred shears,

And *slits* the thin-spun life.

*Milton, Lycidas*, l. 76.

2. To cut lengthwise or into long pieces or strips: as, the gale has *slit* the sails into ribbons.—3. To cut or make a long fissure in; slash.

And here Clothes ben *slitt* at the syde; and thei ben festned with Laes of Silk.

*Mandeville, Travels*, p. 247.

I'll *slit* the villain's nose that would have sent me to the gaol.

*Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 1. 134.

**slit bar-sight**. See *barl*, 16.—**Slit deal**. See *deal*<sup>2</sup>, 1.—**Slit top-shells**, the gastropods of the family *Scissurellidae*, which have the lip of the aperture slit or incised, like those of the family *Pleuromariidae*. See *top-shell*, and cut under *Scissurellidae*.

**slit**<sup>1</sup> (slit), *n.* [*< ME. slit, slite, slitte*, *< AS. slite* = Icel. *slit* = OHG. *slitz*, *G. schlitze*, a slit; from the verb.] 1. A long cut or rent; a narrow opening.

It [a dagger] was . . . put into a *slit* in the side of a mattress.

*State Trials*, Q. Elizabeth, an. 1584.

He was nursed by an Irish nurse, after the Irish manner, when they putt the child into a pendulous satehell instead of a cradle, with a *slit* for the child's head to peepe out.

*Aubrey, Lives*, Robert Boyle.

It might have been wished that . . . his mouth had been of a less reptilian width of *slit*.

*George Elliot, Romola*, xxvi.

2. A pocket.

Thu most habbe redi mitte

Twenti Mare ine thi *slitte*.

*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

3. A cleft or crack in the breast of fat cattle. [*Prov. Eng.*]—4. In *coal-mining*, a short heading connecting two other headings. [*Eng.*]—5. Specifically, in *zool.*, *anat.*, and *embryol.*, a visceral cleft; one of the series of paired (right and left) openings in the front and sides of the head and neck of every vertebrate embryo, some of which or all may disappear, or some of which may persist as gill-slits or their equivalents; a branchial, pharyngeal, etc., slit. These slits occur between any two visceral arches of each side; more or fewer of them persist in all branchiate vertebrates. See under *cleft*, and cut under *amniot*.—Branchial slit, pharyngeal slits, etc. See the adjectives.

—**Slit-planting**, a method of planting which is performed by making slits in the soil with a spade so as to cross each other, and inserting the plant at the point where the slits cross.

**slit**<sup>2</sup>. A Middle English contracted form of *slideth*, third person singular present indicative of *slide*. *Chaucer*.

**slither** (slī'n'ēr), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. \*slither, sklither*, slippery; var. of *slidder*, *a.*] 1. *a.* Slippery: same as *slidder*.

II. *n.* A limestone rubble; angular fragments or scories of limestone. [*North. Eng.*]

In general this indurated rubble lays on so steep an ascent that it slips from beneath the feet of an animal which attempts to cross it—whence the name *slither*, or sliding gravel.

*J. Farey, Derbyshire*, I. 145.

**slither** (slī'n'ēr), *v. i.* [*< ME. \*slitheren, sklyth-eren*; var. of *slidder*, *v.*] To slide: same as *slidder*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Down they came *slithering* to the ground, barking their arms and faces.

*T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby*, II. 4.

He *slithers* on the soft mud, and cannot stop himself until he comes down.

*Landor, Imag. Conv., Archdeacon Hare and Walter*

[*Landor*.]

**slithering** (slī'n'ēr-ing), *p. a.* Slow; indolent; procrastinating; deceitful. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**slithery** (slī'n'ēr-i), *a.* Slippery: same as *slid-dery*. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

The ro'd . . . maun be *slithery*.

*G. MacDonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock*, p. 81.

**slit-shell** (slit'shel), *n.* A shell of the family *Pleuromariidae*, having the outer lip slit. See cut under *Pleuromaria*.

**slitter** (slit'er), *n.* [*< slit* + *-er*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. One who or that which slits.—2. In *metal-manuf.*, a series of steel disks, or a pair of grooved rollers, placed one over the other, serving to shear sheet-metal into strips; a slitting-shears.—3. Same as *pick*<sup>1</sup>, 1 (*a.*). [*Eng.*]

**slittered** (slit'erd), *a.* [*< slitter* + *-ed*<sup>2</sup>.] Cut into strips with square ends: noting the edge of a garment, or of a sleeve. This differs from *dagged*, in that the dags are tapered and rounded, whereas the slits are equal in width, and are separated from each other merely by the cut of the shears.

**slitting-disk** (slit'ing-disk), *n.* In *gem-cutting*, same as *slitting-mill*, 2.

**slitting-file** (slit'ing-fil), *n.* A file of lozenge or diamond section, with four cutting edges, two acute and two obtuse.

**slitting-gage** (slit'ing-gāj), *n.* In *saddlery*, a hand-tool combining a gage and a cutting edge, for cutting leather into strips suitable for harness-straps, reins, etc.

**slitting-machine** (slit'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* 1. A machino for cutting narrow strips of leather: a larger form of the slitting-gage.—2. A ma-

chine for cutting plate-metal into strips for nail-rods, etc.

**slitting-mill** (slit'ing-mil), *n.* 1. A mill in which iron bars or plates are slit into nail-rods, etc.—2. In *gem-cutting*, a circular disk of thin sheet-iron revolving on a lathe, which, with its sides and edge charged with diamond-dust and lubricated with oil, is used by lapidaries to slit gems and other hard substances. Also called *slitting-disk*, *sheer*.—3. A gang saw-mill, used for resawing lumber for making blind-slats, fence-pickets, etc. Compare *slitting-saw*.

**slitting-plane** (slit'ing-plan), *n.* A plane with a narrow iron for cutting boards into strips or slices: now little used.

**slitting-roller** (slit'ing-rō'lēr), *n.* One of a pair of coacting rollers having ribs which enter intervening spaces on the companion rollers, and cutting in the manner of shears, used in slitting-mills for metals, etc. See cut under *rotary*.

**slitting-saw** (slit'ing-sā), *n.* A form of gang-saw for slitting planks, etc., into thin boards or strips. It resembles the resawing-machine, and is variously modified in form according to the work for which it is intended, as making laths, pickets, etc.

**slitting-shears** (slit'ing-shērz), *n. sing. and pl.* A machino for cutting sheet-metal into strips. See cut under *rotary*.

**slive**<sup>1</sup> (sliv), *v. t.* [*< ME. sliven, slyven*, *< AS. slifan* (pret. *slāf*, pp. *slifen*), cleave, in comp. *tō-slifan*; cf. *slitan*, slit. Hence freq. *sliver*.] To cleave; split; divide.

Non to wher [wear] no hodes with a Roll *slivyd* on his hede, . . . vnder ye degre of a Baron.

*Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 37.

Diuers shrubbed trees, the boughes . . . he cutting and *sliving* downe perceived blood.

*Warner, Albion's England*, II.

**slive**<sup>1</sup> (sliv), *n.* [*< slive*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] A slice; a chip. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**slive**<sup>2</sup> (sliv), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *slived*, ppr. *sliving*. [*Early mod. E. slive*; appar. as a variant or secondary form of *slip* (cf. OHG. *slifan*, MHG. *slifen*, G. *schleifen*, slide, glance, MHG. *slipfen*, G. *schleifen*, glide): see *slip*<sup>1</sup>.] I, intrins. 1. To slide.

I *slive* downe, I fall downe sodaynly, je coule.

*Palsgrave. (Halliwell.)*

2. To sneak; skulk; proceed in a sly way; creep; idle away time.

What are you a *sliving* about, you drone? you are a year a lighting a candle.

*Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, The Commandments*

[of a Master.]

Let me go forsooth. I'm 3hour I know her gown agen; I minded her when she *slit*d off.

*Mrs. Centlivre, Platonick Lady*, iv. 3.

II. *trans.* To slip on; put on: with *on*.

I'll *slive* on my gown and gang w' thee. *Craven Glossary*.

**sliver** (sliv'ēr or slī'vēr), *n.* [*< ME. sliver, slivere, slevere*, dim. of *slive*<sup>1</sup> (as *shiver*<sup>1</sup> of *shire*, and *splinter* of *splint*); or *< sliver*, *v.*, then a freq. of *slive*<sup>1</sup>; see *slive*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. A piece, as of wood, roughly or irregularly broken, rent, or cut off or out, generally lengthwise or with the grain; a splinter: as, to get a *sliver* under one's finger-nail; the lightning tore off great *slivers* of bark; hence, any fragment; a small bit.

Alas! that he al hool, or of him *slevere*, sholde han his refut in so digne a place.

*Chaucer, Troilus*, iiii. 1013.

There, on the pendent boughs her coronet weeds Clambering to hang, an envious *sliver* broke;

When down her weedy trophies and herself Fell in the weeping brook. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 174.

The Major part of the Calf was Roasting upon a Wooden Spit; Two or three great *Slivers* he had lost off his Buttocks, his Ribs par'd to the very Bone.

Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 85.

2. In *spinning*, a continuous strand of wool, cotton, or other fiber, in a loose untwisted condition, ready for slubbing or roving.

The thick sheet of cotton composing the lap is reduced to a thin cloud-like film, which is drawn through a cone tube, and condensed into a *sliver*, a round, soft, and untwisted strand of cotton. *Spon's Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 744.

3. A small wooden instrument used in spinning yarn. *Halliwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—4. The side of a small fish cut off in one piece from head to tail, to be used as bait; a sort of kibblings.

The head of the fish is taken in the left hand of the workman, and with a knife held in the right hand he cuts a slice, longitudinally, from each side of the body, leaving the head and vertebrae to be thrown away, or occasionally, to be pressed for oil. The *slivers* (pronounced *slivers*) are salted and packed in barrels. The knife used is of peculiar shape, and is called a "slivering knife." . . . Gloucester had in 1877 about 60 "mackerel-hooks," using about 2,400 barrels of *slivers*, while its seining-fleet used about 2,000 barrels more.

*G. B. Goode, Hist. of the Menhaden* (1880), pp. 201, 204.



5. A very fine edge left at the end of a piece of timber.—*6t. pl.* The loose breeches or slops of the early part of the seventeenth century.—*Sliver lap-machine*, in cotton-manuf., a machine which receives the slivers or ends from the carding-machine, and passes them through rollers which form them into a single broad sheet or lap.

**sliver** (sliv'ér or sliv'ér), *v.* [See *sliver*, *n.*, *sliver*, *r.*] *I. trans.* 1. To cut or divide into long thin pieces, or into very small pieces; cut or rend lengthwise; splinter; break or tear off.

*Slips of yew  
Sliver'd in the moon's ellipse.*

The floor of the room was warped in every direction, *sloved* and *sloping* at the joints. *S. Judd*, *Margaret*, l. 3.

2. To cut each side of (a fish) away in one piece from head to tail; take two slivers from. See *sliver*, *n.*, 4.

The operation of *slivering* is shown.

*G. E. Gault*, *Hist. of the Menhaden* (1880), p. 147.

**II. intrans.** To split; become split.

The planks being cut across the grain to prevent *slivering*. *The Century*, XX, 79.

**sliver-box** (sliv'ér-boks), *n.* In *spinning*, a machine for piecing together and stretching out slivers of long-stapled wool; a breaking-frame.

**sliverer** (sliv'ér-ér or sliv'ér-ér), *n.* One who *slivers* fish.

**slivering-knife** (sliv'ér-ing-nif), *n.* A knife of peculiar shape used in *slivering* fish. See *extract* under *sliver*, *n.*, 4.

**slivering-machine** (sliv'ér-ing-má-shēn'), *n.* A wood-working machine for cutting thin splints suitable for basket-making, narrow slivers for use in weaving, or fine shavings (excelsior); an excelsior-machine.

**sliving** (sliv'ing or sliv'ing), *n. pl.* Same as *sliver*, *n.*

**slot**, *r.* A Middle English form of *slay*¹.

**sloak**, *sloakan*, *n.* See *sloke*.

**sloam** (slōm), *n.* [Also *sloom*; cf. *slawm*, *slum*¹, *slump*¹.] In coal-mining, the under-clay. [Midland coal-field, Eng.]

**Sloanea** (slō'nē-ā), *n.* [NL. Linnaeus, 1753], named after Sir Hans Sloane (1660-1753), a celebrated English collector. A genus of trees, of the order *Tiliaceae*, the linden family, type of the tribe *Sloaneae*. It is characterized by usually apetalous flowers with four or five commonly valvate sepals, a thick disk, very numerous stamens, and an ovary with numerous ovules in the four or five cells, becoming pericarpeous or woody and usually four-valved capsule. There are about 45 species, all natives of tropical America. They are trees with usually alternate leaves, and inconspicuous white or greenish-yellow flowers commonly in racemes, panicles, or fascicles, followed by densely spiny, bristly, or velvety fruit, the size of which varies from that of a hazelnut to that of an orange. Many species reach a large size, with very hard wood which is difficult to work; *S. Javanica*, a tree sometimes 100 feet high, bearing a fruit 3 or 4 inches in diameter and clothed with straight bristles like a chestnut-burr, is known in the West Indies as *breakax* or *iron-wood*.

**Sloanea** (slō'nē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Sloanea* + *-ae*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Tiliaceae*, characterized by flowers with the sepals and petals inserted immediately about the stamens, the petals not contorted in the bud, often calyx-like and incised or sometimes absent, and the stamens bearing linear anthers which open at the apex. It includes 5 genera, of which *Sloanea* is the type, all tropical trees with entire or toothed and usually feather-veined leaves, natives chiefly of tropical America and Australasia.

**sloat**, *n.* See *slot*¹, *slot*².

**slob** (slob), *n.* [A var. of *slab*². Cf. *slub*¹.] 1. Mud; mire; muddy land; a marsh or mire. [Eng.]

Those vast tracts known as the Isle of Dogs, the Greenwich marshes, the West Ham marshes, the Plumstead marshes, &c. (which are now about eight feet lower than high water), were then extensive *slobs* covered with water at every tide. *Sir G. Aitj*, *Athenaeum*, Jan. 23, 1860, p. 131.

2. Same as *slobber*¹, 2. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.] **slobber**¹ (slob'ér), *v.* [ME. *sloberen*; var. of *slabber*¹, *slubber*¹.] *I. intrans.* 1. To let saliva fall from the mouth; *slabber*; *drivel*; *spill* liquid from the mouth in eating or drinking.

As at present there are as many royal hands to kiss as a Japanese idol has, it takes some time to *slobber* through the whole ceremony. *Watpole*, *Letters*, II, 472.

He sat silent, still caressing Tartar, who *slobbered* with exceeding affection. *Charlotte Brontë*, *Shirley*, xxvi.

2. To *drivel*; *dote*; become foolish or imbecile.

But why would he, except he *slobber'd*,  
Offend our patriot, great Sir Robert?  
*Swift*, *Death of Dr. Swift*.

**II. trans.** 1. To *slaver*; *spill*; *spill* upon; *slabber*. Hence—2. To kiss effusively. [Colloq.]

She made a song how little miss  
Was kiss'd and *slobber'd* by a lad.

*Swift*, *Corinna*.

Don't *slobber* me—I won't have it—you and I are bad friends. *C. Reade*, *Love me Little*, iv.

To *slobber* over, to do in a slovenly or half-finished manner. [Familiar.]

**slobber**¹ (slob'ér), *n.* [ME. *slober*; var. of *slabber*¹.] 1. Mud; mire.

Bare of his body, wet full of water,  
In the *slober* & the sluche slongyn to londe,  
There he lay, if hym list, the long night over.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 12520.

2. A jellyfish. Also *slob*. [Prov. Eng.]—3. *Slaver*; liquor spilled; *slabber*.

**slobber**² (slob'ér), *n.* Same as *slub*².

**slobberer** (slob'ér-ér), *n.* [Cf. *slobber*¹ + *-er*¹.] 1. One who *slobbers*.—2. A slovenly farmer; also, a jollying tailor. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**slobberhannes** (slob'ér-hanz), *n.* A game of cards for four persons, played with a onchropack, the object of every player being not to take the first trick, the last trick, or the queen of clubs, each of which counts one point. The player first making ten points is beaten. *The American Hoyle*.

**slobbery** (slob'ér-i), *a.* [Cf. *slobber*¹ + *-y*¹.] 1. Muddy; sloppy.

But I will sell my dukedom,  
To buy a *slobbery* and dirty farm  
In that nook-shotten Isle of Albion.  
*Shak.*, *Men. V.*, III, 5, 13.

I chose to walk . . . for exercise in the frost. But the weather had given a little, as you women call it, so it was something *slobbery*. *Swift*, *Journal to Stella*, Jan. 22, 1710-11.

2. Given to *slobbering*; *driveling*.

Thou thyself, a watery, pulpy, *slobbery* freshman and new-comer in this Planet. *Carlyle*, *Sartor Resartus*, I, 9.

**slob-ice** (slob'is), *n.* Ice which is heavy enough to prevent the passage of ordinarily built vessels.

Young *slob ice* may be found around the coast of Newfoundland from December until April.

*C. F. Hall*, *North Polar Expedition*.

**sloch** (sloch), *n.* A Scotch form of *slough*².

**slock**¹ (slok), *r.* [Cf. ME. *stloken*, *stloken*; cf. Dni. *sluk*, *extinguish*; ult. a var. of *stack*¹, *slak*¹. Cf. *stloken*.] Same as *stack*¹.

**slock**² (slok), *r. t.* [Cf. ME. *stloken*, *entice*; origin obscure.] To entice away; steal. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

That none of the said craft *slocke* any man's prentise or yerly servant of the said craft, or scoure or maynteyne any such, any apprentice, or yerly servant, goyng or brakyng away fro his Maister's covenant, vpon payne of xl. d. *English Gilds* (L. E. T. S.), p. 336.

**slocken** (slok'n), *r.* [Also (Sc.) *sloken*; < ME. *stloken*, < Icel. *stokna* = Sw. *stokna*, be quenched, go out; as *slock*¹ + *-en*¹.] Same as *slock*¹ for *sluck*¹. [Obsolete or provincial.]

That bottel sweet, which served at the first  
To keep the life, but not to *slocken* thirst.  
[*Sylvestre*], *Du Bartas*, p. 366. (*Hallivell*.)

I would set that castle in a low,  
And *slocken* it with English blood!  
*Kinmont Writte* (Child's *Ballads*, VI, 61).

When mighty squelchings of the quorum  
Their hydra drouth did *slocken*.  
*Burns*, *On Meeting with Lord Dacre*.

**slocking-stone** (slok'ing-stōn), *n.* In mining, a tempting, inducing, or rich stone of ore. [Cornwall, Eng.]

So likewise there have been some instances of miners who have deceived their employers by bringing them *Slocking-Stones* from other mines, pretending they were found in the mine they worked in; the meaning of which imposition is obvious. *Price*.

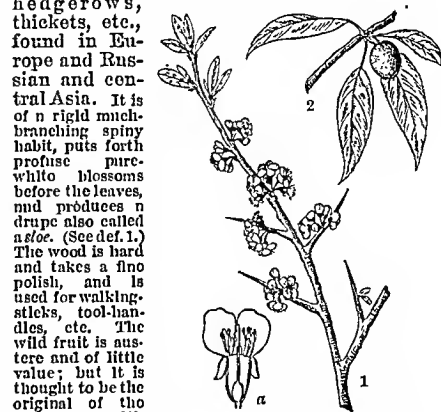
**slodder** (slo'dér), *n.* [Cf. MD. *slodderen* = LG. *sludern* = MHG. *slotern*, G. *schlottern*, dangle, = Icel. *slotra*, *slōra*, drag or trail oneself along; freq. of the simple verb, MHG. *sloten*, tremble, = Icel. *slota*, droop, = Norw. *sluta*, droop, *slōda*, *slōe*, trail, = Sw. dial. *slota*, be lazy; the forms being more or less involved; cf. *slotter*, *slatter*, *slur*².] Slush, or wet mud. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**sloe** (slō), *n.*; *pl.* *sloes*, formerly and dial. *sloae*, [Cf. ME. *slo*, *pl.* *sloen*, *slan* (> E. dial. *slan*), < AS. *slā*, in comp. *slāh*, *slāg*, *slāgh*- (see *sloc-thorn*), *pl.* *slān*; = MD. *slecu*, D. *slee* = MLG. *slē*, LG. *slee* = OHG. *slāha*, MHG. *slāhe*, G. *schlehe* = Sw. *slān* = Dan. *slauen* (cf. Norw. *slaupe*), *sloe*; cf. O. Bulg. Serv. Russ. *sliva* = Bohem. *sliva* = Pol. *sliva* = Lith. *sliva* = O. Pruss. *slivaytos*, a plum; prob. so named from its tartness; cf. MD. *sleacu*, *slee*, sharp, tart, same as D. *sleacu* = E. *slow*; see *slow*¹.] 1. The fruit of the blackthorn, *Prunus spinosa*, a small bluish-black drupe; also, the fruit of *P. umbellata*.

Black as *berrie*, or any *sloe*.  
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 928.

Oysters and small wrineckles in each creeke,  
Whereon I feed, and on the meager *sloae*.  
*W. Browne*, *Britannia's Pastorals*, II, 1.

2. The blackthorn, *Prunus spinosa*, a shrub of hedgerows, thickets, etc., found in Europe and Russian and central Asia. It is of a rigid much-branched spiny habit, puts forth profuse pure-white blossoms before the leaves, and produces a drupe also called *sloe*. (See def. 1.)



1, flowering branch of Sloe (*Prunus spinosa*); 2, branch with fruit; a, a flower, longitudinal section.

The wood is hard and takes a fine polish, and is used for walking-sticks, tool-handles, etc. The wild fruit is austere and of little value; but it is thought to be the original of the common cultivated plum, *P. domestica*. (See *plum*¹, 2.)

The *sloe*, or black *sloe*, of the southern United States is *P. umbellata*, a small tree with a pleasant red or black fruit, which is used as a preserve.

**sloe-thorn**¹ (slō'thōrn), *n.* [Cf. ME. *slothorn*, < AS. *slāththorn*, *slāghthorn*, *slāghthorn* (= G. *schlehdorn* = Dan. *slacentorn*), < *slā* (*slāh*-, etc.), *sloe*, + *thorn*, *thorn*.] Same as *sloe*, 2.

**sloe-worm**¹, *n.* See *slow-worm*.

**slog**¹ (slog), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slogged*, ppr. *slogging*. [Cf. *slug*¹.] To lag behind. *Hallivell*.

**slog**² (slog), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slogged*, ppr. *slogging*. [Cf. *slug*².] To hit hard, as in boxing. See *slug*². [Slang, Eng.]

*Slogging*, and hard hitting with the mere object of doing damage with the gloved hand, earn no credit in the eyes of a good judge. *E. D. Michell*, *Boxing and Sparring* (Baltimore Library), p. 162.

**slogan** (slō'gan), *n.* [Sometimes mistaken for a horn, and absurdly written *slughorn*; < Gael. *sluagh-gairm*, a war-cry, < *sluagh*, a host, army, + *gairm*, a call, outcry, < *gairm*, call, cry out, crow as a cock; see *erow*¹.] 1. The war-cry or gathering word or phrase of one of the old Highland clans; hence, the shout or battle-cry of soldiers in the field.

The gathering word peculiar to certain clans, or set of people, was termed *slogan* or *slughorn*, and was always repeated at an onset, as well as on many other occasions. It was usually the name of the clan, or place of rendezvous, or leader.

The streets of high Dunedin  
Saw lances gleam, and falchions reddened,  
And heard the *slogan's* deadly yell.  
*Scott*, *L. of L. M.*, l. 7.

2. Figuratively, the distinctive cry of any body of persons.

The peculiar *slogans* of almost all the Eastern colleges. *The Century*, XXXIV, 898.

**slogardiet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *slugard*.

**slogger**¹ (slog'ér), *n.* [Cf. *slog*² + *-er*¹. Cf. *slugger*.] One who hits hard, as in boxing or ball-playing. See *slugger*. [Slang, Eng.]

He was called *Slogger* Williams, from the force with which it was supposed he could hit.

*T. Hughes*, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, II, 5.

He was a vigorous *slogger*, and heartily objected to being bowled first ball.

*Standard* (London), Dec. 1, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**slogger**² (slog'ér), *n.* [Said to be a contraction of *slow-goer*; cf. *torpid*.] The second division of race-boats at Cambridge, England. *Slang Dict.*

**sloggy**, *a.* A Middle English form of *sluggish*.

**slogwood** (slog'wūd), *n.* [Local name.] A small West Indian tree, *Bailethymelia pendula* of the *Laurineae*.

**sloid**, **sloyd** (slōid), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *slöjd*, skill, dexterity, esp. mechanical skill, manufacture, wood-carving, = E. *slight*; see *slight*².] A system of manual training which originated in Finland. It is not confined to wood-working, as is frequently supposed (though this is the branch most commonly taught), but is work with the hands and with simple tools. The system is adapted to the needs of different grades of the elementary schools, and is designed to develop the pupils mentally and physically. Its aim is, therefore, not special technical training, but general development and the laying of a foundation for future industrial growth.

**slokan** (slō'kan), *n.* [Cf. *sloke*.] Same as *stoke*.

**sloke**, **sloak** (slōk), *n.* [Sc., also *slake*, *slak*, *slegh*; cf. *sleech*, *sludge*.] 1. The oozy vego-



table substance in the bed of rivers.—2. Snme as *laver*<sup>2</sup>, 1. [Scotch in both uses.] **sloken** (slök'ü), *v.* Same as *sloeken*. **sloo** (slö), *n.* A dialectal pronunciation of *slough*<sup>1</sup>. [U. S. and prov. Eng.] **sloom**<sup>1</sup> (slöm), *n.* [Also dial. *sloum*; < ME. \**sloume*, *sloumbe*, *slume*; < AS. *sluma*, *slumber*; cf. *sloom*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*, *slumber*.] A gentle sleep; slumber.

Merlin gon to slume  
Swule he wolde slöpen.

Layamon, l. 17993.

**sloom**<sup>2</sup> (slöm), *v. i.* [Also dial. *sloum*, *slcam*; < ME. *slumen*, *slummen* = MLG. *slomen*, *sloumen* = MHG. *slumen*, *slummen*, *slumber*; from the noun, ME. \**sloume*, *slume*; < AS. *sluma*, *slumber*: see *sloom*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, and cf. *slumber*.] 1. To slumber; waste; decay.

(Sire Telomew) entrys into a cabayne, quare the kyng ligges,  
Fand him *slomande* and ou slepe, and sleely him rayces.  
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), Gloss., p. 193. (K. Alex., p. 176.)

2. To become weak or flaccid, as plants and flowers touched by frost.

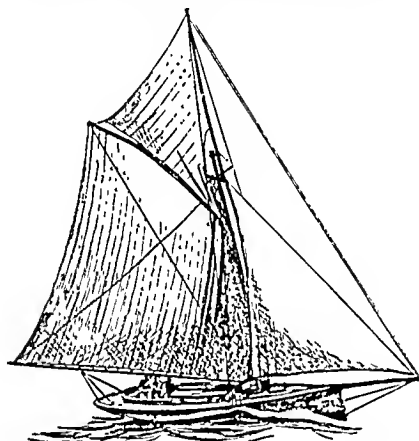
[Now only prov. Eng. in both uses.]

**sloom**<sup>3</sup> (slöm), *n.* See *sloom*.

**sloomy** (slö'mi), *a.* [*< sloom*<sup>1</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>.] Dull; slow; inactive. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

An' Sally vur sloomy an' draggie-taill'd.  
Tennyson, Northern Cobbler.

**sloop**<sup>1</sup> (slöp), *n.* [*< D. sloop*, MD. *sloope* (also dim. *sloepken*), a sloop (cf. LG. *sluup*, *slupe* = Dan. Sw. *slup*, *sluppe*, < D.), = G. *schlupe* (also *schloop*, < E.), a sloop; appar. (with an initial change not explained) < OF. *chalupe* (> E. *shallop* = G. *schaluppe*, etc.) = Sp. Pg. *chalupa* = It. *scialuppa*, a shallop: see *shallop*.] A small fore-and-aft rigged vessel with one mast, generally



Sloop.

carrying a jib, fore-staysail, mainsail, and gaff-topsail. Some sloops formerly had a square topsail. It is generally understood that a sloop differs from a cutter by having a fixed instead of a running bowsprit, but the names are used somewhat indiscriminately. In the days of sailing vessels, and of the earlier steam naval marine, now becoming obsolete, a *sloop of war* was a vessel of ship-rig carrying guns on the upper deck only, and rather smaller than a corvette. See also *cut under cutter*.

A Jamaica Sloop, that was come over on the Const to trade,  
... went with us.  
Dampier, Voyages, an. 1681 (3d ed. corrected, 1693).

**sloop**<sup>2</sup> (slöp), *n.* In *lumbering*, a strong crutch of hard wood, with a strong bar across the limbs, used for drawing timber out of a swamp or inaccessible place. [Canada.]

**sloop**<sup>3</sup> (slöp), *v. t.* To draw (logs of timber) on a sloop. [Canada.]

**sloop-rigged** (slöp'rigd), *a.* Rigged like a sloop—*that is*, having one mast with jib and mainsail.

**sloop-smack** (slöp'smak), *n.* A sloop-rigged fishing-smack. [New Eng.]

**sloop-yacht** (slöp'yot), *n.* A sloop-rigged yacht.

**slop**<sup>1</sup> (slop), *n.* [*< ME. stoppe*, a pool, < AS. \**stuppe*, \**styppe*, a puddle of filth (used of the sloppy droppings of a cow, and found only in comp., in the plant-names *cū-sloppie*, *cowslip*, *oxon-styppe*, *oxlip*: see *cowslip*, *oxlip*); cf. *styppe*, *stipe*, a viscid substance; prob. < *slūpan* (pp. *slopan*), dissolve, slip: see *slip*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. Icel. *slöp*, slimy offal of fish, *slöpja*, slime (esp. of fishes and snakes); Ir. *slab*, Ir. Gael. *sluib*, mire, mud (see *slab*<sup>2</sup>).] 1. A puddle; a miry or slippery place.

He [Arthur] . . . Londis [lands] als a lyone, . . .  
Slippes in in the sloppes o-slant to the gurdyle,  
Swalters upc swyttly.  
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3924.

2. Liquid carelessly dropped or spilled about; a wet place.

The Atlantic Ocean beat Mrs. Partington. She was excellent at a *slop* or a puddle, but she should not have meddled with a tempest.  
Sydney Smith, Speech at Taunton, 1831, on the Reform Bill [not being passed].

3. *pl.* Liquid food or nourishment; thin food, as gruel or thin broth prepared for the sick: so called in contempt.

But thou, whatever *slops* she will have brought,  
Be thankful. Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi. 772.

The sick husband here wanted for neither *slops* nor doctors.  
Sir R. L'Estrange.

4. *pl.* Tho waste, dirty water, dregs, etc., of a house.

As they passed, women from their doors tossed household *slops* of every description into the gutter; they ran into the next pool, which overflowed and stagnated.  
Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, vi.

5. In *ceram.*, same as *slip*<sup>1</sup>, 11.

**slop**<sup>1</sup> (slop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slopped*, ppr. *slopping*. [*< slop*<sup>1</sup>, *n.* Prob. in part associated with *slab*<sup>2</sup>, *slobber*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To spill, as a liquid; usually, to spill by causing to overflow the edge of a containing vessel: as, to *slop* water on the floor in carrying a full pail.—2. To drink greedily and grossly; swill. [Rare.]—3. To spill liquid upon; soil by letting a liquid fall upon: as, the table was *slopped* with drink. =Syn. 1. *Spill*, *Stop*, *Splash*. *Slopping* is a form of *spilling*: it is the somewhat sudden spilling of a considerable amount, which falls free from the receptacle and strikes the ground or floor flatly, perhaps with sound resembling the word. *Slopping* is always awkward or disagreeable. *Splashing* may be a form of *spilling* or of throwing: that which is *splashed* falls in larger amount than in *slopping*, making a noise like the sound of the word, and spreads by spattering or by flowing.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be spilled or overflow, as a liquid, by the motion of the vessel containing it: usually with *over*.—2. To work or walk in the wet; make a *slop*. [Colloq.]

He enmo *slopping* on behind me, with the peculiar suck-fug noise at each footstep which broken boots make on a wet and level pavement.

D. C. Murray, Weaker Vessel, xl.

To *slop over*, figuratively, to do or say more than is wise, especially through eagerness or excess of zeal; become too demonstrative or emotional. [Slang, U. S.]

It may well be remembered that one of his [Washington's] great distinctions was his moderation, his adhesion to the positive degree. As Artemus Ward says, "he never *slopped over*."  
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 818.

**slop**<sup>2</sup> (slop), *n.* [*< ME. stop*, *stoppe*, *slope*, < ONorth. \**stop* (in comp. *oferstop*), AS. \**styppe*, \**styp* (in comp. *oferstyp* = Icel. *yfirstoppr*, an outer gown), < Icel. *sloppur*, a long, loose gown; so named from its trailing on the ground, < AS. *slūpan* (pp. *slopan*), slip (Icel. *sleppa*, pret. *pl. sluppu*, slip, etc.): see *slip*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. D. *sleep*, LG. *slupe*, G. *schleuppe*, Dan. *sløb*, a train; MD. *slope*, later *sloop*, a slipper; E. *slip*<sup>1</sup>, a garment, *slipper*<sup>2</sup>, *slipper*<sup>1</sup>, etc.; all ult. from the same source.] 1. Originally, an outer garment, as a jacket or cassock; in later provincial use, "an outer garment made of linen; a smock-frock; a night-gown" (*Wright*).

A *slope* is a morning Cassock for Ladyes and gentle women, not open before.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 23.

2†. A garment covering the legs and the body below the waist, worn by men, and varying in cut according to the fashion: in this sense also in the plural.

A German from the waist downward, all *slops*; and a Spaniard from the hip upward, no doubt.  
Shak., Much Ado, III. 2. 36.

When I see one were a perewig, I dreaddo his halre; no other wulowe in a grato *slope*, I mistrust the proportion of his thigh. Marston, Antonio and Melinda, l. v. 1.

3. Clothing; ready-made clothing; in the British navy, the clothes and bedding of the men, which are supplied by the government at a about cost price: usually in the plural. [Colloq.]

I went to a back back street, with plenty of cheap cheap *slops*,  
And I bought an oilskin hat and a second-hand suit of *slops*.  
W. S. Gilbert, Bumblebee Woman's Story.

4†. An article of clothing made of leather, apparently shoes or slippers. They are mentioned as of black, tawny, and red leather, and as being of small cost.

A attel'd taffeta cloak, a pair of *slops*  
Of Spanish leather.  
Marston, Scourge of Villains, xi. 160.

5. A tailor. [Slang, Eng.]

**slop-basin** (slop'bā'sn), *n.* A basin for slops; especially, a vessel to receive the dregs from tea- or coffee-cups at table.

**slop-book** (slop'bök), *n.* In the British navy, a register of clothing and small stores issued.

**slop-bowl** (slop'böl), *n.* Same as *slop-basin*.

**slop-bucket** (slop'buk'et), *n.* Same as *slop-pail*.

**slop-chest** (slop'chest), *n.* A supply of seamen's clothing taken on board ship to sell to the crew during a voyage.

If a poor voyage has been made, or if the man has drawn on the *slop-chest* during the voyage to such an extent as to ruin his credit, he becomes bankrupt ashore.  
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 226.

**slop-dash** (slop'dash), *n.* Weak, cold tea, or other inferior beverage; slipslop. [Colloq.]

Does he expect tea can be keeping hot for him to the end of time? He'll have nothing but *slop-dash*, though he's a very genteel man.  
Miss Edgeworth, Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock, iii. 2.

**slope** (slöp), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. slope* (chiefly as in *aslope*, *q. v.*), perhaps < AS. *slopan*, pp. of *slūpan*, slip: see *slip*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *aslope*.] I. *a.* Inclined or inclining from a horizontal direction; forming an angle with the plane of the horizon; slanting; aslant.

Thou most cut it holding the edge of knyf toward the tree ground, and kiff it soo with a *slope* draught.

Arnold's Chron., 1502 (ed. 1811), p. 1C8.

This hedge I intend to be raised upon a bank, not steep, but gently *slope*.  
Bacon, Gardens (ed. 1834).

The *slope* sun his upward beam

Shoots against the dusky pole.

Milton, Comus, l. 98.

The Cretan saw; and, stooping, caus'd to glance  
From his *slope* shield the disappointed lance.

Pope, Iliad, xiii. 512.

II. *n.* 1. An oblique direction; obliquity; slant; especially, a direction downward: as, a piece of timber having a slight *slope*.—2. A declivity or acclivity; any ground whose surface forms an angle with the plane of the horizon.

First through the length of yon hot terrace sweat;  
And when up ten steep *slopes* you've dragg'd your thighs,  
Just at his study-door he'll bless your eyes.

Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 131.

Specifically—(a) In *civil engin.*, an inclined bank of earth on the sides of a cutting or an embankment. See *grade*, 2. (b) In *coal-mining*, an inclined passage driven in the bed of coal and open to the surface: a term rarely if ever used in metal-mines, in which shafts that are not vertical are called *inclines*. See *shaft*<sup>2</sup> and *incline*. (c) In *fort.*, the inclined surface of the interior, top, or exterior of a parapet or other portion of a work. See *cut under parapet*.

3. In *math.*, the rate of change of a scalar function of a vector, relatively to that of the variable, in the direction in which this change is a maximum.—*Banquette slope*, in *fort.* See *banquette*.—*Exterior slope*, in *fort.* See *exterior*.—*Inside slope*, in *coal-mining*, a slope inside the mine. See *incline*, 3. [*Pennsylvania*.]—*Interior slope*, in *fort.* See *interior*. **slope** (slöp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sloped*, ppr. *sloping*. [*< slope*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To bend down; direct obliquely; incline; slant.

Though palaces and pyramids do *slope*

Their heads to their foundations.

Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 57.

He *slop'd* his flight

To blest Arabia's Meads.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, l. 52.

2. To form with a slope or obliquity, as in gardening, fortification, and the like, and in tailoring and dressmaking: as, to *slope* a piece of cloth in cutting.—*Slope arms* (*milit.*), a command in manual exercise to carry the rifle obliquely on the shoulder.—To *slope the standard* (*milit.*), to dip or lower the standard: a form of salute.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take an oblique direction; be inclined; descend or ascend in a slanting direction; slant.

Between the midst and these the gods assigned

Two habitable seats for human kind,

And 'cross their limits cut a *sloping* way,

Which the twelve signs in beauteous order sway.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, l. 328.

Many n'ight from yonder ivied easement, ere I went to rest,  
Did I look on great Orion, *sloping* slowly to the west.

Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

2. To run away; decamp; elope; disappear suddenly. [Slang.]

**slopet** (slöp), *adv.* [*< slope*, *a.* Cf. *aslope*.] Slantingly; aslant; aslope; obliquely; not perpendicularly.

Uriel to his charge

Return'd on that bright beam, whose point now raised

Bore him *slope* downward to the sun.

Milton, P. L., iv. 591.

**sloped** (slöpt), *a.* [Cf. *slope*, *slip*<sup>1</sup>.] Decayed with dampness; rotten: said of potatoes and pease. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**slope-level** (slöp'lev'el), *n.* Same as *batter-level*.



**slovely** (slōp'li), *adv.* [Formerly also *sloaply*; < *slope* + *-ly*.] Aslope; aslant.

The next [et cetera] which there beneath it *sloaply* slides, And his fair hindges from the World's divides Twice twelve Degrees, is call'd the Zodiac.

*Sylvestre*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, li., The Calumnes.

**sloveness** (slōp'nos), *n.* Declivity; obliquity; slant.

The Italians are very precise in giving the cover n grace-ful penitence of sloveness. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquie, p. 48.

**slopeside** (slōp'wiz), *cdr.* [*< slope* + *-wise*.] Obliquely; so as to slope or be sloping.

The Wear is a frith, reaching *slopeside* through the Ose, from the land to low-water marke.

*R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 30.

**slop-hopper** (slōp'hōp'ēr), *n.* The tilting-basis of a water-closet or closet-sink.

**slop-hoset**, *n.* Same as *slop*.<sup>2</sup>

Payre of *slop-hoset*, bralettes a marliner.

*Palegrave*, p. 251.

**slopingly** (slōp'pīg-li), *adv.* In a sloping manner; obliquely; with a slope. *Bailey*.

**slopingness** (slōp'pīg-nes), *n.* The state of sloping. *Bailey*.

**slop-jar** (slōp'jār), *n.* A jar used to receive slops or dirty water.

**slop-molding** (slōp'mōl'ding), *n.* In brick-making, a method of molding in which the mold is dipped in water before it is charged with clay, to prevent the clay from adhering to the mold. Compare *pallet-molding*.

**slop-pail** (slōp'pāl), *n.* A pail or bucket for receiving slops or soiled water.

**sloppiness** (slōp'ī-nes), *n.* The state of being sloppy; plushiness.

**slopping** (slōp'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *slop*.<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] In *ceram.*, a process of blending the materials of a mass of clay, and rendering it homogeneous, by dividing the mass repeatedly into two parts, and throwing these together, each time in a different direction.

**sloppy** (slōp'i), *a.* [*< slop*.<sup>1</sup> + *-y*.] 1. Wet from slopping; covered with slops; muddy.

Idlers, playing cards or dominoes on the *sloppy*, beery tables.

*Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lxvi.

2. Loose; slovenly.

The country has made up its mind that its public elementary schools shall teach a great number of sciences and languages in an elementary and *sloppy* way.

*The Academy*, March 29, 1890, p. 218.

**slop-room** (slōp'rūm), *n.* In the British navy, the room on board a man-of-war where clothing and small stores are kept and issued.

**slopseller** (slōp'sel'ēr), *n.* One who sells slops, or ready-made clothes, especially cheap and common clothes: used when such clothes were of indifferent quality. [Colloq.]

**slop-shop** (slōp'shōp), *n.* A shop where slops, or ready-made clothes, are sold. See *slopseller*. [Colloq.]

**slop-work** (slōp'wērk), *n.* 1. The manufacture of slops, or cheap clothing for sale ready-made. —2. The cheap clothing so made. —3. Hence, any work done superficially or poorly.

**slop-worker** (slōp'wēr'kēr), *n.* One who does slop-work.

The little sleeping *slop-worker* who had pricked her finger so.

*George Eliot*, In Cross, II. ix.

**slopy** (slō'pī), *a.* [*< slope* + *-y*.] Sloping; inclined; oblique.

**slosh** (slōsh), *n.* [A form intermediate between *slush*.<sup>2</sup> and *slush*: see *slush*.<sup>2</sup>, *slush*.] 1. Same as *slush*, 1.—2. A watery mess; something gulped down. [Colloq.]

An unsophisticated frontiersman who lives on bar-meat and corn-cake washed down with a generous *slosh* of whisky.

*Cornhill Mag.*, Oct., 1883.

**slosh** (slōsh), *v. i.* [*< slosh*, *n.* Cf. *slush*.<sup>2</sup>, *slush*, *v.*] 1. To flounder in slush or soft mud.

On we went, dripping and *slushing*, and looking very like men that had been turned back by the Royal Humane Society as being incurably drowned. *Kinglelake*, Eothen, II.

2. To go about recklessly or carelessly. [Slang.]

Saltonstall made it his business to walk backward and forward through the crowd, with a big stick in his hand, and knock down every loose man in the crowd. That's what I call *slushin'* about.

*Cairo (Illinois) Times*, Nov., 1854. (*Bartlett*.)

Why, how you talk! How could their [witches'] charms work till midnight?—and then it's Sunday. Devils don't *slush* around much of a Sunday.

*S. L. Clemens*, Tom Sawyer, p. 67.

**slosh-wheel** (slōsh'hwēl), *n.* A trammel or trammel-wheel.

**slushy** (slōsh'i), *a.* [*< slush* + *-y*.] Same as *slushy*.

**slot**.<sup>1</sup> (slōt), *n.* [Also in some senses *slote*, *slat*; < ME. *slot*, *slotte*, < D. *slot*, a bolt, lock, castle,

= OFries. *slot* = MLG. *slot* = OHG. *slōz*, MHG. *slōz*, *slōz*, G. *schloss*, a bolt, lock, castle, = Sw. Dan. *slut*, *eloso*, end (cf. Sw. *slott* = Dan. *slot*, *castlo*); from the verb, OS. *\*slutan* (not found in AS.) = D. *sluiten* = OFries. *slūta*, *skluta* = MLG. *slūten* = OHG. *slōzan*, MHG. *slōzen*, G. *schliessen*, bolt, lock, shut, close, end, = Sw. *sluta* = Dan. *slutte*, shut, close, end, finish (Scand. prob. < LG.); prob. (with initial *s* not in L. and Gr.) = L. *claudere* (in comp. -*cludere*), shut, = Gr. *κλειν*, shut: see *close*.<sup>1</sup>, *close*.<sup>2</sup>, *clause*, *exclude*, *include*, etc., *sluice*, etc.] 1. The fastening of a door; a bar; a bolt. [Now only provincial.]

And *slottes* ironed brako be there.

*Early Eng. Psalter*, Ps. cvl. 16.

He has means in his hand to open all the *slots* and bars that Satan draws over the door.

*Rutherford*, Letters, p. iii. ep. 22. (*Jamieson*.)

2. A piece of timber which connects or holds together larger pieces; a *slat*.—3. A small piece. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A castle; a fort.

Then paydst for building of a *slot*

That wrought thine owne decay.

*Richer*, Allarme to England (1578). (*Halliwel*.)

**slot**.<sup>2</sup> (slōt), *n.* [Also *slote*, *slat*; < ME. *slot*, *slote*, a hollow; prob. ult. < AS. *slatan* (prot. *slāt*), slit: see *slit*.<sup>1</sup>. Cf. Sw. *slutt*, a slope, declivity.] A hollow. (a) A hollow in a hill or between two ridges. (b) A wide ditch. [Prov. Eng.] (c) The hollow of the breast; the pit of the stomach; the epigastrium.

The *slot* of his sleigh breast sleight for to showe,

As any crisall cleere, that cleene was of hewe.

*Destruction of Troy* (L. E. T. S.), l. 3663.

Thourghe the brene and the bresle with his bryghte wyppyn

O-slante doune fro the *slot* he syltles at ones!

*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2254.

(d) In *mach.*, an elongated narrow depression or perforation; a rectangular recess or depression cut partially into the thickness of any piece, for the reception of another piece of similar form, as a key-seat in the eye of a wheel or pulley; an oblong hole or aperture formed throughout the entire thickness of a piece of metal, as for the reception of an adjusting-bolt. See cut under *sheep-shears*.

(e) In a cable street-railroad, a narrow continuous opening between the rails, through which the grip on the car passes to connect with the traveling cable. (f) A trap-door in the stage of a theater. (g) A hollow tuck in a cap, or other part of the dress. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

(h) A hem or casing prepared for receiving a string, as at the mouth of a bag.

**slot**.<sup>3</sup> (slōt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slotted*, ppr. *slotting*. [*< ME. slotten*; < *slōt*.<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] 1. To slit; cut; gash. [Prov. Eng.]

He schokkes owite a schorte knyfe schethede with silvere, And scholde have *slotted* hym in, bot no syltyn happened.

*Morte Arthure* (L. E. T. S.), l. 3854.

2. To provide with a slot or groove; hollow out.

A third operation is needed to clear the mortise of the clips after it has been *slotted* out by the chisel.

*Ure*, Dict., IV. 607.

3. In coal-mining, same as *hole*.<sup>1</sup>, 3 (b). [Yorkshire, Eng.]

**slot**.<sup>4</sup> (slōt), *n.* [A var. of *\*slōth*, < ME. *slōth*, *sluth*, a track, < Icel. *slōth*, a track or trail in snow or the like: see *slouth*.<sup>2</sup>. For *slōt*.<sup>3</sup> as related to *slōth*, cf. *height*, *sight*.<sup>1</sup>, as related to *obs.* *highth*, *sight*.<sup>1</sup>.] The track of a deer, as followed by the scent or by the mark of the foot; any such track, trace, or trail.

Offan from his [the hart's] feed

The dogs of him do find, or thorough skilful heed

The huntsman by his *slot*, or breaking carill, perceives

Where he hath gone to lodge. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xiii.

The age of a deer is, for the most part, determined by the size and shape of the horns; the experienced forester can also tell by the "*slot*" or "*spoor*."

*W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 509.

**slot**.<sup>5</sup> (slōt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slotted*, ppr. *slotting*. [*< slot*.<sup>3</sup>, *n.*] To track by the slot, as deer. Compare *slouthound*.

Three stags sturdye woe vnder

Neere the seacost gattynge, theym *slot* thee chasterus heard

lock. *Stanburst*, Aneid, l. 101.

The keeper led us to the spot where he had seen the deer feeding in the early morning, and I soon satisfied myself by *slotting* him that there was no mistake.

*The Field*, Feb. 20, 1886, p. 218.

**slot**.<sup>6</sup> (slōt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slotted*, ppr. *slotting*. [A var. of *slot*.<sup>1</sup>.] To shut with violence; slam. *Ray*. [Prov. Eng.]

**slote** (slōt), *n.* Same as *slot*.<sup>1</sup>, *slot*.<sup>2</sup>.

**slōth**.<sup>1</sup> (slōth or slōth), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *slōth*, *slouth*; < ME. *slōth*, *slouth*, *slouth*, *slouth*, *slouth*; with abstract formative -*th*, < AS. *slāw*, slow (cf. *slāwe*, slōth); see *slow*.<sup>1</sup>, *a.* *Slōth* stands for *slōth*, as *troth* for *trōth*. Cf. *blōth*, *growth*, *lowth*.] 1. Slowness; tardiness.

These cardinals tride with me; I alihar

This dillatory *slōth*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., II. 4. 227.

Wherefore drop thy words in such a *slōth*, As if thou wert afraid to mingle truth With thy misfortunes?

*Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, v. 1.

2. Disinclination to action or labor; sluggishness; habitual indolence; laziness; idleness.

She was so diligent, withouten *slēwthe*, To serve and plesen everich in that place.

*Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 432.

*Slōth*, like Rust, consumes faster than Labour wears.

*Franklin*, Poor Richard's Almanac, 1758.

3. A company: said of bears. [Rare.]

A *slōth* of bears. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 60.

4. A South American tardigrade edentate mammal of the family *Bradypodidae*: so called from their slow and apparently awkward or clumsy movements. The slowness of their motions on the ground is the necessary consequence of their disproportioned structure, and particularly of the fact that the feet exhibit a conformation resembling that of clubfoot in man—a disposition of the carpal and tarsal joints highly useful in climbing. Sloths live on trees, and never remove from one until they have stripped it of every leaf. They are helpless when on the ground, and seem at home only on trees, suspended beneath the branches, along which they are sometimes observed to travel from tree to tree with considerable celerity. The female produces a single young one at a birth, which she carries about with her until it is able to climb. Sloths are confined to the wooded regions of tropical America, extending northward into Mexico. At least 12 species are described, but the true number is fewer. All have three toes on the hind feet, but some have only two on the fore feet, whence the obvious distinction of *three-toed* and *two-toed* sloths (a distinction even more strongly marked in the anatomy of these animals) warranted a division of the family into *bradypodinae* (*Bradypodinae*) and *choloepodinae* (*Choloepodinae*). Most sloths belong to the former group, and these have the general name of *Bradypus*. The best-known of these is the collared three-toed sloth, *Bradypus tridactylus* or *torquatus*, with a sort of mane. The mink or two-toed sloth, *Choloepus didactylus*, inhabits Brazil; it is entirely covered with long coarse woolly hair. (See cut under *Choloepus*.) A second and quite distinct species of this genus, *C. hoffmanni*, inhabits Central America. (See *Tardigrada*, 1.) The name is apparently a translation of the Portuguese word *preguiça* (Latin *pigritia*), slowness, slothfulness. See the quotation.

Here [in Brazil] is a Beast so slow in motion that in fifteen days he cannot go further than a man can throw a stone; whence the Portuguese call it *Pigritia*.

*S. Clarke*, Geog. Deser. (1671), p. 282.

5. One of the gigantic fossil gravigrado edentates, as a megatherium or mylodon. See cut under *Mylodon*.—*Australian sloth*. Same as *koala*.—*Bengal sloth*, the slow lemur or slow loris.—*Caylon sloth*, the slow loris.—*Giant or gigantic sloth*. See def. 5.—*Native sloth* (of Australia). Same as *koala*.—*Ursine sloth*, the asawall or sloth-bear. See cut under *asawall*.—*Syn*. 2. Indolence, inertness, torpor, lumpishness. See *idle*.

**slōth**.<sup>1</sup>, *v.* [*< ME. slōthen*, < *slōth*, *slōth*: see *slōth*.<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To be idle or slothful. *Gower*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

II. *trans.* To delay.

Yn which matere ye shall do naryght singler plesyr, and that thys be not *slēwethed*, for taryeng drawth perill.

*Paston Letters*, I. 175.

**slōth**.<sup>2</sup>, *n.* A Middle English form of *slōth*.<sup>1</sup>. **slōth-animalcule** (slōth'an-i-mal'kūl), *n.* A bear-animalcule. See *Arctica*, *Macrobiotidae*, and *Tardigrada*, 2.

**slōth-bear** (slōth'bār), *n.* The asawall. See *Meursus*, and cut under *asawall*.

**slōthful** (slōth'fūl or slōth'fūl), *a.* [Early mod. E. *slōthfull*, *slōthfull*, *slōthfull*; < *slōth*.<sup>1</sup> + *-ful*.] Inactive; sluggish; lazy; indolent; idle.

He also that is *slōthful* in his work is brother to him that is n great waster.

*Prov.* xviii. 9.

=*Syn*. *Lazy*, *Sluggish*, etc. (see *idle*), slack, supine, torpid.

**slōthfully** (slōth'fūl or slōth'fūl-i), *adv.* In a slothful manner; lazily; sluggishly; idly.

**slōthfulness** (slōth'fūl-nes or slōth'fūl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being slothful; the indolence of sloth; inactivity; the habit of idleness; laziness.

**slōth-monkey** (slōth'mung'ki), *n.* The slow loris; a slow lemur.

**slōthound** (slōth'hound), *n.* [*< slot*.<sup>3</sup> + *hound*. Cf. *slouth-hound*.] Same as *slouth-hound*. [Scot.]

Misfortunes which track my footsteps like *slōth-hounds*.

*Scott*.

**slotten** (slōt'n), *p. a.* [A dialectal variant of the past participle of *slit*.] Divided. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

**slotter**.<sup>1</sup> (slōt'ēr), *v.* [*< ME. slotereu*; cf. *slodder*, *slutter*.] I. *trans.* To foul; bespatter with filth.

Than awght the sawle of synfull withinne

Be full fowle, that es al *slotyrd* that in synne.

*Hampole*, MS. Bowes, p. 76. (*Halliwel*.)

II. *intrans.* To ent noisily. [Prov. Eng.] **slotter**.<sup>2</sup> (slōt'ēr), *n.* [*< slotter*.<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] Filth; nastiness. [Prov. Eng.]



**slotter**<sup>2</sup> (slot'ér), *n.* Same as *slotting-machine*. *The Engineer*.

**slottery** (slot'ér-i), *a.* [*< slotter*<sup>1</sup> + *-y*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Squalid; dirty; sluttish; untrimmed. *Imp. Diet.*—2. Foul; wet. *Imp. Diet.*

**slotting** (slot'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *slot*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] 1. The operation of making slots.—2. In *coal-mining*, coal cut away in the process of holing or slotting. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

**slotting-auger** (slot'ing-á'gér), *n.* See *auger*, 1. **slotting-machine** (slot'ing-má-shén'), *n.* In *metal-working*, a power-machine for cuttingslots in metal. One type of machine resembles a planer, the cutting-tool having a vertical motion, with slow stroke and quick return. The work, placed on the table, is fed to the machine. Another type, called a *slot-drilling machine*, forms elongated holes by drilling. There is also a slotting-machine for making mortises in wood, which is also called a *slot-boring machine*.

**slouch** (slouch), *v.* [An assimilated form of early mod. E. *\*slouke* or *\*sloke* (cf. *slouch*, *n.*); related to E. dial. *sloek*, loose, Icel. *slókr*, a slouching fellow; from the verb represented by Sw. *Norw. sloka*, droop, L.G. freq. *slukern*, be slack or loose (cf. Sw. *slokörig*, having drooping ears, *slokig*, hanging, slouching, Dan. *slukörret*, crest-fallen, lit. having drooping ears, L.G. *sluk*, melancholy); ult. a variant of *slug*: see *slug*<sup>1</sup>. As a mainly dial. word, *slouch* in its various uses is scantily recorded in early writings.] I. *intrans.* 1. To droop; hang down loosely.

Even the old hat looked smarter; . . . Instead of *slouching* backward or forward on the Laird's head, as it happened to be thrown on, it was adjusted with a knowing inclination over one eye. *Scott*, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xliii.

2. To have a clownish or loose ungainly gait, manner, or attitude; walk, sit, or pose in an awkward or loutish way.

In a few minutes his . . . figure was seen *slouching* up the ascent. *Barham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 374.

II. *trans.* To depress; cause to hang down.

A young fellow, with a sailor's cap *slouched* over his face, sprung on the scaffold, and cut the rope by which the criminal was suspended. *Scott*, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, III.

**slouch** (slouch), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *slouch*; earlier, without assimilation, *slouke*, *\*sloke*, < Icel. *slókr*, a slouching fellow; from the verb.] 1. An awkward, heavy, clownish fellow; an ungainly clown.

A *Slouke*, lners, ertis, Ignarus. *Lerins*, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), col. 217.

*Slouch*, a lazy lubber, who has nothing tight about him, with his stockings about his heels, his clothes unbutton'd, and his hat flapping about his ears. *MS. Gloss.* (*HaBuccell.*)

I think the idle *slouch*.  
Be fallen asleep in the barn, he stays so long.  
*B. Jonson*, *Tale of a Tub*, IV. 5.

2. A drooping or depression of the head or of some other part of the body; a stoop; an ungainly, clownish gait.

Our doctor has every quality which can make a man useful; but, alas! he hath a sort of *slouch* in his walk. *Swift*.

He stands erect; his *slouch* becomes a walk;  
He steps right onward, martial in his air.  
*Cowper*, *Task*, IV. 639.

3. A depression or hanging down; a droop; as, his hat had a *slouch* over his eyes.—4. A slouch-hat. [Colloq.]—5. An inefficient or useless person or thing; usually with a negative, in praise: as, he's no *slouch*; it's no *slouch*, I tell you. [Slang.]

**slouch-hat** (slouch'hát), *n.* A hat of soft material, especially one with a broad and flexible brim.

Middle-aged men in *slouch hats* lounge around with hungry eyes. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 38.

**slouchily** (slou'chi-li), *adv.* In a slouching manner.

**slouchiness** (slou'chi-nes), *n.* The character or appearance of being slouchy; a slouchy attitude or posture.

**slouching** (slou'ching), *p. a.* 1. Hanging down; drooping.

He had a long, strong, uncouth body; rather rough-hewn *slouching* features. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 85.

2. Awkward, heavy, and dragging, as in carriage or gait.

The awkward, negligent, clumsy, and *slouching* manner of a booby. *Chesterfield*.

The shepherd with a slow and *slouching* walk, timed by the walk of grazing beasts, moved aside, as if unwillingly. *George Eliot*, *Felix Holt*, Int.

**slouchy** (slou'chi), *a.* [*< slouch* + *-y*<sup>1</sup>.] Inclined to slouch; somewhat slouching.

They looked *slouchy*, listless, torpid—an ill-conditioned crew. *O. W. Holmes*, *Old Vol. of Life*, p. 58.

Looking like a *slouchy* country bumpkin. *The Century*, XXV. 176.

**slough**<sup>1</sup> (slou), *n.* [In the second sense spelled *sluc*, *slew*, *sloo*; < ME. *slough*, *slough*, *slo*, *slow*, *sloh*, < AS. *slōh*, *slōg*, a slough; prob. of Celtic origin: < Ir. *sloe*, a pit, hollow, pitfall (cf. *slough*, a whirlpool), = Gael. *sloe*, a pit, den, grave, pool, gutter (cf. *slugaid*, a slough, or deep miry place, *slugan*, a whirlpool, gulf), < Ir. *slu-gaim*, I swallow, Gael. *sluig*, swallow, absorb, devour; cf. W. *llawg*, a gulp, < *llawcio*, gulp, gorge. These forms are prob. akin to L.G. *slu-ken* = OHG. *\*sluecōn*, MHG. *slucken*, *sluchen*, swallow, sob, hiccup, G. *schlucken*, swallow, = Sw. *sluka* = Dan. *sluge*, swallow; cf. Dan. *sluge*, throat, gullet, a ravine, = Norw. *sluk*, the throat, gullet, = MHG. *sluch*, the throat, a pit; ME. *sloufyng*, devouring; cf. Gr. *λύειν*, *λυγὰν*, hiccup, sob.] 1. A hole full of deep mud or mire; a quagmire of considerable depth and comparatively small extent of surface.

Bote yf the sed that sowen is in the *slough* sterue,  
Shal neuere spir springen vp.  
*Piers Plowman* (C), xlii. 179.

So soon as I came beyond Eton, they threw me off from behind one of them, in a *slough* of mire.  
*Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, IV. 5. 69.

This miry *slough* is such a place as cannot be mended; it is the descent whither the scum and filth that attends conviction for sin doth continually run, and therefore it is called the *Slough* of Despond.

*Dunyan*, *Pilgrim's Progress*, I.

To the centre of its pulpy gorge the greedy *slough* was heaving, and sullenly grinding its weltering jaws among the flags and the sedges.

*R. D. Blackmore*, *Lorna Doone*, Ixxv.

2. (slō). A marshy hollow; a reedy pond; also, a long shallow ravine, or open creek, which becomes partly or wholly dry in summer. [West-orn U. S.]

The prairie round about is wet, at times almost marshy, especially at the borders of the great reedy *slows*. These pools and *slows* are favorite breeding-places for water-fowl.  
*T. Roosevelt*, *Hunting Trips*, p. 54.

=Syn. *Swamp*, etc. See *marsh*.

**slough**<sup>2</sup> (sluf), *n.* [Sc. *slouch*; < ME. *slouh*, *slow*, *slughe*, *sluoh*, *slouge* (also, later, *slough*), skin of a snake; cf. Sw. dial. *slug* = Norw. *slu* = MHG. *sluch*, a skin, snake-skin, G. *schlauch*, a skin, bag; appar. connected with L.G. *sluken* = OHG. *\*sluecōn*, MHG. *slucken*, G. *schlucken* = Sw. *sluka* = Dan. *sluge*, swallow; see *slough*<sup>1</sup>. Those words are connected by some with Sw. dial. *sluv*, a covering, = L.G. *slu*, *sluwe*, a husk, covering, the pod of a bean or pea, husk of a nut, = MD. *slouze*, a veil, a skin, *slouven*, cover one's head, = G. dial. *schlaube*, a shell, husk, slough, akin to E. *slieve*: see *slieve*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. The skin of a serpent, usually the cast skin; also, any part of an animal that is naturally shed or molted; a cast; an exuvium.

The snake roll'd in a flowering bank,  
With shining checker'd *slough*.  
*Shak.*, 2 *Hen. VI.*, III. 1. 229.

2. In *pathol.*, a dead part of tissue which separates from the surrounding living tissue, and is cast off in the act of sloughing.

The basest of mankind,  
From scalp to sole one *slough* and crust of sin.  
*Tennyson*, *St. Simeon Stylites*.

3. A husk. [Prov. Eng.]

The skin or *slough* of fruit.  
*Liddell and Scott's Greek-English Lexicon* (under *δέρμα*).

**slough**<sup>2</sup> (sluf), *v.* [*< slough*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To come off as a slough; often with *off*. (a) To be shed, cast, molted, or exuviated, as the skin of a snake. (b) To separate from the sound flesh; come off as a slough, or detached mass of necrosed tissue.

A limited traumatic gangrene is to be treated as an ordinary *sloughing* wound. *Quain*, *Med. Dict.*, p. 629.

2. To cast off a slough.

This Gardiner turn'd his coat in Henry's time;  
The serpent that hath *slough'd* will *slough* again.  
*Tennyson*, *Queen Mary*, III. 3.

**Sloughing phagedena**. Same as *hospital gangrene* (which see, under *gangrene*).

II. *trans.* To cast off as a slough; in *pathol.*, to throw off, as a dead mass from an ulcer or a wound.

Like a serpent, we *slough* the worn-out skin.  
*B. Taylor*, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 152.

**slough**<sup>3</sup>, *a.* A Middle English variant of *slow*<sup>1</sup>. **sloughing** (sluf'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *slough*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] 1. The act or process of casting or shedding the skin, sholl, hair, feathers, and the like; a molt; ecdysis.—2. The act or process of separation of dead from living tissue.

**sloughy**<sup>1</sup> (slou'i), *a.* [*< slough*<sup>1</sup> + *-y*<sup>1</sup>.] Full of sloughs; miry.

Low ground, . . . and *sloughy* underneath.  
*Swift*, *Drapier's Letters*, vii.

**sloughy**<sup>2</sup> (sluf'i), *a.* [*< slough*<sup>2</sup> + *-y*<sup>1</sup>.] Of the nature of or resembling a slough, or the dead matter which separates from living tissue.

**slouth**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *slough*<sup>1</sup>. **Slovak** (slō-vak'), *a.* and *n.* [= G. *Slowak*; < Slovak (Bohem.) *Slowak*; connected with *Slav*, *Slavonic*, *Slovenian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Slovaks.

II. *n.* 1. A member of a Slavic race dwelling chiefly in northern Hungary and the adjoining part of Moravia.—2. The language of this race: a dialect of Czechish.

**Slovakian** (slō-vak'i-an), *a.* [*< Slovak* + *-ian*.] Pertaining to Slovaks or to their language.

**Slovakish** (slō-vak'ish), *a.* and *n.* [= G. *Slowakisch*; as *Slovak* + *-ish*<sup>1</sup>.] I. *a.* Same as *Slovakian*.

II. *n.* Same as *Slovak*, 2.

**sloven**<sup>1</sup> (sluv'n), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sloven*, *sloryn*, *slovenye*; < MD. *slof*, *sloef*, a careless man, a sloven; cf. *sloeven*, play the sloven, *slof*, neglect, *slof*, an old slipper, *sloffen*, drabble with slippers; L.G. *sluf*, slovenly, *sluffen*, *sluffern*, be careless, *sluffen*, go about in slippers; G. *schlump*, a slut, slattern, *schlumpen*, drabble, akin to L.G. *slupen* = G. *schlupfen*, slip; see *slip*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. Ir. Gael. *slapach*, slovenly, *slop*, a slut.] 1. A person who is careless of dress or negligent of cleanliness; a person who is habitually negligent of neatness and order; also, a careless and lazy person. *Sloven* is given in the older grammars as the masculine correlative of *slut*; but the words have no connection, and the relation, such as it is, is accidental. *Slut*, as now used, is much stronger and more offensive.

A *sloven*, sordidus.  
*Lerins*, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

They answer that by Jerome nothing can be gathered but only that the ministers came to church in handsome holiday apparel, and that himself did not think them bound by the law of God to go like *slovens*.  
*Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, v. 29.

That negligent *sloven*  
Had shut out the Pasty on shutting his oven.  
*Goldsmith*, *Haunch of Venison*.

2. A knave; a rascal.

From thens nowe .xxiiiij. myle[s] lyeth the great towne Mell[n]da, and they be frendes, and there be many *slovenynes* and fell people out of Geneen.  
*R. Eden* (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xxviii.).

**Sloven**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* Same as *Slovene*.

**Slovene** (slō-vēn'), *n.* [*< ML. Slovenus*, *Selavenus* = MGr. *Σκλαβηνός*, *Σκλαυηνός* = OBulg. *Sloveninŭ* = Russ. *Slavyaninŭ*, Slav: see *Slav*, *Slavonic*.] A member of a Slavic race chiefly resident in Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and parts of the Maritime Territory and Hungary.

The *Slovenes* must banish from their vocabulary such words as *farba* (farbe). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 150.

**Slovenian** (slō-vē-ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Slovene* + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the Slovenes, or to their language.

II. *n.* 1. A Slovene.—2. The language of the Slovenes: a Slavic tongue, most nearly allied to the languages of the Serbo-Croatian group.

**Slovenish** (slō-vē-nish), *a.* and *n.* [*< Slovene* + *-ish*<sup>1</sup>.] Same as *Slovenian*.

**slovenliness** (sluv'n-li-nes), *n.* The state or character of being slovenly; negligence of dress; habitual want of cleanliness; neglect of order and neatness; also, negligence or carelessness generally.

Whether the multitudes of sects, and professed *slovenliness* in God's service, (in too many) have not been guilty of the increase of profaneness amongst us.

*By Hall*, *The Remonstrants' Defence*.

Those southern landscapes which seem divided between natural grandeur and social *slovenliness*.  
*George Eliot*, *Middlemarch*, xviii.

**slovenly** (sluv'n-li), *a.* [*< sloven*<sup>1</sup> + *-ly*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Having the habits of a sloven; negligent of dress or neatness; lazy; negligent: of persons: as, a *slovenly* man.

Æsop at last found out a *slovenly*, lazy fellow, lolling at his ease, as if he had nothing to do. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

2. Wanting neatness or tidiness; loose; negligent; careless: of things: as, a *slovenly* dress.

His [Wyclif's] style is everywhere coarse and slovenly. *Craik*, *Hist. Eng. Lit.*, I. 366.

=Syn. Untidy, dowdy, heedless, careless.

**slovenly** (sluv'n-li), *adv.* [*< slovenly*, *a.*] In a slovenly manner; negligently; carelessly.

As I hang my clothes on somewhat *slovenly*, I no sooner went in but he frowned upon me. *Pope*, (*Johnson*).

**slovenness**<sup>1</sup> (sluv'n-nes), *n.* Same as *slovenliness*. [Rare.]

Happy Dunstan himself, if guilty of no greater fault, which could be no sin (nor properly a *slovenness*) in an infant.

*Fuller*, *Ch. Hist.*, II. v. 43. (*Davies*).



**slovenous**, *a.* [*< sloven<sup>1</sup> + -ous.*] Dirty; scurvy.

How Poor Robin served one of his companions a slovenous trick. *The Merry Exploits of Poor Robin.* (Nares.)

**slovenry** (sluv'n-ri), *n.* [*< sloven<sup>1</sup> + -ry.*] Neglect of order, neatness, or cleanliness; untidiness; slovenliness.

*Slovenrie, sordities.* *Levin's, Manip. Vocab.*, col. 106.

Our gayness and our gilt are all besmirch'd, . . . And time bath worn us into slovenry. *Shak., Hen. V.*, iv. 3. 114.

Never did *Slovenry* more misbecome Nor more confute its nasty self than here. *J. Beaumont, Psyche*, I. 162.

**slovenwood** (sluv'n-wid), *n.* [A perversion of *southernwood*.] The southernwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**slow<sup>1</sup>** (slō), *a.* and *n.* [*< OE. slaw; < ME. slowe, slow, slout, slough, sclow, slawe, slaw, slau, < AS. slāw, slow, = OS. slēw = MD. sleev, see, D. sluur = MLG. slē, LG. see = OHG. slēo, slēw, MHG. slē, G. dial. schlēw, schlēch, selō = Icel. sljör = Sw. slō = Dan. slōw, blunt, dull.* There is a vague resemblance and common suggestion in the series *slip<sup>1</sup>, slide, slink<sup>1</sup>, slouch, slug<sup>1</sup>*, etc., to which *slow<sup>1</sup>* may be added. Hence *slough<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. *slor<sup>1</sup>*.] I. *a.* 1. Taking a long time to move or go a short distance; not quick in motion; not rapid: as, a *slow* train; a *slow* messenger.

Saturne is sloughe and litille meynge; for be tar yetthe, to make his turn be the 12 Signes, 30 Zeer. *Mandevill, Travels*, p. 162.

Me thou think'st not *slow*, Who since the morning-hour set out from heaven Where God resides, and ere mid-day arrived In Eden. *Milton, P. L.*, viii. 110.

For here forlorn and lost I tread, With fainting steps and *slow*. *Goldsmith, The Hermit.*

Pursued the swallow o'er the meads With scarce a *slow* flight. *Cowper, Dog and Water-Lily.*

2. Not happening in a short time; spread over a comparatively long time; gradual: as, a *slow* change; the *slow* growth of arts.

These changes in the heavens, though *slow*, produced Like change on sea and land. *Milton, P. L.*, x. 692.

Wisdom there, and truth, Not shy, as in the world, and to be won By *slow* solicitation. *Cowper, Task*, vi. 116.

I wonder'd at the bounteous hours, The *slow* result of winter showers. *Tennyson, Two Voices.*

3. Not ready; not prompt or quick; used absolutely, not quick to comprehend; dull-witted.

I am *slow* of speech, and of a *slow* tongue. *Ex. iv.* 10.

O fools, and *slow* of heart to believe. *Luke xxiv.* 25.

Give it me, for I am *slow* of study. *Shak., M. N. D.*, i. 2. 69.

Things that are, are not, As the mind answers to them, or the heart Is prompt, or *slow*, to feel. *Wordsworth, Prelude*, vii.

*Slow* as James was, he could not but see that this was mere trifling. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, vi.

4. Tardy; dilatory; sluggish; slothful.

Yuei seruauant and *slowe*, wistist thou that I repe wher I sewe nat? *Wyclif, Mat.*, xxv. 20.

The fated sky Gives us free scope, only doth backward pull Our *slow* designs when we ourselves are dull. *Shak., All's Well*, i. 1. 234.

The Trojans are not *slow* To guard their shore from an expected foe. *Dryden.*

5. Not hasty; not precipitate; acting with deliberation.

Thou art a God . . . *slow* to anger, and of great kindness. *Neh. ix.* 17.

He that is *slow* to wrath is of great understanding. *Prov. xiv.* 29.

6. Behind in time; indicating a time earlier than the true time: as, the clock or watch is *slow*.—7. Dull; lacking spirit; deficient in liveliness or briskness: used of persons or things: as, the entertainment was very *slow*. [*Colloq.*]

Major Pendennis . . . found the party was what you young fellows call very *slow*. *Thackeray, Newcomes*, xlii.

The girls I love now vote me *slow*— How dull the boys who once seem'd witty! Perhaps I'm growing old, I know I'm still romantic, more's the pity. *F. Locker, Reply to a Letter.*

**Slow** coach, a person who is slow or lumbering in movement; one who is deficient in quickness, smartness, or energy; a dawdler; hence, one who is mentally sluggish; one who is not progressive. [*Colloq.*]

I daresay the girl you are sending will be very useful to us; our present one is a very *slow* coach. *E. B. Ramsay, Scottish Life and Character*, p. 114.

**Slow** lemur, slow lemuroid, a lemur or lemuroid quadruped of the subfamily *Nycticebinae*, of which there are four genera, two Asiatic, *Nycticebus* and *Loris*, and two

African, *Arctocebus* and *Perodicticus* (see these technical words, and *angantibo, potto*); specifically, the slow loris. —**Slow** loris, a slow lemur, the slow-paced lemur, *Nycticebus tardigradus*, or *Loris stenops*, also called *Bengal* and *Ceylon* sloth. It is scarcely as large as a sloth, is nocturnal and arboreal, and very slow and aedate in its movements. It sleeps during the day clinging to the branch of a tree, and by night prowls about after its prey, which consists of small birds and quadrupeds, eggs, and insects. The name *slow loris* was given in antithesis to *slender loris*, when both these animals were placed in the same genus *Loris*. See *Nycticebus*. —**Slow** movement, in music, that movement of a sonata or symphony which is in slow tempo, usually adagio, andante, or largo. It ordinarily follows the first movement, and precedes the minuet or scherzo. —**Slow** music, soft and mournful music slowly played by an orchestra to accompany a pathetic scene: as, the heroine dies to *slow* music. —**Slow** nervous fever. See *fever<sup>1</sup>*. —**Syn.** 1. Delaying, lingering, deliberate. — 3 and 4. Heavy, inert, lumpish. — 1-4. *Slow, Tardy, Dilatory.* *Slow* and *tardy* represent either a habit in external events or an element of character; *dilatory* only the latter. *Dilatory* expresses that disposition or habit by which one is once or generally slow to go about what ought to be done. See *late*.

II. *f. n.* A sluggard. Lothe to bedde and lothe fro bedde, men schalle know the *slow*. *M.S. Douce*, 52. (*Hallivell*.)

**slow<sup>1</sup>** (slō), *adv.* [*< slow<sup>1</sup>, a.*] Slowly. [*Poetical* or *colloq.*]

How *slow* Tbls old moon wanes! *Shak., M. N. D.*, i. 1. 3.

*Slow* rises worth by poverty depress'd. *Johnson, London*, I. 177.

**slow<sup>1</sup>** (slō), *v.* [*< ME. \*slowen, < AS. slāwian (= OHG. slēwēn, MHG. slēwen = Dan. slōve), < OE. slaw, < slāw, slow: see slow<sup>1</sup>, a.*] I. *intrans.* To become slow; slacken in speed. The pulse quickens at first, then *slows*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXI. 773.

The boat *slowed* in to the pier. *W. Black, In Far Lochaber*, xiii.

II. *trans.* 1. To make slow; delay; retard. *Par.* Now do you know the reason of this haste. *Fri.* I would I knew not why it should be *slow'd*. *Shak., R. and J.*, iv. 1. 16.

Though the age And death of Terah *slow'd* his pilgrimage. *Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, II. The Vocation.

2. To slacken in speed: as, to *slow* a locomotive or a steamer: usually with *up* or *down*. When ascending rivers where the turns are short, the engine should be *slowed down*. *Lucas, Seaman's Lip*, p. 551.

**slow<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *slough<sup>1</sup>*.

**slow<sup>3</sup>** (slō), *n.* [An abbreviated form of *slow-worm*, *q. v.*] In *zoöl.*, a sluggish or slow-paced skink, as the slow-worm or blindworm, *Anguis fragilis*; also, a newt or eft of like character.

**slow<sup>4</sup>**, A Middle English preterit of *slay<sup>1</sup>*.

**slowback** (slō'bak), *n.* [*< slow<sup>1</sup> + back<sup>1</sup>.*] A lubber; an idle fellow; a loiterer. [*Prov. Eng.*]

The *slowbacks* and lazle bones will none of this. *J. Favour, Antiquity's Triumph over Novelty* (1619), p. 63. (*Latham*.)

**slow-gaited** (slō'gā'ted), *a.* Slow in gait; moving slowly; slow-paced; tardigrade.

The ass . . . is very *slow-gaited*. *Shak., L. L. L.*, iii. 1. 56.

She went . . . to call the cattle home to be milked, and sauntered back behind the patient *slow-gaited* creatures. *Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ix.

**slowht**, A Middle English preterit of *slay<sup>1</sup>*.

**slow-hound** (slō'hound), *n.* [A var. of *slouth-hound*, *slouthound*, prob. in conformity to *slow<sup>4</sup>*.] A slouth-hound.

Once decided on his course, Hiram pursued his object with the tenacity of a *slow-hound*. *It. B. Kimball, Was he Successful?* p. 310.

**slowing** (slō'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *slow<sup>1</sup>, v.*] A lessening of speed; gradually retarded movement; retardation.

She delivered a broadside and, without *slowing*, ran into the Cumberland's port-bow. *New York Tribune*, March 12, 1862.

The pulse showed *slowings* after the exhibition of ergotin. *Nature*, XXX. 212.

**slowly** (slō'li), *a.* [*< slow<sup>1</sup> + -ly.*] Slow.

With *slowly* steps these couple walk'd. *Birth of Robin Hood* (Child's Ballads, V. 393).

**slowly** (slō'li), *adv.* [*< ME. slawliche, slawly, slauli; < slow<sup>1</sup> + -ly.*] In a slow manner; not quickly or hastily; deliberately; tardily; not rashly or with precipitation.

Love that comes too late, Like a remorseful pardon *slowly* carried. *Shak., All's Well*, v. 3. 58.

A land of just and old renown, Where freedom *slowly* broadens down From precedent to precedent. *Tennyson, You ask me why, tho' ill at ease.*

**slow-match** (slō'mach), *n.* A match so composed as to burn very slowly and at a regular

fixed rate: it is generally prepared by soaking or boiling rope or cord of some sort in a solution of saltpeter.

**slowness** (slō'nes), *n.* [*< ME. slownes, slawnesse; < slow<sup>1</sup> + -ness.*] The state or character of being slow, in any sense.

**slow-paced** (slō'pāst), *a.* Moving or advancing slowly; slow-gaited; tardigrade: specifically said of the slow lemur.

Thou great Wrong, that, through the *slow-paced* years, Didst hold thy millions fettered. *Bryant, Death of Slavery.*

**slows** (slōz), *n.* [Appar. pl. of *slow<sup>1</sup>*: used to describe a torpid condition.] Milk-sickness.

**slow-sighted** (slō'sī'ted), *a.* Slow to discern.

**slow-sure** (slō'shūr), *a.* Slow and sure. [*Poetical* and rare.]

*Slow-sure* Britain's secular might. *Emerson, Monadnoc.*

**slow-up** (slō'up), *n.* The act of slackening speed. [*Colloq.*]

**slow-winged** (slō'wingd), *a.* Flying slowly.

O *slow-wing'd* turtle! shall a buzzard take thee? *Shak., T. of the S.*, li. 1. 208.

**slow-witted** (slō'wit'ed), *a.* Mentally sluggish; dull.

The description of the Emperour, viz. . . . for qualitie simple and *slowe-witted*. *Protest of Merchants Trading to Muscovy* (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 79).

**slow-worm** (slō'wērm), *n.* [Also *sloe-worm* (simulating *sloe*, "because it vseth to creepe and live on sloe-trees," Minsheu); < ME. *slowworm, slowurm, slowurme, slaworme*, < AS. *slāwurm, slā-wurm* (not \**slāw-wyrme*, as in Sommer, or \**slāw-wurm*, as in Lye), a slow-worm (glossing *L. regulus stellito* and *spalangius*), = Sw. (transposed) *orm-slā* = Norw. *orm-slo*, a slow-worm; prob. < \**slā*, contr. of \**slaha*, lit. 'smiter' (= Sw. *slā* = Norw. *slo*, a slow-worm) (< *slēdn* = Sw. *slā* = Norw. *slad*, strike) + *wurm*, worm: see *slay<sup>1</sup>* and *worm*. The word has been confused in popular etym. with *slow<sup>1</sup>*, as if < *slow<sup>1</sup> + worm*; hence the false AS. forms above mentioned, and the present spelling.] A scincoid lizard of the family *Anguidæ*: same as *blindworm*. Also *slow*. See *out* under *Anguis*.

The pretty little *slow-worms* that are not only harmless, but seem to respond to gentle and kindly treatment. *A. Jessopp, Aready*, ii.

**sloyd**, *n.* See *sloid*.

**slub<sup>1</sup>** (slub), *n.* [Cf. *slab<sup>2</sup>, slab<sup>2</sup>*.] Loose mud; mire. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**slub<sup>2</sup>** (slub), *n.* [Also *slobber, slubbing*; origin uncertain; cf. *slubber<sup>2</sup>*.] Wool slightly twisted preparatory to spinning, usually that which has been carded.

**slub<sup>3</sup>** (slub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slubbed*, ppr. *slubbing*. [*< slub<sup>2</sup>, n.*] To twist slightly after carding, so as to prepare for spinning: said of woolen yarn.

**slubber<sup>1</sup>** (slub'er), *v.* [Also *slobber*; < ME. *sloberen*, < D. *sloberen*, lap, sup up, = MLG. *slubbern*, LG. *slubbern*, lap, sip, = G. (dial.) *schlubb-bern* = Dan. *slubbe*, slobber, = Sw. dial. *slubbra*, be disorderly, slubber, slobber; freq. of a verb seen in Sw. dial. *slubba*, mix up liquids in a slovenly way, be careless. Cf. *slubber<sup>1</sup>, slabber<sup>1</sup>, slop<sup>1</sup>*.] I. *trans.* 1. To daub; stain; sully; soil; obscure.

You must therefore be content to *slubber* the gloss of your new fortunes with this more stubborn and boisterous expedition. *Shak., Othello*, i. 3. 227.

Pompey I overthrew; what did that get me? The *slubber'd* name of an authoriz'd enemy. *Fletcher (and another), False One*, ii. 3.

2. To do in a slovenly, careless manner, or with unbecoming haste; slur over. [*Rare.*]

*Slubber* not business for my sake. *Shak., M. of V.*, ii. 8. 89.

If a marriage should be thus *slubbered* up in a play, ere almost any body had taken notice you were in love, the spectators would take it to be but ridiculous. *Beau. and Fl., Captain*, v. 5.

II. *intrans.* To act or proceed in a slovenly, careless, or hurried manner. [*Rare.*]

Which answers also are to be done, not in a huddling or *slubbing* fashion—gaping or scratching the head, or spitting, even in the midst of their answer—but gently and plausibly, thinking what they say. *G. Herbert, Country Parson*, vi.

**slubber<sup>1</sup>** (slub'er), *n.* [*< slubber<sup>1</sup>, v.*] Any viscous substance. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**slubber<sup>2</sup>** (slub'er), *v. t.* [*< slub<sup>2</sup>, n.*] To dress (wool). *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**slubber<sup>2</sup>** (slub'er), *n.* [Also *slobber*; cf. *slubber<sup>1</sup>*.] Half-twined or ill-twined woolen thread. *Jamieson*.



**slubber**<sup>3</sup> (slub'ér), *n.* [*< slub<sup>2</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>*] 1. One who slubs or who manages a slubbing-machine. — 2. A slubbing-machine.

**slubberdegullion** (slub'ér-dē-gul'yōn), *n.* [*Also slubberdegullion*; *< slubber<sup>1</sup> or slubber<sup>1</sup> + -de-*, insignificant or as in *hobbledchoy*, + *gullion*, var. of *cullion*, a base follow. Cf. *slubberer*, a mischievous, meddling person; Dan. *slubbert*, a seamp.] A contemptible creature; a base, foul wretch. [Low.]

Who so is sped is matcht with n woman,  
He may weep without the help of an onyon.  
He's an oxe and an asse, and a slubberdegullion.  
*Miscarion Delicere* (1656), p. 79. (*Hallivell*.)

Quoth she, "Although thou hast deserv'd,  
Base Slubberdegullion, to be serv'd  
As thou didst vow to deal with me,  
If thou hadst got the victory."

*S. Butler*, *Idylls*, I. iii. 886.

**slubberer** (slub'ér-ér), *n.* [*< slubber<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>*] A mischievous, meddling person; a turbulent man. *Hollyband*, Dict., 1593. (*Hallivell*.)

**slubberingly** (slub'ér-ing-li), *adv.* In a slovenly or hurried and careless manner. [Rare.]

And slubberingly patch up some slight and shallow rhyme,  
*Drayton*, *Polyolbon*, xxi.

**slubbing** (slub'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *slub<sup>2</sup>*, *v.*] Same as *slub<sup>2</sup>*.

*Slubbings* intended for warp-yarn must be more twisted than those for weft.  
*Ure*, Dict., III. 1167.

**slubbing-billy** (slub'ing-bil'i), *n.* An early form of the slubbing-machine.

**slubbing-machine** (slub'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* In wool-spinning, a machine used for imparting a slight twist to rovings, to give them the needed strength for working them in the subsequent operations of drawing and spinning.

**slucet**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sluice*.

**sluckabed** (sluk'ā-bed), *n.* A dialectal form of *slugabed*.

**slud** (slud), *n.* [*Cf. sludge*.] Wet mud. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**sludge** (sluj), *n.* [A var. of *slutch* (as *grudge* of *grutch*), this being a var. of *slitch*, *slutch*; see *slutch*, *slutch*. Cf. *slud* and *slush*.] 1. Mud; mire.

A draggled mawkin, thou,  
That tends her bristled grinders in the sludge.  
*Tennyson*, *Princeess*, v.

The same arrangement [for separating liquid from solid matter] is in use for dealing with sewage sludge.  
*Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 7111.

2. A pasty mixture of snow or ice and water; half-melted snow; slush.

The snow of yesterday has surrounded us with a pasty sludge; but the young ice continues to be our most formidable opponent.  
*Kane*, *Sec. Grinn. Exp.*, I. 82.

3. In mining, the fine powder produced by the action of the drill or borer in a bore-hole, when mixed with water, as is usually the case in large and deep bore-holes. The powder when dry is often called *bore-meal*. — 4. Refuse from various operations, as from the washing of coal; also, refuse acid and alkali solutions from the agitators, in the refining of crude petroleum; sometimes used, but incorrectly, as the equivalent of *slimes*, or the very finely comminuted material coming from the stamps. See *slime*, 3. — Sludge acid, acid which has been used for the purification of petroleum.

**sludge-door** (sluj'dōr), *n.* An opening in a steam-boiler through which the deposited matter can be removed.

**sludge-hole** (sluj'hōl), *n.* Same as *sludge-door*.

**sludger** (sluj'ér), *n.* [*< sludge + -er<sup>1</sup>*] A cylinder, with a valve at the end, for removing the sludge from a bore-hole; a sand-pump, shell, or shell-pump.

**sludging** (sluj'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *sludge*, *v.*, *< sludge*, *n.*] In *hydraul. engin.*, the operation of filling the cracks caused by the contraction of clay in embankments with mud sufficiently wet to run freely. *E. H. Knight*.

**sludgy** (sluj'i), *a.* [*< sludge + -y<sup>1</sup>*] Consisting of sludge; miry; slushy.

The warm, copious rain falling on the snow was at first absorbed and held back, . . . until the whole mass of snow was saturated and became sludgy. *The Century*, XI. 499.

**slue**<sup>1</sup> (slö), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slued*, ppr. *sluing*. [*Also slue*; cf. *E. dial. sluer*, *slower*, give way, fall down, slide down; perhaps for *\*sme*, *< Icel. smu*, bend, turn, = Dan. *sno*, twist, twine.] I. *trans.* 1. Naut., to turn round, as a mast or boom about its axis, without removing it from its place. — 2. To turn or twist about: often followed by *round* and used reflexively.

They laughed and slued themselves round.  
*Dickens*, *Great Expectations*, xxviii.

Bang went gun number two, and, again, gun number three, as fast as they could load and slue the piece round.  
*W. H. Russell*, *Diary in India*, II. 376.

II. *intrans.* To turn about; turn or swing round: often followed by *round*.

Vessels . . . sluing on their heels.  
*W. C. Russell*, *Sailor's Sweetheart*, II.

**slue**<sup>1</sup> (slö), *n.* [*< slue<sup>1</sup>, v.*] The turning of a body upon an axis within its figure: as, he gave his chair a *slue* to the left.

**slue**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* A variant spelling (also *slaw*, *sloo*) of *slough*<sup>1</sup> in its second pronunciation.

**slue**<sup>3</sup> (slö), *n.* [*Also slaw*; origin obscure.] A considerable quantity: as, if you want wood, there's a *slue* of it on the pavement. [Slang.]

**slued** (slöd), *a.* [*Also slawed*; prop. pp. of *slue<sup>1</sup>, v.*] Slightly drunk. [Cant.]

He came into our place at night to take her home; rather slued, but not much. *Dickens*.

**sluer** (slö'ér), *n.* [*< slue<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>*] The steerer in a whaleboat. Also *slawer*.

**slue-rope** (slö'röp), *n.* Naut., a rope applied for turning a spar or other object in a required direction.

**slug**<sup>1</sup> (slug), *v.* [*Also dial. "sluck* (in *sluckabed*, var. of *slugabed*); *< ME. sluggen*, *sluggen*, a var. of *\*slucken*, *\*sloken* = LG. *stucken*, in freq. *stukkern*, be loose, = Norw. *sloka*, go in a heavy, dragging way, = Sw. *sloka*, hang down, droop, = Dan. *\*sluke*, *\*sluge* (in comp. *sluk-dret*, with drooping ears); cf. Icel. *slákr* = Norw. *slok*, a slouching fellow. Cf. *sluck<sup>1</sup>*, *slouch*. The forms are chiefly dialectal, and the senses are involved. Hence *slug<sup>2</sup>*, *sluggard*, etc.] I. *intrans.* To be slow, dull, or inert; be lazy; lie abed: said of persons or of things.

*Sluggin*, deslido, torpedo. *Prompt. Par.*, p. 460.  
He was not slugging all night in a cabin under his man.  
*Spencer*, *State of Ireland*.

II. *trans.* 1. To make sluggish.

It is still Episcopacy that before all our eyes worsens and slugs the most learned and seeming religious of our Ministers. *Milton*, *Reformation in Eng.*, I.

2. To hinder; retard.

They [inquiries into tithes] are indeed but remoras and hinderances to stay and slug the ship for farther sailing.  
*Jacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, II.

**slug**<sup>1</sup> (slug), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. slugge*; cf. LG. *sluck*, drooping, downcast: see *slug<sup>1</sup>, v.*] I. *a.* Slow; sluggish.

Lord, when we leave the world and come to thee,  
How dull, how slug are we!  
*Quarles*, *Emblems*, I. 13.

II. *n.* 1. A slow, heavy, lazy fellow; a sluggard; a slow-moving animal. [Obsolete or provincial.]

The *slugge* lokyth to be holpe of God that commwmdyth men to wake in the world.  
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 32.

Thou drone, thou snail, thou slug, thou sot!  
*Shak.*, *C. of E.*, II. 2. 199.

Hence — 2. Any slow-moving thing.

Thus hath independency, as a little but the Plannee, in a short time got the wind of mud given a broad-side to Presbytery; which soon grew a slug, when once the North-wind ceased to fill its sails.

*Ips. Gauden*, *Tears of the Church*, p. 281.

His rendezvous for his fleet and for all slugs to come to should be between Calais and Dover.

A slug must be kept going, and an impatient one [horse] restrained.  
*Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 109.

3. A hindrance; an obstruction.

Isury . . . doth dull and damp all industries, improvements, and new inventions, wherein money would be stirring, if it were not for this slug. *Bacon*, *Usury* (ed. 1857).

**slug**<sup>2</sup> (slug), *n.* [*Prob. a particular use of slug<sup>1</sup>, n.*] 1. A terrestrial pulmonate gastropod of one of the families *Limacidae* and *Arionidae* and related ones, which has only a rudimentary shell, if any. The species inhabit all the northern temperate regions of the globe, living on the land, and chiefly about decaying wood in forests, gardens, and damp places. Marine nudibranchiate gastropods are called *sea-slugs*. See *sea-slug*, and *ent* under *Limacidae*.

*Slugs*, pluck'd with hunger, smear'd the stony wall.  
*Chaucer*, *Prophecy of Famine*.

2. Some or any slug-like soft-bodied insect or its larva; a grub: as, the yellow-spotted willow-slug, the larva of a saw-fly, *Nematus rufalis*. See *pear-slug*, *rose-slug*, *slug-caterpillar*, *slug-worm*. — 3. The trepan or sea-encumber; any edible holothurian; a sea-slug. — *Burrowing slugs*, the *Testacellidae*. — *Giant slug*, *Ariolimax columbianus*. It affords a thick tenacious slime, which is used by the Indians to glue humming-birds. [California to Alaska.] — *Oceanic slugs*, the *Phyllirhoide*. See *ent* under *Phyllirhoe*. — *Rough slug*, slugs of the family *Onchidiidae*. — *Teneriffe slug*, a slug of the genus *Phosphorax*, which shines at night like the glow-worm. — True slugs,

slugs of the restricted family *Limacidae*. — *Water-loving slugs*, the *Onchidiidae*.

**slug**<sup>3</sup> (slug), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *slugged*, ppr. *slugging*. [*Also slog*; prob. ult. a secondary form of *slay*, *< AS. slædan* (pret. *slōh*, pl. *slōgon*), strike: see *slay<sup>1</sup>*.] To strike heavily. Compare *slugger*.

**slug**<sup>3</sup> (slug), *n.* [*< slug<sup>3</sup>, v.*] A heavy or forcible blow; a hard hit.

**slug**<sup>4</sup> (slug), *n.* [Origin uncertain: (a) prob. lit. 'a heavy piece,' *< slug<sup>1</sup>, a.*; otherwise (b) *< slug<sup>2</sup>*, a snail, from a fancied resemblance; or (c) *< slug<sup>3</sup>, v.*, strike heavily.] 1. A rather heavy piece of crude metal, frequently rounded in form.

"That is platinum, and it is worth about \$150." It was no insignificant looking slug, but its weight was impressive and commanded respect.

*Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XVI. viii. 2.

Specifically — (a) A bullet not regularly formed and truly spherical, such as were frequently used with smooth-bore guns or old-fashioned rifles. These were sometimes hampered, sometimes eluded into an approximately spherical form.

For all the words that came from gullets,  
If long, were slugs; if short ones, bullets.  
*Cotton*, *Burlesque*, Upon the Great Frost.

I took four muskets, and loaded them with two slugs and five small bullets each. *Defoe*, *Robinson Crusoe*, xvi. Hence — (b) Any projectile of irregular shape, as one of the pieces constituting mitraille. (c) A thick blank of type-metal made to separate lines of print and to show a line of white space; also, such a piece with a number or word, to be used temporarily as a direction or marking for any purpose, as in newspaper composing-rooms the distinctive number placed at the beginning of a compositor's "take," to mark it as his work. Thin blanks are known as *leads*. All blanks thicker than one sixteenth of an inch are known as *slugs*, and are called by the names of their proper type-bodies: as, nonpareil *slugs*; pica *slugs*. (d) In metal, a mass of partially roasted ore. (e) A lump of lead or other heavy metal carried in the hand by ruffians as a weapon of attack. It is sometimes attached to the wrist by a cord or thong: in that case it is called a *slung-shot*. [Vulgar.] (f) A hatters' heating-iron. *E. H. Knight*. (g) A gold coin of the value of fifty dollars, privately issued in San Francisco during the mining excitement of 1840. Round slugs were very rare, the octagonal or hexagonal form being usual.

An interesting reminder of early days in California, in the shape of a round fifty-dollar slug. . . . But fifty of these round fifty-dollar pieces were issued when orders came from the East prohibiting private coinage.  
*San Francisco Bulletin*, May 10, 1890.

2. A stunted horn. Compare *seu<sup>2</sup>*.

The late Sir R. T. Brandreth Gibbs, . . . in the "Short Introductory Notes on Some of the Principal Breeds of Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs," . . . says: "Occasionally some have small slugs or stumps, which are not affixed to the skull." Dr. Fleming, 1812, wrote similarly about the existence of these "slugs" then, and is quoted by Boyd-Dawkins as evidence of the last appearance in this ancient breed of a reminiscence of its former character.  
*Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 794.

**slug**<sup>1</sup> (slug), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slugged*, ppr. *slugging*. [*< slug<sup>1</sup>, n.*] I. *trans.* To load with a slug or slugs, as a gun. [Rare.]

II. *intrans.* In gun, to assume the sectional shape of the bore when fired: said of a bullet slightly larger than the bore.

**slug**<sup>5</sup> (slug), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In mining, a loop made in a rope for convenience in descending a shallow shaft, the miner putting his leg through the loop, by which he is supported while being lowered by the man at the windlass.

**slugabed** (slug'ā-bed), *n.* [*Also dial. sluckabed*; *< slug<sup>1</sup> + abed*.] One who indulges in lying abed; a sluggard.

Why, lamb! why, lady! lie, you slug-a-bed!  
*Shak.*, II. and J., iv. 5. 2.

Get up, sweet slug-a-bed, and see  
The dew-bespangling herb and tree.  
*Herrick*, *Corinna's going a Maying*.

**slug-caterpillar** (slug'kat'ér-pil-ir), *n.* One of the footless slug-like larvae of the hombyeid moths of the family *Limacodidae*. Some of the slug-caterpillars are also stinging-caterpillars. See *stinging-caterpillar*. Compare *slug-worm*. [U. S.]

**slug-fly** (slug'fli), *n.* A saw-fly whose larva is a slug-worm. See *slug<sup>2</sup>, n.*, 2.

**slugga** (slug'gi), *n.* [*< Ir. slugaid*, a deep mire, a slough: see *slough<sup>1</sup>*.] In Ireland, a swallow-hole, or abrupt deep cavity formed in certain limestone districts by the falling of parts of the surface-rock into depressions which have been made by subterranean rivers. The courses of these rivers may be sometimes traced by the sluggas. In some localities they are dotted irregularly over the country, as if the region were now or had been traversed by a network of subterranean watercourses.

A *slugga* is usually shaped like an hour-glass, although some have perpendicular sides; they seem always to be formed from below.

*G. H. Kinahan*, *Geol. of Ireland*, p. 325.

**sluggard** (slug'jard), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. "sluggard"*, *\*slogard* (cf. *sluggardy*); *< slug<sup>1</sup> + -ard*.]



## sluggard

**I. n.** A person habitually lazy, idle, and slow; a drone.

Go to the ant, thou *sluggard*; consider her ways, and be wise.  
Prov. vi. 6.

'Tis the voice of the *Sluggard*; I heard him complain,  
"You have wak'd me too soon; I must slumber again."  
Watts, Moral Songs, l.

**II. a.** Sluggish; lazy; characteristic of a sluggard.

The more to blame my *sluggard* negligence.  
Shak., Lucrèce, l. 1278.

**sluggardize** (slug'är-diz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sluggardized*, ppr. *sluggardizing*. [*sluggard* + -ize.] To make idle or lazy; make a sluggard of. [Rare.]

I rather would entreat thy company  
To see the wonders of the world abroad  
Than, living dully *sluggardized* at home,  
Wear out thy youth with shapeless idleness.  
Shak., T. G. of V., l. 1. 7.

**sluggardy** (slug'är-di), *n.* [*sluggard*, *sluggardize*, *sluggardize*; as *sluggard* + -y.] The state of a sluggard; sloth.

Constant in herte, and ever in bisynesse,  
To dryve hire out of ydel *sluggardye*.  
Chaucer, Physician's Tale, l. 57.

Arise! for shame, do away your *sluggardy*.  
Walt, The Lover Unhappy.

**slugged**, *a.* Same as *sluggish*.

**sluggedness** (slug'ed-nes), *n.* [*ME. sluggedness*; *slugged* + -ness.] Sluggardness; sloth.

Wysc laboure and myshappe seldom mete to cyder, but yet *sluggednes* (read *sluggedness*) and myshappe holedom dysseveryde.  
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnival), p. 32.

**slugger** (slug'er), *n.* One who hits hard with the fists; a pugilist. [U. S.]

**slugging** (slug'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *slug*, *v.*] Hard hitting with the fists, in fighting. [U. S.]

They (the muscles) have their own æsthetics; hence there have always been athletic sports, and hence even pugilism would have no charm if it were mere *slugging*.  
Science, IV. 473.

**slugging-match** (slug'ing-mach), *n.* A pugilistic contest in which the contestants slug each other; an unskilful, brutal fight. [U. S.]

**sluggish** (slug'ish), *a.* [*slug* + -ish.] 1. Slow; having or giving evidence of little motion; as, a *sluggish* stream.

A Voyage which proved very tedious and hazardous to us, by reason of our ships being so *sluggish* a Sailer that she would not ply to Windward.

Dampier, Voyages, II. 11. 19.  
The *sluggish* murmur of the river Somme.  
Scott, Quentin Durward, xxviii.

2. Idle and lazy, habitually or temporarily; indolent; slothful; dull; inactive.

Move faster, *sluggish* camel.  
Massinger, The Bashful Lover, l. 1.

To us his temperament seems *sluggish*, and is only kindled into energy by the most fiery stimulants.

Whipple, Ess. and Rev., l. 135.

3. Inert; inactive; torpid.

Matter, being impotent, *sluggish*, and inactive, hath no power to stir or move itself.  
Woodward.

4. Dull; tame; stupid.

Incredible it may seem so *sluggish* a conceit should prove so ancient as to be authorized by the Elder Ninnius.  
Milton, Hist. Eng., l.

=Syn. 2. *Lazy*, *Slothful*, etc. (see *idle*); slack, supine, phlegmatic, apathetic.

**sluggishly** (slug'ish-li), *adv.* In a sluggish manner: torpidly; lazily; drowsily; idly; slowly.

**sluggishness** (slug'ish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being sluggish, in any sense of that word.

**sluggy** (slug'i), *a.* [Also *sloggy*; *sluggish* + -y.] Sluggish [Obsolete or provincial.]

Thanne cometh sompoulence, that is *sloggy* slombrynce, which maketh a man be hevy and dul in body and in soule.  
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Lean him on his elbowe, as if sleepe had caught him,  
Which claimes most interest in such *sluggy* men.  
Touneur, Revenger's Tragedy, iv. 2.

**slug-horn** (slug'hörn), *n.* [*slug* + *horn*.] A short and ill-formed horn of an animal of the ox kind, turned downward, and appearing to have been stunted in its growth. [Ireland.]

**slughorn** (slug'hörn), *n.* [A corruption of *slogan*, perhaps simulating *slug-horn*.] Same as *slogan*. [In the second and third quotations used erroneously, as it meaning some kind of horn.]

The daucht trumpet blawis the brag of were;  
The *slughorne*, ensenise, or the wache cry  
Went for the battall all sild be reddy.  
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 230.

Some caught a *slughorne* and an onset wounde.  
Chatterton, Battle of Hastings, ii. 10.

Dauntless the *slughorn* to my lips I set,  
And blew "Childe Roland to the Dark Tower came."  
Browning, Childe Roland to the Dark Tower Came.

**slugly** (slug'li), *adv.* [*slug* + -ly.] Sluggishly.

God giue vs grace, the weyes for to keepe  
Of his precepts, and *slugly* not to sleepe  
In shame of sinne.  
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 207.

**slug-shaped** (slug'shāpt), *a.* Limaciform: specifically noting the larvæ of various butterflies which in some respects resemble slugs. *E. Newman*.

**slug-snail** (slug'snāl), *n.* A slug; also, loosely, any snail of the family *Helicidae*.

**slug-worm** (slug'werm), *n.* One of the slimy slug-like larvæ of the saw-flies of the genus *Selandria* and allied genera; specifically, the larva of *S. cerasi*. W. D. Peck, Nat. Hist. of Slug-worm (Boston, 1799).

**sluice** (slös), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sluce*, *sluse*, *sluse*; *sluce* = MD. *sluys*, D. *sluis* = MLG. *sluse*, LG. *sluis* (> G. *schluse*) = Dan. *sluse* = Sw. *sluss*, < OF. *escluse*, F. *cluse* = Sp. *esclusa*, < ML. *exclusa* (also, after Rom., *clusa*), a sluice, flood-gate, prop. adj. (sc. *aqua*, water shut off), fem. of *exclusus*, shut off, pp. of *excludere*, shut off: see *excludere*. Cf. *close*, *recluse*, *seclude*.] 1. A body of water held in check by a flood-gate; a stream of water issuing through a flood-gate.—2. A gate or other contrivance by which the flow of water in a waterway is controlled; a flood-gate; also, an artificial passage or channel into which water is allowed to enter by such a gate; a sluiceway; hence, any artificial channel for running water: as, a mill-slucice. Sluices are extensively used in hydraulic works, and exhibit great variety in their construction, according to the purposes which they are intended to serve. Often used figuratively.

A four square Cisterne of eightene cubits depth, whereinto the water of Nilus is containd by a certain *sluce* vnder the ground.  
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 603.

Two other precious drops, that ready stood,  
Each in their crystal *sluce*, he cre they fell  
Kiss'd.  
Milton, P. L., v. 183.

The foaming tide rushing through the mill *sluice* at his wheel.  
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 80.

3. In *mining*, a trough made of boards, used for separating gold from the gravel and sand in which it occurs. Its bottom is lined with riffles, and these, with the help of quicksilver, arrest and detain the



particles of gold as they are borne along by the current of water. The sluice may be of any width or length corresponding with the amount of material to be handled; but the supply of water must be sufficiently abundant, and the topographic conditions favorable, especially as regards the disposal of the tailings.

The *sluice* is a contrivance by which an almost unlimited amount of material may be washed; it is only necessary to enlarge its size, and increase its length, giving it at the same time a proportionate grade.  
J. D. Whitney, Auriferous Gravels, p. 61.

4. In steam-engines, the injection-valve by which the water of condensation is introduced into the condenser.—5. A tubulure or pipe through which water is directed at will. E. H. Knight.—Falling sluice, a kind of flood-gate for mill-dams, rivers, canals, etc., which is self-acting, or so contrived as to fall down of itself in the event of a flood, thereby enlarging the waterway.—Ground-slucice, in *mining*, a channel or gutter formed by water aided by the pick and shovel in the detritus on the surface of the bed-rock, which answers temporarily the place of a sluice, or which is used when water cannot be got for a sufficient length of time to make it worth while to build a wooden sluice.

**sluice** (slös), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sluiced*, ppr. *sluicing*. [Early mod. E. also *sluce*; < *sluice*, *n.*] 1. To open a flood-gate or sluice upon; let a copious flow of water on or in: as, to *sluice* a meadow.—2. To draw out or off, as water, by a sluice: as, to *sluice* the water into the corn-fields or to a mill.

## slumber

Nigh on the plain, in many cells prepared,  
That underneath had veins of liquid fire  
Sluiced from the lake, a second multitude  
With wondrous art founded the massy ore,  
Severing each kind, and summd' the bullion dross.  
Milton, P. L., l. 702.

A broad canal  
From the main river *sluiced*.  
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

3. To wet or lave abundantly.

He dried his neck and face, which he had been *sluicing* with cold water.  
De Quincey.

The great seas came flying over the bows, *sluicing* the decks with a mimic ocean.  
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, l. 4.

4. To scour out or cleanse by means of sluices: as, to *sluice* a harbor.—5. To let out as by a sluice; cause to gush out.

Twas I *sluic'd* out his life blood.  
Marston, Antonio and Melinda, II, v. 6.

**sluice-fork** (slös'förk), *n.* A form of fork having many tines, used to remove obstructions from a sluiceway.

**sluice-gate** (slös'gāt), *n.* The gate of a sluice; a water-gate; a flood-gate; a sluice.

**sluice-valve** (slös'vā), *n.* 1. A sliding gate which controls the opening in a sluiceway.—2. A slide at the outlet of a main or discharge-pipe, serving to regulate the flow.

**sluiceway** (slös'wā), *n.* An artificial passage or channel into which water is let by a sluice; hence, any small artificial channel for running water.

**sluicing** (slös'ing), *n.* [*sluice* + -ing.] The material of a sluice or sluiceway. [Rare.]

Decayed driftwood, trunks of trees, fragments of broken *sluicing*, . . . swept into sight a moment, and were gone.  
Bret Harte, Argonauts, Mrs. Skagg's Husbands.

**sluicy** (slös'si), *a.* [*sluice* + -y.] 1. Falling in streams, as from a sluice.

And oft whole sheets descend of *sluicy* rain.  
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, l. 437.

Incessant cataracts the thund'ring pours  
And half the skies descend in *sluicy* showers.  
Pope, Iliad, xii. 23.

2. Wet, as if sluiced. [Rare.]

She dabbles on the cool and *sluicy* sands.  
Keats, Endymion, l.

**sluke** (slök), *n.* Same as *sloke*, and *laver*, 1.

**slum** (slum), *n.* [*Cf. slump*, *sloam*, *slawm*.] In *metal*, same as *slime*, 3: chiefly in the plural. [Pacific coast.]

The *slums*, light gravel, etc., passing off through the waste flume at every upward motion.  
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 341.

**slum** (slum), *n.* [*Cf. slump*.] A dirty back street of a city, especially such a street inhabited by a squalid and criminal population; a low and dangerous neighborhood: chiefly in the plural: as, the *slums* of Whitechapel and Westminster in London.

Close under the Abbey of Westminster there lie concealed labyrinthine of lanes and courts and alleys and *slums*.  
Cardinal Newman.

Gono is the Rookery, a conglomeration of *slums* and alleys in the heart of St. Giles's.

E. H. Yates, Fifty Years of London Life, l. 11.

**slum** (slum), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slummed*, ppr. *slumming*. [*slum*, *n.*] 1. To keep to back streets. Leland.—2. To visit the slums of a city, often from mere curiosity or as a diversion. [Recent.]

**slumber** (slum'bër), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *slombre*; < ME. *slumberen*, *slombren* (with *ex*-creased *b* developed between *m* and *r*, as in *number*, etc.), earlier *slumeren*, *slumeren*, = D. *sluimern* = MLG. *sluimern* = MHG. *sluimern*, G. *schluimern* = Sw. *slumra* = Dan. *slumre*, *slumber*; freq. of ME. *slumen* (E. dial. *sloun*, *sloam*) = D. *sluimen* = MLG. *slomen*, *slomen* = MHG. *slumen*, *slummen*, *slumber*; cf. ME. *slume*, *sloumbe* (E. dial. *sloun*, *sloam*), < AS. *sluma*, *slumber*; prob. akin to Goth. *slawan*, be silent, MHG. *slür*, lounge, idle, G. *slure*, *slume*, *slumber*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To grow sleepy or drowsy; begin to sleep; fall asleep; also, to sleep lightly; doze.

And as I lay and lene'd and loked in the wateres,  
I *slombred* in a slepyng. it sveynded so merye.  
Piers Plowman (B), ProL, l. 10.

Or, if you do but *slumber*, I'll appear  
In the shape of all my wrongs, and, like a Fury,  
Fright you to madness.  
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

Corb. Does he sleep well?  
Mos. No wink, sir, all this night,  
Nor yesterday; but *slumbers*.  
B. Jonson, Volpone, l. 1.

My slumbers—if I *slumber*—are not sleep,  
But a continuance of enduring thought.  
Byron, Manfred, l. 1.



## 2. To sleep; sleep quietly.

God has granted you this sight of your country's happiness ere you *slumber* in the grave forever.

*D. Webster, Speech, June 17, 1825.*

At my feet the city *slumbered*.

*Longfellow, Belfry of Bruges.*

If Sleep and Death be truly one,  
And every spirit's folded bloom  
Thro' all its interval gloom  
In some long trance should *slumber* on.

*Tennyson, In Memoriam, xliii.*

## 3. To be in a state of negligence, sloth, supineness, or inactivity.

Why *slumbers* Popo, who leads the tuneful train,  
Nor hears that virtue which he loves complain?

*Young, Love of Fame, l. 35.*

*Slumbering* under a kind of half reformation.

*Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 416.*

Pent Greek patriotism *slumbered* for centuries till it blazed out grandly in the Liberation War of 1821-5.

*J. S. Blackie.*

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Drowse, Doze, etc.* See *sleep*.

## II. trans. 1. To lay to sleep; cause to slumber or sleep. [Rare.]

To honest a deed after it was done, or to *slumber* his conscience in the doing, he [Felton] studied other incentive.

*Sir H. Wotton, Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

## 2†. To stun; stupefy. [Rare.]

Now hence they come whereas the Palmer sat,  
Keeping that *slumbered* corse to him asid.

*Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 11.*

## 3. To cause to be latent; keep as if in a sleeping condition. [Rare.]

If Christ *slumbered* the Godhead in himself, the mercy of God may be *slumbered*, it may be hidden from his servants, but it cannot be taken away.

*Donne, Sermons, II.*

**slumber** (slum'bër), *v.* [= *D. slumber* = *MG. slummer*, *v.* *schlummer* = *Sw. Dan. slummer*; from the verb.] 1. Light sleep; sleep not deep or sound.

From carelessness it shall fall into *slumber*, and from a *slumber* it shall settle into a deep and long sleep.

*South.*

To all, to each, a fair good-night,  
And pleasing dreams, and *slumbers* light!

*Scott, Marion, L'Kuvay.*

## 2. Sleep, especially sound sleep.

Even hat and envy sleep; yet love denies  
Rest to my soul, and *slumber* to my eyes.

*Dryden, Indian Emperor, III. 2.*

Calm as cradled child in dreamless *slumber* bound.

*Shelley, Revolt of Islam, l. 15.*

3. A sleeping state; sleep regarded as an act. The mockery of unquiet *slumbers*.

*Shak., Rich. III., III. 2. 27.*

**slumberer** (slum'bër-ër), *n.* [*< slumber + -er*.] One who slumbers; a sleeper.

**slumbering** (slum'bër-ing), *v.* [*< ME. slumer-yng*; verbal *n.* of *slumber, v.*] The state of sleep or repose; the condition of one who sleeps or slumbers.

Oh munters ben olde of ammetris noddil,  
And slayn vpon shlep [read *slumber*] by slomer-yng of Age.

*Deconstruction of Troy (L. E. T. S.), l. 6.*

In a dream, in a vision of the night, when deep sleep fallth upon men, in *slumberings* upon the bed.

*Job xxxiii. 15.*

**slumberingly** (slum'bër-ing-li), *adv.* In a slumbering manner; sleepily.

**slumberland** (slum'bër-land), *n.* The region or state of slumber. [Poetical.]

Takes his strange rest at heart of *slumberland*.

*Spenser, Tristram of Lyonesse, vi.*

**slumberless** (slum'bër-less), *n.* [*< slumber + -less*.] Without slumber; sleepless.

And the future is dark, and the present is spread  
Like a pillow of thorns for thy *slumberless* head!

*Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, l.*

**slumberous** (slum'bër-us), *n.* [Also *slumbrous*; *< slumber + -ous*.] 1. Inviting or causing sleep; soporific.

While pensive in the silent *slumbrous* shade,  
Sleep's gentle power's her drooping eyes invade.

*Fenton, In Pope's Odyssey, iv. 1045.*

## 2. Like slumber; suggesting slumber.

The quiet August noon has come;  
A *slumberous* silence fills the sky.

*Bryant, Summer Ramble.*

## 3. Nearly asleep; dozing; sleepily.

And wakes, and finds his *slumberous* eyes  
Wet with most delicious tears.

*Longfellow, Carillon.*

This quiet corner of a sleepy town in a *slumberous* land.

*The American, VI. 282.*

**slumberously** (slum'bër-us-li), *adv.* Drowsily; sleepily.

With all his armor and all his spoils about him, [he] casts himself *slumberously* down to rest.

*Landon, Imag. Conv., Lord Brooke and Sir P. Sidney.*

**slumbry** (slum'bër-i), *a.* [*< ME. slombry*; *< slumber + -y*.] Slumberous; inclined to sleep; sleeping; also, occurring in sleep.

Thanne wexeth he slough and *slombry*.

*Chaucer, Parson's Tale.*

In this *slumbry* agitation, besides her walking and other actual performances, what, at any time, have you heard her say?

*Shak., Macbeth, v. 1. 12.*

**slumbrous** (slum'brus), *a.* Same as *slumberous*. **slumgullion** (slum-gul'yon), *n.* [Appar. *< slum* + *-gullion* as in *slubberdegullion*, etc.] 1. Offal or refuse of fish of any kind; also, the watery refuse, mixed with blood and oil, which drains from blubber. [Now Eng.]—2. A choap drink. [Slang.]—3. A servant; one who represents another. [Slang, U. S.]

Should in the Legislature as your *slumgullion* stand.

*Leland, Hans Breithmann Ballads.*

**slummer** (slum'ër), *n.* [*< slum* + *-er*.] One who slums. See *slum*, *v.*, and *slumming*. [Recent.]

Nothing makes a *slummer* so happy as to discover a case that is at once both deserving and interesting.

*Philadelphia Times.*

**slumming** (slum'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *slum*, *v.*] The practice of visiting slums, often for mere curiosity or as an amusement. [Recent.]

*Slumming*, which began with the publication of "The Cry of Outcast London," has attained the proportions of a regular rage.

*Philadelphia Times.*

But her story is decidedly pleasant and healthful, and it is a relief to find there is something besides *slumming* to be done by unselfish people.

*Athenaeum, No. 3247, p. 61.*

**slump** (slump), *v. i.* [*< Dan. slump*, *stumble* upon by chance, *G. schlumpfen*, trail, drizzle, = *Dan. Sw. slump*, chance, hap; *cf. G. schlump*, haste, hap; perhaps in part confused with forms cognate with *slip* (AS. *slippan*, etc.) or *plump*, *cf. slump*.] 1. To fall or sink suddenly when walking on a surface, as on ice or frozen ground, not strong enough to support one; walk with sinking feet; sink, as in snow or mud. [Obsolete or local.]

The latter walk on a bottomless quag, into which minnows they may *slump*.

*Barrow.*

Here [in the snow] is the duty footprint of a cat; here a dog has looked in on you like an ancient watchman to see if all is right, *slumping* clumsily about in the messy treachery.

*Lowell, Sandy Windows, p. 42.*

2. Hence, to fail or fall through ignominiously; often with *through*: as, the plans *slumped through*.

[Colloq.]

**slump** (slump), *v.* [*< slump*, *v.* But the noun in sense 1 may be partly of independent origin; *cf. slump*.] 1. A boggy place; soft, swampy ground; a marsh; a swamp. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]—2. The noise made by anything falling into a hole or slump. [Scotch.]—3. The act of slumping through weak ice or any frozen surface, or into melting snow or slush.—4. Hence, an ignominious coming to naught; complete failure; also, a sudden fall, as of prices: as, a *slump* in stock from 150 to 90. [Colloq.]

What a *slump*!—what a *slump*? That blessed short-legged little scraph has spoilt the best sport that ever was.

*Hurdell, Annie Kilburn, xiv.*

**slump** (slump), *n.* [= *Dan. slump*, a lot, quantity, = *Sw. slump*, a lump, residue, = *D. slump*, a heap, mass; *prob. in part < slump*, but perhaps influenced by *lump*.] A gross amount; a block; lump; as, to buy or take things in the *slump*; also used attributively: as, a *slump sum*. [Colloq.]

**slump** (slump), *v. t.* [*< slump*, *n.*] To throw or bring into a mass; regard as a mass or as a whole; lump. [Colloq.]

The different groups . . . are exclusively *slumped* together under that name.

*Sir W. Hamilton.*

*Slumping* the temptations which were easy to avoid with those which were comparatively irresistible.

*W. Matthews, Getting on in the World, p. 20.*

**slump-work** (slump'wërk), *n.* Work in the slump or lump. [Rare.]

Creatura was not a sort of *slump-work*, to be perfected by the operation of a law of development.

*Darwin, Origin of World, p. 189.*

**slumpy** (slum'pi), *a.* [*< slump* + *-y*.] Marshy; swampy; boggy; easily broken through. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**slung** (slung). Preterit and past participle of *sling*.

**slung-shot** (slung'shot), *n.* A weapon consisting of a metal ball or a stone slung to a short strap, chain, or braided leather handle, or in any similar way: it is used by roughs and criminals, and is a dangerous weapon.

**slunk** (slungk). Preterit and past participle of *slink*.

**slunk** (slungk), *n.* and *a.* A variant of *slunk*. **slunken** (slung'kn), *a.* [*< slink*, *stauk*.] Lenn; shriveled. [Prov. Eng.]

**slup** (slup), *v. t.* [Appar. a var. of *slip* (AS. *slupan*) or of *slop*.] To swallow hastily or carelessly.

*Lewd preclations,*

Who, scorning Church-rites, take the symbol up  
As slovenly as careless courtiers *slup*  
Their mutton gruel!

*Marston, Scourge of Villanie, II. 95.*

**slur** (slër), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slurred*, ppr. *slurring*. [*< ME. \*sloven, \*sloren* (see the noun), appar. *< MD. slooren, sleuren*, drag, trail, do negligently or carelessly, = *LG. sluren*, hang loosely, be lazy, *slüren, slören*, trail, drizzle, = *feel. slōra*, trail, = *Sw. dial. slōra*, be careless or negligent, *slur* over, = *Norw. sløre*, be negligent, sully; perhaps a contracted form of the freq. verb, *MD. slodderen* = *LG. sludderen*, hang loosely, be lazy, = *feel. slodhra*, drag or trail oneself along; see *slodder*, and *cf. slotter* and *slut*. *cf. also slur*, *n.*] I. trans. 1. To smear; soil by smearing with something; sully; contaminate; pollute; tarnish: often with *over*.

Her cheeks not yet *slurd over* with the paint  
Of borrowed crimson.

*Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., III. 2.*

2. To disparage by insinuation or innuendo; depreciate; calumniate; traduce; asperse; speak slightly of.

They impudently *slur* the gospel.

*Cudworth, Sermons, p. 73. (Latham.)*

Men *slur* him, saying all his force  
Is melted into mere effeminacy.

*Tennyson, Gerald.*

3. To pass lightly (over or through); treat lightly or slightly; make little of: commonly with *over*.

Stadious to please the genius of the times,  
With periods, points, and tropes he *slurs* his crimes.

*Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, l. 171.*

He [David Deans] was by no means pleased with the quiet and indifferent manner in which King William's government *slurred over* the errors of the times.

*Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xviii.*

So they only *slurred* through their fagging just well enough to escape a flogging, and not always that, and got the character of sulky, unwilling fags.

*T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, l. 9.*

4. To cheat, originally by slipping or sliding a die in a particular way: an old gambling term; hence, to trick or cheat in general.

What was the Noble Faith found out for,  
But to *slur* men of what they fought for?

*S. Butler, Hudibras, II. II. 192.*

5. To do (anything) in a careless manner; render obscure or indistinct by running together, as words in speaking.—6. In *music*, to sing (two or more tones) to a single syllable, or perform in a legato manner. See *slur*, *n.*, 4.—7. In *printing*, to blur or double, as an impression from type; muddle.

II. intrans. 1. To slide; be moved or dragged along in a sluffling, negligent way.

Her soft, heavy footsteps *slurred* on the stairway as though her strength were falling.

*The Century, XXXVIII. 250.*

2†. To practise cheating by slipping a die out of the box so as not to let it turn; hence, to cheat in any way.

Thirdly, by *slurring*—that is, by taking up your dice as you will have them advantageously lie in your hand, placing the one atop the other, not caring if the uppermost run a millstone (as they use to say), if the undermost run without turning.

*Comptel Gonester (1650), p. 11. (Nares.)*

3. In *music*, to apply a slur to two or more notes. **slur** (slër), *v.* [*< slur*, *v.* In the sense of 'spot, stain,' the noun may be a particular use of *slur*, *v.*] 1. A mark or stain; a smear; hence, figuratively, a slight occasion of reproach.

No one can rely upon such an one, either with safety to his affairs or without a *slur* to his reputation.

*South, Sermons.*

2. A disparaging or slighting remark; an insinuation; an innuendo; as, he could never speak of him without a *slur*.

Mr. Cooling . . . tells me my Lord General is become mighty low in all people's opinion, and that he hath received several *slurs* from the King and Duke of York.

*Pepys, Diary, III. 2.*

3†. A trick; a cheat. See *slur*, *v.*, 2.

All the politics of the great  
Are like the cunning of a cheat,  
That lets his false dice freely run,  
And trusts them to themselves alone,  
But never lets a true one stir  
Without some finger-trick or *slur*.

*S. Butler, Remains, Miscellaneous Thoughts.*

4. In *vocal music*, the combination of two or more tones of the music sung to a single syllable. The term originally signified simply a legato



effect, and is still sometimes so used in connection with instrumental music.

5. In musical notation, a curved mark connecting two or more notes that are to be performed to a single syllable, or without break. A slur is distinguished from a tie in that it always connects notes on different degrees. It resembles the legato- and phrase-marks, but is properly confined to much fewer notes.

6f. A slide or glide.

*Moss.* Well, how goes the dancing forward? . . .  
*Ger.* [As dancing-master.] One, two, three, and a slur.  
*Wycherley,* Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

7. In printing, a blurred or doubled impression caused by a shake or uneven motion in the sheet.—8. In a knitting-machine, mechanism which travels on a bar called the slur-bar, and depresses the jack-stickers in succession, sinking a loop of thread between every pair of needles. *L. H. Knight.*

**slur**<sup>2</sup> (slér), *n.* [*< ME. sloor, store, mud, clay (> slord, muddy); prob. connected with slur<sup>1</sup>, r., and ult. with slouder, sludder.*] Mud; especially, thin, washymud. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

**slur-bar** (slér'bär), *n.* In a knitting-machine, a straight iron bar beneath all the jacks, forming a guide on which the slur travels.

**slur-bow** (slér'bō), *n.* A kind of crossbow in use in the sixteenth century, asserted to be of that form in which a barrel was fixed to the stock for the better guiding of the missile.

**slurring** (slér'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *slur<sup>1</sup>*, *v.*] In music, the act, process, or result of applying or using a slur.

**slurry** (slér'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slurred*, ppr. *slurring*. [*Cf. slur<sup>1</sup>, slur<sup>2</sup>.*] To dirty; smear. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**slurry** (slér'i), *n.*; pl. *slurries* (-iz). [*< slurry, r.*] 1. A semi-fluid mixture of various earths, clays, or pulverized minerals with water: a term used with a variety of meanings in the arts; specifically, a semi-fluid mixture of some refractory material, as ganister, with water: used for repairs about the bottom and twyer-holes of the Bessemer converter. A slurry of calcined magneslan limestone, mixed with more or less pitch, is sometimes run into molds, which material is then consolidated and the pitch removed by gradual heating to a high temperature—the object being to obtain a brick which can be heated and cooled repeatedly without crumbling.

2. A product of the silver-smelting process as carried on in England and Wales, consisting of a mixture of the sulphurets and arseniurets of copper, lead, and silver, and sometimes containing nickel, cobalt, and other metals.

**slush** (slush), *n.* [*Also slosh, q. v.*; appar. a var. of *sludge, slutch*, which are variants of *slotch*, *slitch*, confused prob. with *slud*. The forms *slush*, *slosh*, also touch *slash*: see *slosh*, *slash*.] 1. Sludge, or watery mire; soft mud.

We'll soak up all the slush and soil of life  
With softened voices ere we come to you.

*Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh*, viii.

2. Melting snow; snow and water mixed.

A great deal of snow fell during the day, forming *slush* upon the surface of the water.

*C. F. Hall, Polar Expedition in Polar* (1876), p. 118.

3. A mixture of grease and other materials used as a lubricator.—4. The refuse of the cook's galley on board ship, especially grease. What is not used, as for slushing the masts, etc., formerly became the cook's perquisite at the end of the voyage.

A hand at the gangway that has been softened by applications of solvent *slush* to the tint of a long envelope on "public service."

*J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old*, p. 359.

5. A mixture of white lead and lime with which the bright parts of machinery are covered to prevent their rusting.

**slush** (slush), *v. t.* [*< slush, n.*] 1. To apply slush to; grease, lubricate, or polish with slush: as, to *slush* the masts.

The officer, seeing my lazy posture, ordered me to *slush* the mainmast. . . . So I took my bucket of grease and climbed up to the royal-masthead.

*R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast*, p. 9.

2. To wash roughly: as, to *slush* a floor with water. [*Colloq.*]—3. To cover with a mixture of white lead and lime, as the bright parts of machinery.—4. To fill, as the joints and spaces between the bricks or stones of a wall, with mortar or cement: usually with *up*: as, to *slush up* a wall.—5. To stop; spill. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

**slush-barrel** (slush'bar'el), *n.* A barrel used to hold slush on board a vessel.

**slush-bucket** (slush'buk'et), *n.* A small bucket containing grease used on board ship for various purposes around the masts, rigging, etc.

**slush-fund** (slush'fund), *n.* A fund in a man-of-war made up from the proceeds of the sale of slush, customarily used for a variety of purposes; also, the funds or receipts from the sale of slush in a camp or garrison. It is sometimes a considerable sum, which may be expended at the discretion of the commanding officer or a board of officers, without accounting for it to any higher authority.

**slush-horn** (slush'hörn), *n.* The horn of an ox or cow, filled with slush, used in the making and mending of rigging, etc.

**slush-pot** (slush'pot), *n.* A pot used to contain slush or grease.

**slushy** (slush'i), *a.* [*< slush + -y.* Cf. *sloshy.*] Consisting of soft mud, or of snow and water; resembling slush.

I gain the cove with pushing prow  
And quench its speed in the *slushy* sand.

*Browning, Meeting at Night.*

**slut** (slut), *n.* [*< ME. slutt, slutte, < Sw. dial. släta, an idle woman, slut (cf. släter, an idler), = Dan. slatte, a slut; cf. Icel. slöttir, a heavy, log-like fellow, = Norw. slott, an idler; < Sw. dial. slota = Icel. slota, be lazy, = Norw. sluta, droop; cf. Dan. slat, slatten, slattet, loose, flabby, Norw. slotta (pret. slatt, pp. slottet), dangle, hang loose like clothes, drift, idle about, be lazy; akin to D. slodde, a slut, slodder, a careless man; cf. MD. slodderer, spatter (see slodder). Cf. Icel. slóthi, a sloven.] 1. A careless, lazy woman; a woman who is uncleanly as regards her person or her house; a slattern: often used as a name of contempt for a woman and (formerly) also for a man. See *sloven*.*

Our radiant queen hates *sluts* and sluttery.

*Shak., M. W. of W.*, v. 5, 50.

2. A young woman; a jade; a wench: used lightly.

Our little girl Susan is a most admirable *slut*, and pleases us mightily, doing more service than both the others.

*Pepys, Diary*, Feb. 21, 1664.

You see now and then some handsome young ladies among them [Gipsies]: the *sluts* have very often white teeth and black eyes.

*Addison, Spectator*, No. 180.

3f. An awkward person, animal, or thing.

Crabbe is a *slut* to kerve, and a vrawd wright;  
Breko ebery clawe a souldur.

*Dabees Dook (E. L. T. S.)*, p. 158.

4. A female dog; a bitch.

"You see I gave my cousin this dog, Captain Woolcomb," says the gentleman, "and the little *slut* remembers me."

*Thackeray, Phillip*, xiii.

**slut** (slut), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slutted*, ppr. *slutting*. [*< slut, n.*] To befoul; render unclean.

Don Tobacco's damnable Infection  
Slutting the Body.

*Sylvestre, Tobacco Battered.*

**slutch** (sluch), *n.* [*< ME. sluche, mud, mire; see slitch, slotch. Cf. sludge.*] Mire; sludge; slush. [*Prov. Eng.*]

He [Ajax] launchet to londe, & his lyf hade,  
Bare of his body, bred full of water.

In the Slober & the sluche slongyn to londe,  
Thero he lay . . . the long night ouer.

*Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.)*, l. 12520.

**slutched**, *a.* [*ME.; < slutch + -ed.*] Muddled.

Thenno he swope to the sonde In *slutched* clothes,  
Hit may wel be that mester [need] were his mantyle to wasache.

*Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris)*, lii. 341.

**slutchy** (sluch'i), *a.* [*< slutch + -y.*] Miry; slushy. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**slutht**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *slouth*.

**sluttery** (slut'er-i), *n.* [*< slut + -ery.*] The character and practices of a slut; neglect of cleanliness and order; dirtiness of clothes, rooms, furniture, or provisions.

Ho carried his glasse with him for his man to let him drink out of at the Duke of Albenmarle's, where he intended to dine, though this he did to prevent *sluttery*.

*Pepys, Diary*, Nov. 7, 1665.

**sluttish** (slut'ish), *a.* [*< ME. sluttish; < slut + -ish.*] 1. Like a slut or what is characteristic of a slut; not neat or cleanly; dirty; devoid of tidiness or neatness.

Why is thy lord so *sluttish*, I thee praye,  
And is of power better cloth to beye?

*Chaucer, Prolog to Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 83.

The people living as wretchedly as in the most impoverished parts of France, which they much resemble, being idle and *sluttish*.

*Ereign, Diary*, Aug. 7, 1654.

2. Belonging to or characteristic of a woman of loose behavior. [*Rare.*]

Excesse is *sluttish*; keepe the meane; for why?

Virtue's cleane conclave is sobriety. *Herrick, Excesse.*

**sluttishly** (slut'ish-li), *adv.* [*< ME. sluttysshly; < sluttish + -ly.*] In a sluttish manner; negligently; dirtily.

**sluttishness** (slut'ish-nes), *n.* [*< ME. \*sluttishnes, sluttishnes; < sluttish + -ness.*] The character or practices of a slut; lack of cleanliness as regards one's person or domestic surroundings; sluttiness.

**slutty** (slut'i), *a.* [*< ME. slutti, slutty; < slut + -y.*] Sluttish; dirty.

*Slutty. Cennulentus.*

*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 460.

**sly** (sli), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *slic*; < ME. *sly, slic, sligh, slegh, sleigh, sleih, slez, sleeg, slez* (not found in AS.); < Icel. *slæggr* (for *\*slægr*), *sly*, cunning, = Sw. *slög*, handy, dexterous; appar. related to Sw. *slug*, *sly*, = Dan. *slug*, *slu*, *sly*, = D. *sluw* = LG. *slou* (> G. *schlau*, dial. *schlauch*), *sly*; perhaps (like G. *verschlagen*, cunning, *sly*, Icel. *slæggr*, kicking, as a horse) from the root of *slay<sup>1</sup>*, AS. *slēan* (pret. *slōh*, pp. *slōgon*), strike; see *slay<sup>1</sup>*, and cf. *slug<sup>1</sup>*. But the relations of these forms, and the orig. sense, are uncertain. Hence *sleight<sup>2</sup>*.] 1f. Cunning; skilful; shrewd.

Whom graver age

And long experience hath made wise and *sly*.

*Fairfax.*

2. Meantly artful; insidious; crafty.

*Slic* wyles and subtilt craftinesse.

*Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale*, l. 1045.

But in the glances of his eye

A penetrating, keen, and *sly*

Expression found its home.

*Scott, Marmion*, iv. 7.

3. Playfully artful; knowing; having an intentionally transparent artfulness.

Gay wit, and humor *sly*,

Danced laughing in his light-blue eye.

*Scott, Rokeby*, lii. 5.

The captain (who heard all about it from his wife) was wondrous *sly*, I promise you, inquiring every time we met at table, as if in forgetfulness, whether she expected anybody to meet her at St. Louis.

*Dickens, American Notes*, xii.

4f. Artfully and delicately wrought; cunning; ingenious.

And theryn was a towre fulle *slyghe*,

That was bothe stronge and hyghe.

*MS. Cantab. Ft. li. 38, f. 141. (Halliwel.)*

5f. Thin; fine; slight; slender.

Two goodly Beacons, . . . set in silver sockets bright,

Cover'd with lids deviz'd of substance *sly*.

*Spenser, F. Q.*, II. ix. 46.

6. Illicit: as, *sly* grog (liquor made in illicit stills). [*Slang.*]

A *sly* trade's always the best for paying, and for selling too. *Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor*, l. 818.

On the *sly*, or sometimes by the *sly*, in a *sly* or secret manner; secretly. [*Colloq.*]

She'll never again think me anything but a paltry pretense—too nice to take heaven except upon flattering conditions, and yet selling myself for any devil's chance by the *sly*.

*George Eliot, Middlemarch*, lxxviii.

**sly** goose. See *goose*. = Syn. 1 and 2. *Cunning, Artful, Sly*, etc. (see *cunning*).—3. Roguish, playful, waggish.

**sly-boots** (sli'bōts), *n.* [*< sly + boots*, frequent in similar compounds, as *clumsy-boots, lazy-boots*, etc.] A *sly*, cunning, or waggish person: also applied to animals. [*Humorous.*]

The frog called the lazy one several times, but in vain; there was no such thing as stirring him, though the *sly-boots* heard well enough all the while.

*Addison.*

**sly-bream** (sli'brem), *n.* A fish of the genus *Epibulus*.

**slyly**, **slyly** (sli'li), *adv.* [*< ME. slyly, sleighly; < sly + -ly.*] 1f. In an ingenious or cunning manner; skilfully.

Leek men brought him out of his cuntrye

Fro yee to yee ful pryvely his reute,

But honestly and *slyly* he it spent.

*Chaucer, Knight's Tale*, l. 586.

2. In an artful manner; with dexterous or ingenious secrecy; craftily.

But cast you *slyly* in his way,

Before he be aware.

*Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 195).*

Would you have run away so *slyly*, lady,

And not have seen me?

*Fletcher, Valentinian*, ii. 5.

**slyne** (slin), *n.* Same as *cleat*. [*Eng.*]

**slyness** (sli'nes), *n.* [*Formerly also slyness; < sly + -ness.*] The quality of being *sly*, or conduct that is *sly*, in any sense; craftiness; arch or artful wiliness; cunning, especially satirical or playful cunning; archness; the use of wiles or stratagems, or the quality inclining one to use them.

By an excellent faculty in mimicry . . . he can assume my air, and give my taciturnity a *slyness* which diverts more than anything I could say if I were present.

*Steele, Spectator*, No. 264.

**slype** (sliip), *n.* [*Prop. slipe; a var. of slip<sup>1</sup>.*] In some English cathedrals, a passage leading



from the transept to the chapter-house or to the deanery.

**S. M.** An abbreviation of *short meter*.

**smack<sup>1</sup>** (smak), *v. i.* [Formerly and still dial. assimilated *smatch*, *q. v.*;] (a) < ME. *smacken*, *smacken*, *smaken*, < AS. \**smacian*, *smacigan* = OFries. *smakia* = MD. *smacken*, D. *smaken* = MLG. *smaken*, *smacken* = OHG. *smakēn*, *smachēn*, *smahhēn*, give forth taste, MIG. *smachen*, *smacken*, taste, try, smell, perceive, = Icel. *smakka* = Sw. *smaka* = Dan. *smage* (Scand. prob. < LG.), taste; (b) < ME. *smecchen* (pret. *smeiht*, *smachte*, *smahte*, pp. *smaught*, *ismaht*, *ismeiht*, *ismecched*), have a savor, scent, taste, relish, imagine, understand, perceive, < AS. *smeccan*, *smeccan*, *smeccan*, taste, = OFries. *smekka*, *smetsa* = MLG. *smucken* = OHG. *smecchan*, MHG. *smucken*, G. *schmecken*, taste, try, smell, perceive; from the noun. The senses are more or less involved, but all rest on the sense 'taste.' The word is commonly but erroneously regarded as identical with *smack<sup>2</sup>*, as if 'taste' proceeds from 'smacking the lips.' 1. To have a taste; have a certain flavor; suggest a certain thing by its flavor.

[It] smacketh like pepper.

Baret, Alvearie, 1650. (Latham.)

2. Hence, figuratively, to have a certain character or property, especially in a slight degree; suggest a certain character or quality: commonly with *of*.

All sects, all ages *smack of* this vice.

Shak., M. for M., II. 2. 6.

Do not these verses *smack of* the rough magnanimity of the old English vein?

Lamb, New Year's Eve.

Fears that *smack of* the sunny South.

R. H. Stoddard, Squire of Low Degree.

**smack<sup>1</sup>** (smak), *n.* [Formerly and still dial. assimilated *smatch*, *q. v.*;] < ME. *smak* (also assimilated *smach*), < AS. *smacc* = MD. *smack*, D. *smack* = G. *geschmack* = Sw. *smak* = Dan. *smag*, taste: see *smack<sup>1</sup>*, *v.* The AS. *smacc*, *smecc*, savor, smell, is a different word.] 1. A taste or flavor; savor; especially, a slight flavor that suggests a certain thing; also, the sense of taste.

The streche of strange dentice,  
Which Epilepsies do now adays lument,  
To yeld good *smacke* unto their daltie tongues.

Gaseoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 59.

Muske, though it be sweet in ye smel, is sowre in the *smacke*.

Lily, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 90.

Hence — 2. A flavor or suggestion of a certain quality.

Your lordship, though not cleane past your youth, hath yet some *smack of* age in you, some relish of the saltness of time.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., I. 2. 111.

Some *smack of* Holin Hood is in the man.

Loeche, Under the Willows.

3. Seent; smell.  
Kest vpon a clyffe ther coslese lay drye,  
He [a raven, who just before is said to "croak for comfort" on finding carrion] had the smelle of the *smack* and smoltes theder sone.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 461.

4. A small quantity; a taste; a smattering.  
If it be one that hath a little *smack of* learning, he receiveth as homely gear and common ware whatsoever is not stuffed full of old moth-eaten words and terms, that be worn out of use.

Sir T. More, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 12.

He says the while, often draws it back,  
And deals to thirty servants but a *smack*.

Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, IV. 69.

= Syn. 1. Flavor, Savor, etc. (see *taste*), tang. — 2. Touch, spice, dash, tinge.

**smack<sup>2</sup>** (smak), *v.* [< ME. \**smacken*, < MD. *smacken*, D. *smakken*, smite, knock, cast, fling, throw, = MLG. *smacken* = LG. *smakken*, *smack* (the lips), = G. *schmatzen* (var. of \**schmacken*; cf. E. *smatter*), *smack*, fell (a tree), = Sw. *smacka*, *smack*, Sw. dial. *smakka*, throw down noisily, *smacka*, hit smartly, = Dan. *smække*, slam, bang; prob. orig. imitative, not connected with *smack<sup>1</sup>*, taste, unless ultimately, in the same orig. imitative root. Hence ult. *smash*. Cf. *smatter*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To smite or strike smartly and so as to produce a sharp sound; give a sharp blow to, especially with the inside of the hand or fingers; slap: us, to *smack one's* cheek.

They are conceited sulps of men, . . . and you feel like *smacking* them, as you would a black fly or a mosquito.

H. W. Beecher, Yale Lectures on Preaching.

A teacher who had *smacked* a boy's ear for impertinence.

The Congregationalist, June 11, 1885.

2. To cause (something) to emit a sharp sound by striking or slapping it with something else: as, he *smacked* the table with his fist. — 3. To

part smartly so as to make a sharp sound: used chiefly of the lips.

Not *smacking* thy lypes, as comonly do hogges.

Liabes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 344.

*Smacking* his lips with an air of ineffable relish. Scott.

4. To kiss, especially in a coarse or noisy manner.

The curled whirlpools *smack*, and embrace,  
Yet drown them.

Donne.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a sharp sound by a smart parting of the lips, as after tasting something agreeable.

The King, when weary he would rest awhile,  
Dreams of the Dainties he hath had yere-while,  
*Smacks*, swallows, grinds both with his teeth and taws.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Batus's Weeks, II. The Schisme.

Swedish horses are stopped by a whistle, and encouraged by a *smacking* of the lips.

B. Taylor, Northern Travels, p. 22.

2. To kiss so as to make a smart, sharp sound with the lips; kiss noisily. — 3. To come or go against anything with great force. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.] — To *smack at*, to *smack* the lips not as an expression of relish or enjoyment.

He that by crafty significations of ill-will doth prompt the slanderer to vent his poison . . . he that pleasantly relisheth and *smacketh* at it, as he is a partner in the fact, so he is a slanderer in the guilt. Barrow, I. 291. (Davies.)

She had praised detestable mustard, and *smacked* at wretched wines. Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxxi.

**smack<sup>2</sup>** (smak), *n.* [< ME. \**smack* = D. *smak*, a loud noise, = G. *schmatz*, a *smack*, = Sw. dial. *smäck*, a light, quick blow, = Dan. *smæk*, a *smack*, rap; see *smack<sup>2</sup>*, *v.*] 1. A smart, sharp sound made by the lips, as in a hearty kiss, or as an expression of enjoyment after an agreeable taste; also, a similar sound made by the lash of a whip; a crack; a snap.

He . . . *smacked* her lips with such a clamorous *smack*

That at the parting all the church did echo.

Shak., T. of the S., III. 2. 180.

2. A sharp, sudden blow, as with the flat of the hand; a slap. Johnson. — 3. A loud kiss; a huss.

She next instructs him in the kiss,  
'Tis now a little me, like Miss,  
And now a hearty *smack*.

Courier, The Parrot (trans.).

The gentlemen gallantly attended their fair ones to their respective abodes, and took leave of them with a hearty *smack*.

Irring, Knickerbocker, p. 171.

**smack<sup>2</sup>** (smak), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *smack<sup>2</sup>*, *v.*] In a sudden and direct or aggressive manner, as with a *smack* or slap; sharply; plump; straight.

Give me a man who is always plumping his dissent to my doctrines *smack* in my teeth.

Coburn the Younger, Poor Gentleman, III. 1.

**smack<sup>3</sup>** (smak), *n.* [< MD. *smacke*, D. *smak* = MLG. *smacke*, LG. *swak* (cf. Dan. *smække* = Sw. *smack* = G. *schmacker* = F. *smague* = Sp. *esmaque* = Pg. *smacua*, all < D. or LG.), a *smack*; generally thought to stand for \**smack* = AS. *smacc* = Icel. *smakka* = Sw. *smacka* = Dan. *smække*, a small sailing vessel, a *smack*; cf. Sw. *smacka*, Dan. *smække* = MLG. LG. *snigge* = OHG. *sniggo*, *snecco*, MIG. *snigge*, *snucke*, G. *schnecke*, a snail; from the root of E. *snack*, *snake*, *snail*; see *snack*, *snake*, *snag*, *snail*. For the interchange of *sm* and *sn*, cf. *smatter*.] 1. A sloop-rigged vessel formerly much used in the coasting and fishing trade. — 2. A fishing-vessel provided with a well in which the fish are kept alive; a fishing-smack. Smacks are either sailing vessels or steamers. They are chiefly market-boats, and in the United States are most numerous on the south coast of New England.

Previous to 1816, the Gloucester vessels engaged in the halibut fishery did not carry ice, and many of them were made into *smacks*, so-called, which was done by building a water-tight compartment amidships, and boring holes in the bottom to admit salt-water, and thus the fish were kept alive.

Fisherman's Memorial Book, p. 70.

**smack-boat** (smak'boat), *n.* A fishing-boat provided with a well, often a clincher-built row-boat, ten or fifteen feet long, as that carried by New London smacks and other fishing-vessels. Also *smacks-boat*.

**smacked** (smakt), *a.* Crushed or ground. [Southern U. S.]

*Smacked* (ground) — an *smacked* corn.

Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 46.

**smackee** (smak'ee), *n.* [< *smack* + dim. -*ee*.] A small fishing-smack. E. Ingersoll. [Key West, Florida.]

**smacker** (smak'er), *n.* [< *smack<sup>2</sup>* + -*er*.] 1. One who smacks. — 2. A smack, or loud kiss. **smackering** (smak'er-ing), *n.* [Cf. *smattering*.] A smattering.

Such as meditate by smatches, never chewing the end and digesting their meat, they may happily get a *smack*.

ering, for discourse and table-talk, but not enough to keep soul and life together, much less for strength and vigour.

Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 83.

**smack-fisherman** (smak'fish'er-man), *n.* A fisherman belonging to a smack; a smackman. **smacking** (smak'ing), *p. a.* Making a sharp, brisk sound; hence, smart; lively.

Then gives a *smacking* buss, and cries "No words!"

Pope, To Miss Blount, l. 26.

We had a *smacking* breeze for several hours, and went along at a great rate until night.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 276.

**smackman, smacksman** (smak'man, smaks'man), *n.*; pl. *smackmen, smacksmen* (-men). One who sails or works on a smack.

A fearful gale drowned no less than 300 *smacksmen*.

The Academy, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 77.

**smack-smooth** (smak'smūth), *adv.* Openly; without obstruction or impediment; also, smoothly level.

**smalk** (smāk), *n.* [Icel. *smeykr*, mean-spirited, timid; cf. *smeykinn*, insinuating, cringing, sleek.] A puny or silly fellow; a paltry rogue. [Scotch.]

**smale<sup>1</sup>** (smāl), *n.* A dialectal form of *small*. Chaucer.

**smale<sup>2</sup>** (smāl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The form of a hare. Halliwel. [Prov. Eng.]

**Smalkaldic** (smal-kal'dik), *a.* [Also *Schmalkaldic* or *Smalcaldic*; < *Smalkald*, *Schmalkald*, or *Smalcald*, in G. *Schmalkalden*, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to Schmalkalden, a town in Thuringia. — **Smalkaldic Articles**. Same as *Articles of Schmalkald* (which see, under *article*). — **Smalkaldic League**, a league entered into at Schmalkalden in 1531 by several Protestant princes and free cities for the common defense of their faith and political independence against the emperor Charles V. — **Smalkaldic war**, the unsuccessful war waged by the Smalkaldic League against Charles V. (1546-1547).

**small** (smāl), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *smal*; also dial. *smale*; < ME. *small*, *smal*, *smel* (pl. *smale*), < AS. *smæl*, thin, small, = OS. *smal* = OFries. *smel* = D. *smal* = MLG. *smal* = OHG. MIG. *smal*, G. *schmal*, slender, = Dan. Sw. *smal*, narrow, thin (cf. Icel. obs. *smali*, *n.*, small cattle, goats, etc., *smælingi*, a small man), = Goth. *smals*, small; related to Icel. *smúr* = Dan. *smør* = Sw. *små* = OHG. *smāhi*, MHG. *smāhe*, *smāhe*, small (cf. OHG. *smāhi*, smallness, G. *schmach*, disgrace, orig. smallness, *schmachten*, languish, dwindle); prob. related to L. *macer*, lean, thin (see *meager*), Gr. *μακρός*, long, *μικρός*, μικρός, small (see *macron*, *micron*); cf. O Bulg. *malŭ*, small, Gr. *μῖζα* (for \**μῖζα* ?), small cattle, Otr. *mīl*, a beast.] I. *a.* 1. Slender; thin; narrow.

With middle *smal* & wel ymake.

Specimens of E. E. (ed. Morris and Skeat), II. iv. (A), l. 16.

2. Little in size; not great or large; of less than average or ordinary dimensions; diminutive.

This *small* inheritance my father left me.

Contentek me. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 10. 20.

Lord Barnard he had a little *small* sword,

That hung low down by his knee.

Child Norje (Child's Ballads, II. 43).

3. Little or inferior in degree, quantity, amount, duration, number, value, etc.; short (in time or extent); narrow, etc.

Thus they endured three dayes, that neuer thel dide of  
haubrek ne helme from theire hedes till the nyght that  
thel ete soelic vitale as thel hadde, but it was full *small*.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 257.

The army of the Syrians came with a *small* company of men.

2 Chron. xxiv. 24.

There arose no *small* stir about that way. Acts xix. 23.

I had but a *small* desire to wake much abroad in the streets.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 96.

The *small* time I staid in London, olivers Courtiers and others, my neaquaintances, hadt gone with mee to see her.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 32.

They went aboard the Rebecka, which, two days before, was frozen twenty miles up the river; but a *small* rain falling set her free. Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 209.

Though we have not sent all we would (because our cash is *small*), yet it is yet we could.

Quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 144.

A *small* mile below the bridge there is an oblong square hill, which seems to have been made by art.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. 73.

The *small*, hard, wiry pulse. Quain, Med. Diet., p. 112.

A fud'lah is the *smallest* Egyptian coin.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 372.

4. Low, as applied to station, social position, etc.

Al were it so she were of *smal* degree,

Sufficeth hym hir yowthe and hir beantece.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 381.

Tho king made a feast unto all the people that were present in Shushan the palace, both unto great and *small*.

Esther l. 5.



5. Being of little moment, weight, or importance; trivial; insignificant; petty; trifling: as, it is a *small* matter or thing; a *small* subject.

Ye forsaken the grete worthinesse of ceneience and of vertu, and ye seken yowre gerdounes of the *smale* wordes of straunge folkes. *Chaucer*, Boethius, ii. prose 7.

This was thought no *small* peece of cunning, being in deed a matter of some difficultie.

*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 11.

6. Of little genius, ability, or force of character; petty; insignificant.

Consorts with the *small* poets of the time.

*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

7. Containing little of the principal quality, or little strength; weak: as, *small* beer.

This liquor tasted like a *small* cider, and was not unpleasant.

*Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 1.

They can't brew their malt liquor too *small*.

*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 70.

8. Thin: applied to tones or to the voice. (a) Fine; of a clear and high sound; treble.

He syogeth in his voys geotil and *smel*.

*Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 174.

He berde the notes *small*

Of byrdes mery syunge.

*Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 121).

Thy *small* pipe

Is as the maiden's organ, shrill and sound.

*Shak.*, T. N., l. 4. 32

(b) Gentle; soft; faint; not loud.

After the fire a still *small* voice.

1 *Kl.* xix. 12.

9. Characterized by littleness of mind or character; evincing little worth; narrow-minded; sordid; selfish; ungenerous; mean; base; unworthy.

Neither was it a *small* policy in Newport and the Mariners to report in England we had such plenty, and bring vs so many men without victuals, when they had so many private Factors in the Port.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 100.

Among the slipshod and the frivolous, we also become *small* and empty.

*J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 258.

10. Having little property; carrying on a business on a small scale.

Mr. Jones was not alone when he saw Ananias, but was accompanied by Mr. Miles Cottingham, a *small* farmer in the neighborhood.

*J. C. Harris*, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 707.

11. Meager in quantity, as a body of water: an anglers' epithet: as, the water is too *small* to use the fly. [Scotland.]—12. Noting the condition of the cutting edge of a saw as condensed by hammering: same as *tight*.—A *small* gross, ten dozen, or 120.—In a *small* way, (a) With little capital or stock: as, to be in business in a *small* way. (b) Unostentatiously; without pretension.

Mrs. Bates . . . was a very old lady, almost past every thing but tea and quadrille. She lived with her single daughter in a very *small* way, and was considered with all the regard and respect which a harmless old lady, under such untoward circumstances, can excite.

*Jane Austen*, Emma, III.

**Small ale**, ale weak in malt and probably without hops or other bitter ingredient: used because cheaper, and also for refreshment in hot weather or after excessive indulgence in strong liquors. Compare *small beer*.

For God's sake, a pot of *small ale*; . . .

And once again, a pot of the *smallest ale*.

*Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., ii. 1 and 77.

**Small arms**. See *arm*.—**Small ashler**. See *ashler*, 3.—**Small beer**, bower, brown, bugloss. See the nouns.—**Small burdock**. Same as *lesser burdock*. See *burdock*.—**Small capitals**, capital letters of the short and small form (A, B, C, D, etc.) furnished with every font of roman text-type. The letter was first made in type by Aldus Manutius of Venice in 1501, and used by him as the regular capital for his new Italic. Small capitals are indicated in manuscript by two parallel lines under the word intended to be printed in them. Abbreviated S.C., or sm. cap.—**Small cardamom**, the common cardamom, *Elettaria Cardamomum*. Also called *Malabar cardamom*. See *cardamom*.—**Small casino**, celandine, cranberry. See the nouns.—**Small chorus**. Same as *semichorus*.—**Small coal**, coal broken into very small pieces, either in mining or in the course of its loading and transportation to market; slack. *Small coal* is frequently abbreviated to *smalls*.—**Small debts**, *small-debt court*. See *debt*.—**Small double-post**, a size of printing-paper, 19 x 20 inches. [Eng.]—**Small fruits**, *fry*, generals, hand. See *fruit*, *fry*, etc.—**Small intestine**, the intestine from the pylorus to the ileocecal valve, consisting of the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum. See cut under *intestine*.—**Small magnolia**. See *Magnolia*, 1.—**Small matweed**. See *matweed*, 2 (b).—**Small mean**. See *mean*, 3 (c).—**Small measure**. See *measure*.—**Small number**, in printing, same as *short number* (which see, under *short*).—**Small octave**. See *octave*, 2 (c).—**Small orchestra**, palmetto, pearl, peppermint, pond. See the nouns.—**Small Penalties Act**. See *penalty*.—**Small potatoes**, quarto, reed. See *potato*, *quarto*, reed.—**Small reed-grass**. Same as *small reed*.—**Small spikenard**, stores, sword. See the nouns.—**Small stuff** (naut.), spun yarn, marline, and small ropes.—**Small talk**, trifling or unimportant conversation.

Mr. Casaubon seemed even unconscious that trivialities existed, and never handed round that *small-talk* of heavy men which is as acceptable as stale bride-cake brought forth with an odor of the euphorb.

*George Eliot*, Middlemarch, III.

**Small tithes**. See *altarage*, 2.—**Small wares**. See *ware*.—**The small hours**. See *hour*.—**To think small** beer of. See *beer*, 1.—**Syn.** 1. *Smaller, Fewer* (see *less*), tiny, puny, stunted, Lilliputian, minute.—2. Inconsiderable, unimportant, slender, scanty, moderate, paltry, slight, feeble.—6. Shallow. See *pettiness*.—9. Illiberal, stogy, scripping.

**II. n.** 1. A small thing or quantity; also, the small or slender part of a thing: as, the *small* of the leg or of the back; specifically, the smallest part of the trunk of a whale; the tapering part toward, near, or at the base of the flukes.

Now, certes, and ye lete me thus sterve,

Yit have ye wonne thereon but a *small*.

*Chaucer*, Complaint to his Lady, l. 113.

*Long*. His leg is too big for Hector's.

*Dum*. More calf, certain.

*Boyet*. No; he is best induced in the *small*.

*Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 645.

2. *pl.* Same as *small-clothes*.

Tony Washington, the negro barber from the village, and assistant violinist, appeared in powdered hair, a faded crimson silk coat, ruffle cuffs, and white *smalls*.

*S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 10.

3. *pl.* The "little go," or previous examination: as, to be plucked for *smalls*. [British university slang.]

"Greats," so far as the name existed in my time, meant the Public Examination, as distinguished from Responses, Little-go, or "Smalls."

*E. A. Freeman*, Contemporary Rev., LI. 821.

4. *pl.* In coal-mining, same as *small coal* (see above).—5. *pl.* In metal-mining, ore mixed with gangue in particles of small size: a term used with various shades of meaning in certain districts of England.

The ore . . . is tipped from trucks on to a grating of iron bars about 2½ in. apart; the "mine *smalls*" pass through.

*The Engineer*, LXX. 125.

A *small* and early, an informal evening entertainment. [Colloq.]

For the clearing off of these worthies, Mrs. Podsnap added a *small* and early evening to the dinner.

*Dickens*, Mutual Friend, xi.

In *small*, in a form relatively small; in miniature.

The Labours of Hercules in massy silver, and many incomparable pictures in *small*. *Keelyn*, Diary, Oct. 22, 1644.

*Small* of an anchor, that part of the shank of an anchor immediately under the stock.—*Small* of the back. See *back*.

**small** (smāl), *v. t.* [*ME. smalen*; < *small*, *a.*]

To make little or less; lessen. *Imp. Diet.*

**small** (smāl), *adv.* [*ME. smal*; < *small*, *a.*]

1. In a small quantity or degree; little.

But, for that I was purveyed of a make,

I wepte but *small*, and that I undertake.

*Chaucer*, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 602.

If thou dost weep for grief of my sustaining,

Know, gentle wench, it *small* avails my mood.

*Shak.*, Laureate, i. 1278.

2. Low; in low tones; gently; timidly; also, in a shrill or high key.

Flute. Let not me play a woman; I have a beard coming.

Quince. You shall play it in a mask, and you may speak as *small* as you will.

*Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2. 40.

The reposeful toller [on Sunday], thoughtfully smoking, talking *small*, as if in honour of the stillness, or hearkening to the walling of the gulls.

*R. L. Stevenson*, Memoirs of an Islet.

To do *small*, to have little success or poor luck.—To sing *small*. See *sing*.

**smallage** (smāl'āj), *n.* [*ME. smalege*, orig. \**smal ake*, < *smal*, small, + *ake*, water-parsley, smallage, < *L. apium*, parsley; see *ake*, 2.] The celery-plant, *Apium graveolens*, especially in its wild state. It is then a marsh-plant, with the leaf-stalks little developed and of a coarse and acrid quality.

**small-clothes** (smāl'klōthz), *n. pl.* Knee-breeches, as distinguished from pantaloons and trousers; especially, the close-fitting knee-breeches of the eighteenth century. Also *short clothes* and *smalls*.

One . . . in full fashon drest, . . .

His *small-clothes* sat so close and tight;

His boots, like jet, were black and bright.

*W. Combe*, Dr. Syntax's Tours, i. 20.

His well-brushed Sunday coat and *small-clothes*, his bright knee and shoe buckles, his long silk stockings, were all arranged with a trim neatness refreshing to behold.

*H. B. Store*, Oldtown, p. 62.

**small-dot** (smāl'dot), *n.* In lace-making, a name given to point d'esprit, and to any very small pieces of solid work recurring at regular intervals on the réseau or background.

**smallfish** (smāl'fish), *n.* The candlefish or eulachon. [Pacific coast, U. S.]

**small-headed** (smāl'hed'ed), *a.* Having a comparatively or relatively small head; microcephalic or microcephalous.—**Small-headed flycatcher**, a bird of the eastern United States, described as *Muscicapa minuta* by Wilson (1812), Nuttall (1832), and Audubon (1839), but never since identified. It is supposed to be a fly-catching warbler of the genus *Myiodytes*.

**smallish** (smāl'ish), *a.* [*< small* + *-ish*, 1.] Somewhat small; rather small than large.

His shuldris of a large brede,

And *smallish* in the girdlistede.

*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 826.

**smallmouth** (smāl'mouth), *n.* The small-mouthed black-bass.

**small-mouthed** (smāl'moutht), *a.* Having a comparatively or relatively small mouth: as, the *small-mouthed* black-bass.

**smallness** (smāl'nes), *n.* [Formerly also *smallness*; < *ME. smalnes*; < *small* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being small, in any sense of that word. = *Syn.* *Pettiness*, etc. See *littleness*.

**small-pica** (smāl'pī'kī), *n.* A size of printing-type, a little less than 7 lines to the inch, intermediate between the sizes pica (larger) and long-primer (smaller). It is equal to 11 points in the new system. See *point*, 14 (b), and *pica*, 4.

This is small-pica type.

**Double small-pica**. See *pica*, 4.

**smallpox** (smāl'poks'), *n.* [Orig. *small pocks*, i. e. little pustules: see *small* and *pock*, *pox*.] An acute, highly contagious disease, fatal in between one third and one fourth of unvaccinated cases. It ordinarily presents the following features: (1) a period of incubation (three to eighteen days or more, usually twelve to fourteen days); (2) period of invasion (two to four days), with aching in back, limbs, epigastrium, and high fever (primary fever), usually ushered in by well-marked chill; (3) period of eruption (about five days), with cropping up of macule, quickly developing into papules and vesicles, more or less distinctly umbilicated, over the skin, and a corresponding eruption forming little erosions and ulcers in the mucous membranes of the mouth and elsewhere (a marked fall of temperature and pulse-rate at the beginning of this period, with a subsequent slow rise as the eruption extends); (4) period of suppuration (four to five days), the vesicles becoming pustules, with a marked rise of temperature and pulse-rate (secondary fever); (5) period of desiccation (six to ten days), the pustules breaking and forming dry scabs. The nature of the specific cause of the disease is as yet (1890) undetermined. It can remain potential in clothes or other contaminated articles for months or years. All ages are susceptible, but especially children, and the disease may occur in the fetus. Also called *variola*. See *vaccination*, *incubation*.—**Confluent smallpox**, smallpox in which the vesicles and pustules unite with one another to form bullae.—**Discrete smallpox**, smallpox in which the vesicles and pustules remain distinct.—**Hemorrhagic smallpox**, smallpox in which there are hemorrhages, as from the mouth, bronchial tubes, stomach, bowels, and kidneys, as well as into the skin, forming vithices and petechiae. Also called *scarlatina*, *bloody*, and *black smallpox* or *variola*.

**smally** (smāl'hī), *adv.* [*< ME. smally*, *smallliche*; < *small* + *-ly*, 2.] 1. In a small manner, quantity, or degree; with minuteness; little. [Obscure or rare.]

We see then how weak such disputes are, and how *smally* they make to this purpose. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, III. 11.

*Ped.* A very small sweet voice, He assure you.

*Qua.* Tis *smally* sweete indeede.

*Marston*, What you Will, II. 1.

2. With small numbers.

Kenulph & his paramoure, . . . *smally* accompanied.

*Fabjan*, Chron., ciii.

**smalt** (smālt), *n.* [*It. smalto*, enamel, = *Sp. Pg. esmalte* = *OF. esmail*, *F. émail* (ML. *smaltum*), < *G. schmalte* = *D. smalt* = *Sw. smalt* = *Dan. smalte*, *smalt*, < *OHG. smaltzjan*, *smelzan*, MHG. *smelzen*, *G. schmelzen*, melt, cause to melt (cf. *G. schmalz*, grease, *OHG. smalto*, butter), = *E. smelt*: see *smelt*, and cf. *amel*, *enamel*.] Common glass tinged of a fine deep blue by the protoxide of cobalt. When reduced to an impalpable powder it is employed as a pigment in painting, and in printing upon earthenware, and to give a blue tint to writing-paper, linen, etc. Also called *enamel-blue*, *Eschel blue*, *royal blue*.

I was informed that at Sneeborg they have a manufacture of the powder blue called *smalt*, made of cobalt.

*Poocke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 235.

**Green smalt**. Same as *cobalt green* (which see, under *green*).

**smaltine** (smāl'tin), *n.* [*< smalt* + *-ine*, 2.] An arsenide of cobalt, often containing nickel and iron. The allied arsenide of nickel, into which it passes, is called *chloanthite*. Smaltine occurs in isometric crystals, also massive, of a tin-white color and brilliant metallic luster. Also called *smaltite*, *gray cobalt*, *tin-white cobalt*, and by the Germans *speiskobalt*.

**smaltite** (smāl'tit), *n.* [*< smalt* + *-ite*, 2.] Same as *smaltine*.

**smaragd** (smar'agd), *n.* [*< ME. smaragde*, < *OF. smaragde* = *D. OHG. MHG. G. Dan. Sw. smaragd*, < *L. smaragdus*, < *Gr. smaragdus*, a precious stone of light-green color: see *emerald*.] A precious or semi-precious stone of green color.

Alle the thinges . . . that Indus giveth, . . . thnt medleth the grene stones (*smaragde*) with the white (margarits). *Chaucer*, Boethius, III. meter 10.



Aristotle doth affirm, and so doth Albertus Magnus, that a *Smaragd* worn about the neck is good against the falling-sicknesses. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 257.

**smaragdine** (sma-rag'dīn), *n.* [*< L. smaragdinus, < smaragdus, < Gr. σμαράγδος, smaragd: see smaragd.*] Of a green color like that of smaragd—that is, of any brilliant green: an epithet used loosely and in different senses.

**smaragdite** (sma-rag'dīt), *n.* [*< smaragd + -ite.*] An emerald-green mineral, thin-foliated to fibrous in structure, belonging to the amphibole or hornblende group: it is found in certain rocks, as the enphidote of the Alps. It often resembles diallage (hence called *green diallage*), and may be in part derived from it by paramorphism.

**smaragdchalchite** (sma-rag-dō-kal'sīt), *n.* [*< Gr. σμαράγδος, smaragd, + χαλκίτης, containing copper: see chalchitis.*] Same as *diopase*.

**smart**<sup>1</sup> (smärt), *v.* [*< ME. smerten, smecorten (pret. smart, also wenk, smerted), < AS. \*smecortan (Somner) (pret. \*smear) = MD. smerten, D. smerten = MLG. smerten = OIIG. smerzan (pret. smart), MHG. smerzen, G. schmerzen = Sw. smärta = Dan. smerte, smart; = L. mordere (√ mord, orig. \*smordī), bite, pain, sting, = Skt. √ mard (orig. \*smard), rub, grind, crush; cf. Russ. smertī, death, Gr. σμῆνός, terrible.] *I. intrans.* 1. To feel a lively, pungent pain; also, to be the seat of a pungent local pain, as from some piercing or irritating application; be acutely painful: often used impersonally.*

I am so wounded, as ye may wel seen,  
That I am lost almost, it smart so sore.  
*Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 152.*

I have some wounds upon me, and they smart.  
*Shak., Cor., l. 9, 28.*

2. To feel mental pain or suffering of any kind; suffer; be distressed; suffer evil consequences; bear a penalty.

Christ and the apostles were in most misery in the land of Jewry, but yet the whole land smarted for it after.  
*J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 42.*

It was Carters's misfortune to be raised to power when the public mind was still smarting from recent disappointments.  
*Macaulay, Horace Walpole.*

3. To cause a smart or sharp pain; cause suffering or distress.

This is, indeed, disheartening; it is his [the new member's] first lesson in committee government, and the master's rod smart.  
*W. Wilson, Cong. Gov., II.*

To smart for it, to suffer as a consequence of some act or neglect.

And verily, one man to live in pleasure and wealth, while all other weep and smart for it, that is the part, not of a king, but of a fallow.  
*Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), I.*

**II. trans.** To cause a smart or pain to or in; cause to smart.

What call ye good? fayn wold I that I wiste:  
That pleisth one, a nothir smarte the soore.  
*Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 75.*

The manner of the Master was too pointed not to be felt, and when he had succeeded in smarting the good woman's sensibilities his object was attained.  
*S. Judd, Margaret, l. 16.*

**smart**<sup>1</sup> (smärt), *n.* [*< ME. smart, smerte, smierte = MD. smerie, D. smart = MLG. smerte, LG. smart = OIIG. smerzo, smerza, MHG. smerz, G. schmerz = Sw. smärta = Dan. smerte, pain; from the verb. In def. 4 from the adj.] 1. A sharp, quick, lively pain; especially, a pricking local pain, as the pain from the sting of nettles.*

As faintly reeling he confess'd the smart,  
Weak was his pace, but dauntless was his heart.  
*Pope, Iliad, xl. 914.*

Strong-matted, thorny branches, whose keen smart  
He heeds in no wise. *R. W. Gilder, Love in Wonder.*

2. Hence, mental pain or suffering of any kind; pungent grief; affliction.

Your departing is cause of all my smerte,  
Only for that I do this pain endure.  
*Generides (L. E. T. S.), l. 170.*

This city did once feel the smart of that cruel Hunnic King Attila his force.  
*Corpus, Cruelties, l. 149.*

But keep your fear still; for if all our Art  
Miscarry, thou art sure to share the Smart.  
*Brown, Northern Lass, II. 4.*

3. Same as *smart-money*: as, to pay the smart. —4. A dandy; one who affects smartness in dress; also, one who affects briskness, vivacity, or cleverness. [*Cont.*]

His clothes were as remarkably fine as his equipage could be; . . . all the smart, all the silk waistcoats with silver and gold edgings, were eclipsed in a moment.  
*Fielding, Joseph Andrews, II. 4.*

**smart**<sup>1</sup> (smärt), *a.* [*< ME. smart, smerte, smerte, smarte, smart; from the verb.] 1. Causing a smart or sharp pain; especially, causing a pricking local pain; pungent; stinging.*

Lott myde mekenes melt in thyn hart,  
That thou Reve on my nasoyne,  
With my woundis depa and smarte,  
With crosse, naylys, spere & crowne.  
*Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 108.*

How smart a lash that speech doth give my conscience!  
*Shak., Hamlet, III. l. 50.*

Old Charis kept aloof, resolv'd to let  
The venturesous maid some smart experience reap  
Of her rash confidence.  
*J. Beaumont, Psycho, II. 20.*

2. Sharp; keen; poignant: applied to physical or mental pain or suffering.

For certes I have sorrow ynow nt hert,  
Newer man had at the full so smart.  
*Itom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3913.*

3. Marked by or excoited with force or vigor; vigorous; efficient; sharp; severe: as, a smart blow; a smart skirmish; a smart walk.

For they will not long sustein a smart Onset.  
*Dampier, Voyages, II. l. 74.*

[It in sheet of water] is remarkable for a long bridge built across it, certainly the longest I ever saw. It took me fifteen minutes and twenty seconds, smart walking, to go from end to end, and measured 1850 paces.  
*R. Hall, Travels in N. A., I. 75.*

4. Brisk; lively; fresh: as, a smart breeze.

Of the easy tyr and smart also.  
*Chaucer, Prolog. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 215.*

5. Acute and pertinent; witty; especially, marked by a sharpness which is nearer to pertness or impertinence than to genuine wit; superlatively witty; noting remarks, writings, etc.: as, a smart reply; a smart saying.

Thomas of Wilton . . . wrote also a smart Book on this Subject . . . (Whether Thins in Health, and Begging, he in the state of perfection?) The Anti-Friarists maintain that such were Rogues by the Laws of God and Man.  
*Fuller, Worthies, Wiltshire, III. 335.*

A voluble and smart fluency of tongue.  
*Milton, On Def. of Humbl. Remonst., Pref.*

I acknowledge, indeed, that there may possibly be found in this treatise a few sayings, among so great a number of smart turns of wit and humour as I have produced, which have a proverbial air.

*Swift, Polite Conversation, Int.*

6. Brisk; vivacious; lively; witty; especially, sharp and impertinent, or pert and forward, rather than genuinely witty: noting persons.

Battery is the best part of conversation; but, as it is our usual custom to counterfeit and adulterate whatever is too dear for us, so we have done with this, and turned it all into what is generally called repartee or being smart.  
*Swift, Conversation.*

The awfully smart boy is only smart—in the worst American sense of the word—as his own family rank him so; and if he is a nuisance to all others, his own family only are to blame.  
*Harper's Mag., LXXX., Literary Notes.*

7. Dressed in an elaborately nice or showy manner; well-dressed; spruce.

A smart, impudent-looking young dog, dressed like a sailor in a blue jacket and check shirt, marched up.  
*Macaulay, In Trevelyan, I. 202.*

I scarcely knew him again, he was so uncommonly smart. He had . . . on a shining hat, blue kid gloves, a neckerchief of a variety of colours, . . . and a thick gold ring on his little finger.  
*Dickens, Bleak House, ix.*

8. Elaborately nice; elegant; fine; showy: noting articles of dress.

"Sirrah," says the youngster, "make mon smart wig, a smart one, y' dog." The fellow blurt himself: he had heard of a smart wig, a smart man, etc., but a smart wig was Chinese to the tradesman.  
*Gentleman Instructed, p. 476.*

This stout lady in a quiet black dress, who looks young enough to wear much smarter raiment if she would.  
*Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xlv.*

9. Quick; active; intelligent; clever: as, a smart business man.

My father was a little smart man, active to the last degree in all exercises.  
*Sterne, Memoirs.*

Bessie Lee must, I think, have been a girl of good natural capacity, for she was smart in all she did, and had a remarkable knack of narrative; so, at least, I judge from the impression made on me by her nursery tales.  
*Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, iv.*

She was held to be a smart, economical teacher, inasmuch as she was able to hold the winter term, and thrash the very biggest boys, and, while she did the duty of a man, received only the wages of a woman.  
*H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 117.*

10. Keen, as in bargain-making; shrewd, and often of questionable honesty; well able to take care of one's own interests. [*U. S.*] —11. Fashionable; stylish; brilliant. [*Eng.*]

I always preferred the church, as I still do. But that was not smart enough for my family. They recommended the army. That was a great deal too smart for me.  
*Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xix.*

For a time the Clays were seen and heard of on the top wave of London's smart society. *The Century, XL. 271.*

12†. Careful; punctual; quick.

When thil servantes have do ther werke,  
To pay ther hyre loke thou the smarte.  
*Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S.), l. 50.*

13. Considerable; large: as, a right smart distance. [*Colloq., U. S.*]—14†. Forceful; earnest.

These few words ["And why call ye me Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say?"] contain in them a smart and serious Expostulation of our Blessed Saviour.  
*Stillington, Sermons, III. vii.*

15†. Having strong qualities; strong.

Sirrah, I drank a cup of wine at your house yesterday, A good smart wale.  
*Fletcher (and another), Prophetess, III. 1.*

16. In good health; well; not sick. [*New Eng.*]—17. Swift-sailing, as a vessel: in distinction from *able, stanch, or seaworthy*. [*New Eng.*]—18. Up to the mark; well turned out; creditable. [*Colloq.*]

It was all the Colonel's fault. He was a new man, and he ought never to have taken the Command. He said that the Regiment was not smart enough.  
*R. Kipling, Rout of the White Hussars.*

Right smart, much; many; a great deal: with of: as, to do right smart of work; keep right smart of servants or chickens. [*U. S.*]—Smart as a steel trap, very sharp and shrewd; extremely bright and clever. [*Colloq., U. S.*]

She was a little thin woman, but tough as Inger rubber, and smart as a steel trap. *H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 57.*

**smart**<sup>1</sup> (smärt), *adv.* [*< ME. smerte; < smart<sup>1</sup>, a.] Smartly; vigorously; quickly; sharp. [Obsolete or vulgar.]*

If men smot it with a yerde smerte.  
*Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 149.*

The swynchord toke out a knyfe smart.  
*M.S. Cantab. Ft. II. 33, f. 131. (Halliwell.)*

After show'rs  
The stars shine smarter. *Dryden.*

**smart**<sup>2</sup> (smärt), *a.* A contracted form of *smarteth*, third person singular present indicative of *smart*<sup>1</sup>.

**smarten** (smärt'n), *v.* [*< smart<sup>1</sup> + -en.*] *I. trans.* To make smart or spruce; render brisk, bright, or lively: often with *up*.

Muriel, having finished with his duties of the morning, had smartened himself up. *W. Black, Houseboat, vii.*

**II. intrans.** To smart; be pained.

**smart-grass** (smärt'gräs), *n.* Same as *smartweed*.

May-weed, smart-grass, and Indian tobacco, perennial monuments of desolation. *S. Judd, Margaret, II. 1.*

**smartly** (smärt'li), *adv.* [*< ME. smertely, smertliche, smertlich (cf. D. smertelijc = G. schmerzlich = Dan. smertelig, painful); < smart<sup>1</sup> + -ly.*] In a smart manner, in any sense of the word *smart*.

**smart-money** (smärt'mun'ē), *n.* 1. Money paid to escape some unpleasant engagement or some painful situation; specifically, money paid by a recruit for the British army before being sworn in for release from his engagement.

Lord Trinket. What is the meaning of that pale over your right eye?

O'Curry. Some advanced wages from my new post, my lord. This pressing is hot work, though it entitles us to smart-money. *Coxman, Jealous Wife, III. 1.*

2. In law, exemplary or vindictive damages; damages in excess of the injury done. Such damages are given in cases of gross misconduct or cruelty on the part of the defendant. See *damage*, 3.

Nor did I hear further of his having paid any smart-money for breach of bargain. *Scott, Rob Roy, xxvii.*

3. Money allowed to soldiers and sailors for wounds and injuries received on service.

**smartness** (smärt'nes), *n.* The character of being smart, in any sense.

**smart-ticket** (smärt'tik'et), *n.* A certificate granted to one who is entitled to smart-money on account of his being hurt, maimed, or disabled in the service, or an allowance for wounds or injuries received on service. [*Eng.*]

**smartweed** (smärt'wēd), *n.* The water-pepper, *Polygonum Hydropiper*, a weed of wet places in the Old World and the New. It is acrid to the taste, and inflames the skin when applied to tender parts. It has diuretic and, as claimed, some other medicinal properties. Old or provincial names are *arse-smart* and *cil-rage*. The name extends more or less to similar species. Also *smart-grass*.—**Water-smartweed**, the American *Polygonum acre*.

**smarty** (smärt'ti), *n.* [*Dim. of smart<sup>1</sup>, n.] A would-be witty person; a smart. [Colloq.]*

"Did you make [catch] the train?" asked the anxious questioner. "No," said smarty, "it was made in the ear-shop." *Boston Transcript, March 6, 1880.*

**smash** (smash), *v.* [*Not in early use; prob. < Sw. dial. smaska, smack, kiss (cf. smask, a slight explosion, crack, report, smiska, slap), prob. a transposed form of \*smaksa = Dan. smakske, smack with the lips, LG. smaksen, smack with the lips, kiss, orig. prob. 'smack, smite; with the verb-formative s (with transitive sense, as in cleanse, make clean), from the root of smack*;



see *smack*<sup>2</sup>, and cf. *smatter*. Cf. MHG. *smatzen*, kiss, smack; MHG. *smackeen*, G. *schmatzen*, fell a tree, *schmatz*, a smack: see *smack*<sup>1</sup>. The word *smash* has been more or less associated with the diff. word *smash*<sup>1</sup>. I. trans. 1. To break in pieces utterly and with violence; dash to pieces; shatter; crush.

Here every thing is broken and smashed to pieces.

A pasteboard cuckoo, which . . . would send forth a sound, . . . my little brother smashed the next day, to see what made the noise.

Grace Greenwood, *Recoll. of Childhood*, Torn Frook.

2. To render insolvent; bankrupt. [Slang.] —3. To dash violently; fling violently and noisily: as, he *smashed* it against the wall. [Vulgar.] —4. In *lawn-tennis*, to strike with much strength; bat very swiftly.

He told them where to stand so as not to interfere with each other's play, when to *smash* a ball and when to lift it high in the air.

St. Nicholas, XVII. 921.

=Syn. 1. *Shatter*, etc. See *dash*.

II. intrans. 1. To act with a crushing force; produce a crushing or crashing.

The 500 Express, of exactly 4-inch bore, is considered by most Indian sportsmen the most effective all-round weapon for that country; it has great *smashing* power, good penetration, and it is not too cumbersome to cover moving game.

W. W. Greener, *The Gun*, p. 171.

2. To be broken or dashed to pieces suddenly and roughly; go to pieces by a violent blow or collision. —3. To be ruined; fail; become insolvent or bankrupt; generally with up. [Slang.] —4. To dash violently: as, the locomotives *smashed* into each other. [Colloq.] —5. To utter base coin. [Slang.]

**smash** (smash), n. [*smash*, v.] 1. A violent dashing or crushing to pieces: as, the lurch of the ship was attended with a great *smash* of glass and china. —2. Destruction; ruin in general; specifically, failure; bankruptcy: as, his business has gone to *smash*. [Colloq.]

It ran thus:—"Your hellish machinery is shivered to *smash* on Stillbro' Moor, and your men are lying bound hand and foot in a ditch by the roadside."

Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, II.

I have made an awful *smash* at the Literary Fund, and have tumbled into 'Evins knows where.

Thackeray, *Letters*, 1847-55, p. 120.

3. A drink composed of spirit (generally brandy), cut ice, water, sugar, and sprigs of mint: it is like a julep, but served in smaller glasses. —4. A disastrous collision, especially on a railroad; a *smash-up*. [Colloq.]

**smasher** (smash'er), n. [*smash* + -er.] 1. One who or that which smashes or breaks. —2. A pitman. *Hallucell*. [Prov. Eng.] —3. Anything astounding, extraordinary, or very large and unusual; anything that decides or settles a question; a settler. [Slang.] —4. One who passes counterfeit money. [Slang.] —5. A counterfeit coin. [Slang.]

Another time I found 16s. 6d., and thought that was a haul; but every bit of it, every coin, shillings and sixpences and joes, was bad—all *smashers*.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 483.

6. A small gooseberry pie. *Hallucell*. [Local, Eng.]

**smashing** (smash'ing), p. a. 1. Crushing; also, slashing; dashing.

Never was such a *smashing* article as he wrote.

Thackeray, *Philip*, xvi.

2. Wild; gay. *Hallucell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**smashing-machine** (smash'ing-ma-shēn'), n. A heavy and quick press used by bookbinders to flatten and make solid the springy folds of books before they are sewed.

**smashing-press** (smash'ing-pres), n. 1. A smashing-machine. —2. An embossing-press.

**smash-up** (smash'up), n. A smash; a crash; especially, a serious accident on a railway, as when one train runs into another. [Colloq.]

There was a flog *smash-up* of his party as well as his own reputation.

St. James's Gazette, Jan. 22, 1887. (*Eneye Dict.*)

In the *smash-up* he broke his left fore-arm and leg.

Allen and Neurol., X. 440.

**smatch**<sup>1</sup> (smach), v. [*ME. smachen, smeechen*, an assimilated form of *smack*<sup>1</sup>.] I. intrans. To have a taste; smack.

II. trans. To have a taste of; smack of.

Neertheless ye have yet two or three other figures that *smatch* a spice of the same false semblant, but in another sort and rarer of phrase.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 159.

**smatch**<sup>1</sup> (smach), n. [*smatch*<sup>1</sup>, v.] Taste; tincture; also, a smattering; a small part.

Or whether some *smatch* of the fathers blood,  
Whose kinne were neuer kiode, nor neuer good,  
Moued her thereto.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 189.

Thou art a fellow of a good respect;

Thy life hath had some *smatch* of honour in it.

Shak., J. C., v. 5. 46.

'Tis as good, and has all one *smatch* indeed.

Middleton (and others), *The Widow*, I. 1.

**smatch**<sup>2</sup> (smach), n. [*Also smitch*; origin obscure.] The wheatear, a bird. See the quotation under *arling*.

**smatter** (smat'er), v. [*ME. smatteren*, make a noise; prob. < Sw. *smattra* (MHG. *smeteren*), clatter, crackle; perhaps a var. of Sw. *smattra* = Dan. *snaddre*, chatter, jabber, = D. *snateren* = MHG. *snateren*, G. *schuattern*, cackle, chatter, prattle; a freq. form of an imitative root appearing in another form in Sw. *suacka*, chat, prate, = Dan. *snakke* = MD. *snackei*, D. LG. *snakken*, chat, prate, = G. *schnacken*, prate; cf. Sw. *snack*, chat, talk, = Dan. *snak* = G. *schnack*, chat, twaddle; D. *snak*, a joker; G. *schnake*, a merry tale; and cf. Sw. *suacka*, smack (make a noise), croak, Dan. *smaske*, *suaske*, gnash or smack with the lips in eating; see *smack*<sup>2</sup>, *smash*.] I. intrans. 1. To make a noise. *Songs and Carols* (ed. Wright), No. Lxxii. (*Stratmann*). —2. To talk superficially or ignorantly.

For I abhorre to *smatter*

Of one so deuylylyse a matter!

Skelton, *Why Come ye nat to Courte?* l. 711.

3. To have a slight or superficial knowledge.

I *smatter* of a thyng, I have lytell knowledge to it.

Palsgrave, p. 722.

II. trans. 1. To talk ignorantly or superficially about; use in conversation or quote in a superficial manner.

The barber *smatters* Latin, I remember.

B. Jonson, *Epicene*, iv. 2.

For, though to *smatter* ends of Greek

Or Latin be the rhetorique

Of pedants counted, and vain-glorious,

To *smatter* French is meritorious.

S. Butler, *Our Ridiculous Imt.* of the French.

2. To get a superficial knowledge of.

I have *smattered* law, *smattered* letters, *smattered* geography, *smattered* mathematics.

R. L. Stevenson, *The Dynamiter*, p. 7.

3. To taste slightly.

Yet wol they kisse . . . and *smatte* hem.

Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*.

**smatter** (smat'er), n. [*smatter*, v.] Slight or superficial knowledge; a smattering.

All other sciences . . . were in a manner extinguished during the course of this Assyrian empire, excepting only a *smatter* of judicial astrology.

Sir W. Temple, *Ancient and Modern Learning*.

That worthless *smatter* of the classics.

C. F. Adams, Jr., *A College Feticch*, p. 27.

**smatterer** (smat'er-er), n. One who smatters, in any sense; one who has only slight or superficial knowledge.

Lord B. What insolent, half-witted things these are!

Lord L. So are all *smatterers*, insolent and impudent.

B. Jonson, *New Inn*, II. 2.

I am but a *smatterer*, I confess, a stranger; here and there I pull a flower.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 24.

Many a *smatterer* acquires the reputation of a man of quick parts.

Irving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 148.

**smattering** (smat'er-ing), n. [Verbal n. of *smatter*, v.] A slight or superficial knowledge: as, to have a *smattering* of Latin or Greek.

He went to schoole, and learned by 12 yeares a competent *smattering* of Latin, and was entred into the Greek before 15.

Aubrey, *Lives* (William Petty).

As to myself, I am proud to own that, except some *smattering* in the French, I am what the pedants and scholars call a man wholly illiterate—that is to say, unlearned.

Swift, *Polite Conversation*, Int.

**smatteringly** (smat'er-ing-li), adv. In a smattering way; to an extent amounting to only a smatter.

A language known but *smatteringly*

In phrases here and there at random.

Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

S. M. D. The abbreviation of *short meter double*. See *meter*<sup>2</sup>, 3.

**smear** (smēr), n. [*ME. smeren, smer*, < AS. *smeru*, *smeoru*, fat, grease, = OS. *smer* = OFries. *smeren* = MD. *smeren*, D. *smer* = MLG. *smer*, *smēr* = OHG. *smero*, MHG. *smer*, G. *schmieren*, *schmiere* = Icel. *smjör*, *smör*, fat, grease, = Sw. Dan. *smör*, butter; cf. Goth. *smairth*, fatness, *smarna*, dung; Ofr. *smir*, marrow; Lith. *smarsas*, fat, *smala*, tar; Gr. *μύρον*, unguent, *αἶμα*, emory for polishing. Cf. *smear*, v., and cf. also *smalt*, *smelt*.] The noun is in part (def. 2) from the verb. 1. Fat; grease; ointment. [Rare.] —2. A spot, blotch, or stain made by, or as if by, some unctuous substance rubbed upon a surface.

Slow broke the moon,  
All damp and rolling vapour, with no suo,  
But in its place a moving *smear* of light.

Alex. Smith.

3. In *sugar-manuf.*, the technical term for fermentation. —4. In *pottery*, a mixture of glazing materials in water, used for coating articles before they are placed in the saggars of the glazing-furnace.

**smear** (smēr), v. t. [*ME. smeren, smerien, smieren, smurien*, < AS. *smerian, smyrian* = MD. D. *smeren* = MLG. *smeren*, LG. *smeren*, *smiren*, *smeiren*, *smeuren*, grease, = OHG. *smirren*, MHG. *smirn*, *smirren*, G. *schmieren*, anoint, *smear*, = Icel. *smyrja* = Sw. *smörja* = Dan. *smøre*, anoint, *smear*; from the noun. Hence *smirch*.] 1. To overspread with ointment; anoint.

With oile of mylse *emerie* him, and his sunne queneche.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

2. To overspread thickly, irregularly, or in blotches with anything unctuous, viscous, or adhesive; besmear; daub.

*Smear*

The sleepy grooms with blood.

Shak., *Macbeth*, II. 2. 49.

3. To overspread too thickly, especially to the violation of good taste; paint, or otherwise adorn with something applied to a surface, in a way that is overdone or tawdry.

The churches *smear*ed as usual with gold and stucco and paint.

Lathrop, *Spanish Vistas*, p. 22.

4. To soil; contaminate; pollute.

*Smear*ed thus and mired with infamy.

Shak., *Much Ado*, iv. 1. 135.

*Smear*ed dagger, an American noctuid moth, *Acronycta obtusata*. C. V. Riley, 3d Mo. Ent. Rep., p. 70. See cut under *dagger*, 4. = Syn. 2. To bedaub, begrime. —4. To tarnish, sully.

**smear-case** (smēr'kās), n. [*G. schmier-käse*, whey, cheese, < *schmier*, grease, + *käse*, cheese: see *smear* and *cheese*.] Same as *cottage cheese* (which see, under *cheese*). [U. S.]

**smear-dab** (smēr'dab), n. The smooth dab, or lemon-dab, *Microstomus* or *Cypocyclostomus microcephalus*, a pleuronectoid fish of British waters. Also called *miller's topknot* and *sand-fluke*.

**smear-gavel**, n. A tax upon ointment.

Euerych, sellere lo [of] greco and of smere and of talwg shal, nt the feste of Estre, to the kyng a peny, in the name of *smeregaul*.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 359.

**smeariness** (smēr'i-nes), n. The character of being smeary or smeared.

**smeary** (smēr'i), a. [*smear* + -y.] 1. Tending to smear or soil; viscous; adhesive. [Rare.]

The *smeary* wax the brightening blaze supplies,

And wavy fires from pithy planks arise.

Rowe, tr. of Lucan's *Pharsalia*, III.

2. Showing smears; smeared: as, a *smeary* drawing.

**smeach** (smēth), n. [*Also smethe* (also, locally, in a corrupt form *smees*); prob. = MD. *smiente*, D. *smient*, a widgeon. The equiv. E. *smec* is prob. in part a reduction of *smeach*: see *smec*, *smew*.] 1. The smew, *Mergellus albellus*. [Prov. Eng.] —2. The pintail duck: same as *smec*, 4. [Now Jersey.]

**Smeaton's blocks**. A system of pulleys in two blocks, so arranged that the parts of a continuous rope are approximately parallel. The order in which the rope passes round the pulleys consecutively is shown by the figures in the cut. Named after the engineer who invented it.

**smectite** (smek'tit), n. [*Gr. σμικτικός* (also σμικτικός), a kind of fullers' earth (< *σμιγναι*, rub, wipe off or away, a collateral form of *σμῆναι*, wipe, rub, smear), + -ite<sup>2</sup>.] A massive, clay-like mineral, of a white to green or gray color: it is so called from its property of taking grease out of cloth, etc.

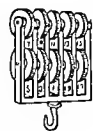
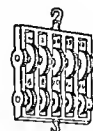
**smeddum** (smed'um), n. [*Also smitham, smithum* (lead ore beaten to powder), < AS. *smiedema*, *smiedma*, also *smiedeme*, meal, fine flour.] 1. The powder or finest part of ground malt; also, powder, of whatever kind. —2. Sagacity; quickness of apprehension; gumption; spirit; nettles.

A kindly lass she is, I'm seer,

Has fowth o' sense and *smeddum* in her.

Skinner's *Misc. Poet.*, p. 156. (*Jamieson*.)

3. [In this sense often *smitham*.] Ore small enough to pass through the wire bottom of the sieve [north of England]; in coal-mining, fine slack [Midland coal-field, England]; also, a layer of clay or shale between two beds of coal (*Gresley*).



Smeaton's Blocks.



**smedet**, *n.* [ME.; cf. *smeddum*.] Flour; fine powder.

The *smedes* of barley.

MS. *Line. Med.* f. 305, XV. Cent. (Halliwell.)

**smee** (smē), *n.* [Prob. in part a reduction of *smeach*: see *smeach*. Cf. *smew*.] 1. The merganser, *Mergus americanus*: same as *smew*.—2. The pochard, *Fuligula ferina*. [Norfolk, Eng.]—3. The widgeon or baldpate, *Mareca penelope*. [Norfolk, Eng.]—4. The pintail duck, *Dafila acuta*. Also *smethe*. Trumbull, 1888. [New Jersey.]

**Smee cell**. See *cell*, 8.

**smee-duck** (smē'duk), *n.* Same as *smew*.

**smeeke**, *n.* An obsolete variant of *smoke*.

**Smee's battery**. See *cell*, 8.

**smeefer**, *n.* An obsolete variant of *similar*.

**smeeht** (smēht), *a.* and *v.* A dialectal form of *smoother*.

**smeeht** (smēht), *v. t.* [Cf. *smother*.] To smoke; rub or blacken with soot. *Imp. Dict.*

**smegma** (smeg'ma), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σμήγμα*, *smēgma*, an unguent, soap, < *σμήγειν*, rub, *smāi*, rub, wipe, smear: see *smectile*.] Same as *sebaceous humor* (which see, under *sebaceous*).—**Prepuce smegma**, or **smegma preputii**, the whitish, cheesy substance which accumulates under the prepuce and around the base of the glans. It consists mainly of desquamated cells of the epithelium of the parts, impregnated with the odoriferous secretion of Tyson's glands. Sometimes called simply *smegma*.

**smegmatic** (smeg-mat'ik), *a.* [Cf. Gr. *σμήμα* (τ-), an unguent, soap: see *smegma*.] Of the nature of smegma or of soap; soapy; cleansing; detergent. *Imp. Dict.*

**smeldet**. An obsolete preterit of *smell*.

**smelite** (smē'lit), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *σμήλη*, soap (< *σμήν*, rub, wipe, smear), + *-lith*.] A kind of kaolin, or porcelain clay, found in connection with porphyry in Hungary. It is worked into ornaments in the lute and polished. *Weale*.

**smell** (smel), *v.* pret. and pp. *smelled*, *smelt*, pp. *smelling*. [Cf. ME. *smellen*, *smyllen*, *smullen* (pret. *smelde*, *smilde*, *smilde*, also *smalte*, pp. *smelled*) (not found in AS.); *smell*; cf. D. *smellen* = LG. *smölen*, *smöken*, *smölder*; Dan. *smul*, *dust*, *powder*. Cf. *smolder*, *smolder*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To perceive through the nose, by means of the olfactory nerves; perceive the scent of; scent; nose.

Amou ther rom so swete a smul as thei hit from beuene were,  
That ul hit *smulle* with gret loye that in the rounte were  
there. *Boke of the Court* (L. E. T. S.), p. 27.

I *smell* sweet myrrour and I feel soft things.

*Shak.*, *The Merchant of Venice*, I, ii, 73.

Veepers are over, though not so long but that I can  
*smell* the heavy incense of the church.

*Dickens*, *Uncommercial Traveller*, xxviii.

2. To perceive as if by smell; perceive in any way; especially, to detect by peculiar sagacity or a sort of instinct; smell out.

From that time forward I began to *smell* the word of  
God, and forsook the school-boys and such fooleries.

*Lattimer*, *Sermons*, p. 223.

Come, these are tricks: I *smell* 'em; I will go.  
*Fletcher* (and another), *Soliloquy*, II, 1.

I like this old fellow, I *smell* more money.

*Shak.*, *Henry IV.*, I, ii, 1.

3. To inhale the smell or odor of; test by the sense of smell; often intransitive, with *of* or *at*.—To *smell a rat*. See *rat*.—To *smell out*, to find out by prying or by minute investigation.

What a man cannot *smell out* he may spy into.

*Shak.*, *Lea*, I, 2, 22.

To *smell the footlights*. See *footlights*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To give out an odor; affect the olfactory sense; as, the rose *smells* sweet.

A sweet smell ther com a man out of, that *smelle* in to al  
that load. *Boke of the Court* (L. E. T. S.), p. 27.

The king is but a man as I am; the violet *smells* to him  
as it doth to me; . . . all his senses have but human con-  
ditions. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, V, ii, 106.

And now look about you, and see how pleasantly that  
meadow looks; nay, and the earth *smells* as sweetly too.

*I. Wallon*, *Complete Angler*, p. 107.

2. Specifically, to give out an offensive odor; as, how the place *smells*!

*Ham.* Dost thou think Alexander looked a' this fashion  
i' the earth?

*Ham.* *Yes*.

*Ham.* And *smell* so? *Yes*! [He puts down the skull.]

*Shak.*, *Hamlet*, v. t. 221.

3. To have an odor (of a specified kind); be scented with; with *of*; as, to *smell of roses*.

A dim shop, low in the roof and *smelling* strong of glue  
and footlights.

*R. L. Stevenson*, *A Pruney Plain*, 2d. Coloured.

4. Figuratively, to appear to be of a certain nature or character, as indicated by the smell; generally followed by *like* or *of*.

"Thou *smells* of a coward," said Robin Hood,  
"Thy words do not please me."

*Robin Hood and the Golden Arrow* (Child's Ballads, V, 385).

What say you to young Master Fenton? he capers, he  
dances, he has eyes of youth, he writes verses, he speaks  
holiday, he *smells* April and May.

*Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, III, 2, 60.

Thro' no circumstances which *smell* strongly of im-  
posture and contrivance. *Dr. Atterbury*, *Sermons*, II, 1.

5. To inhale a smell or odor as a gratification or as a test of kind or quality, etc.: colloquially with *of*, formerly sometimes with *to* or *unto*.

To pull a rose of pils that route, . . .  
And *smell* to it where I went.

*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1669.

*Smell* to this flower; here Nature has her excellence.  
*Fletcher* (and another), *Prophecies*, v. 3.

I'm not nice, nor care who plucks the Rose I *smell* to,  
provided it has not lost its Sweetness.

*Mrs. Centlivre*, *Montpelier Lady*, I.

A young girl's heart, which he held in his hand, and  
*smelled* to, like a rosebud.

*Hawthorne*, *Mother's Romance*, ix.

6. To sniff; try to smell something; figuratively, to try to smell out something; generally with *about*; as, to *go smelling about*.—A *smelling committee*, an investigating committee. (Colloq., U. S.)—To *smell of the footlights*, of the lamp, of the roast, etc. See *footlights*, etc.

**smell** (smel), *n.* [Cf. ME. *smel*, *smil*, *smul*, *smcal*, *smcal* (not found in AS.); see the verb.] 1. The faculty of perceiving by the nose; sense-perception through the olfactory nerves; the olfactory faculty or function; the physiological process or function whereby certain odoriferous qualities of bodies, as scent or effluvia, are perceived and recognized through sensation; olfaction; scent; often with the definite article, as one of the special senses; as, the *smell* in dogs is keen. The essential organ of smell is located in a special part or lobe of the brain, the rhinencephalon, or olfactory lobe, whence are given off more or fewer olfactory nerves, which pass out of the cranial cavity into the nasal organ, or nose, in the mucous or Schneiderian membrane of the interior of which they ramify, so that the olfactory nerves are in direct contact with the olfactory epithelium. In man the sense of smell is very feeble and imperfect in comparison with that of many animals, especially of the carnivores, which pursue their prey by scent, and ruminants, which escape their enemies by the same means. Smell in the lower animals seems to be the guiding sense in determining their choice of food.

Memory, imagination, old sentiments and associations, are more readily reached through the sense of smell than by any other channel. *O. W. Holmes*, *Autocrat*, iv.

*Smell* is a sensation excited by the contact with the olfactory region of certain substances, usually in a gaseous condition and necessarily in a state of fine subdivision.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XXII, 165.

It will be observed that sound is more promptly reacted on than either sight or touch. Taste and smell are slower than either.

*W. James*, *Prin. of Psychology*, I, 66.

His [Thorax's] *smell* was so dainty that he could perceive the factor of abridging-houses as he passed the city by night.

*R. L. Stevenson*, *Thorax*, I.

2. That quality of anything which is or may be smelled; an odoriferous effluvia; an odor or scent, whether agreeable or offensive; a fragrance, perfume, or stench; aroma; as, the *smell* of thyme; the *smell* of bilge-water.

These men lyven be the *smelle* of wylde Apples.  
*Manderly*, *Travels*, p. 297.

*Smell* is not myrtle but then the smoke *smells*.  
*Boke of the Court* (L. E. T. S.), p. 42.

And there came a *smell* off the shore like the *smell* of a garden.

Impatient of some crowded room's close *smell*.  
*Mrs. Browning*, *Aurora Leigh*, iv.

3. A faint impression; a subtle suggestion; a hint; a trace; as, the poem has a *smell* of the woods.—4. An act of smelling; as, he took a *smell* at the bottle.—Syn. *Smell*, *Scent*, *Odor*, *Savor*, *Perfume*, *Fragrance*, *Aroma*, *Stench*, *Stink*, *Smell* and *scent* express the physical sense, the exercise of the sense, and the thing which appeals to the sense. The others have only the last of these three meanings. Of the nine words the first four may express that which is pleasant or unpleasant, the next three only that which is pleasant, the last two only that which is very unpleasant. *Smell* is the general word; the others are species under it. *Scent* is the smell that proceeds naturally from something that has life; as, the *scent* of a deer; the *scent* of the tea-rose. *Odor* is little more than a Latin substitute for *smell*; as, the odor of musk, of decaying vegetation; it may be a dainty word, as *scent* cannot be. *Savor* is a distinctive smell, suggesting taste or flavor, proceeding especially from some article of food; as, the *savor* of garlic. *Perfume* is generally strong or rich but agreeable smell. *Fragrance* is first used to express fresh, delicate, and delicious odors, especially such as emanate from living things; as, the *fragrance* of the violet, of new-mown hay, of the breath of an infant. *Aroma* should be restricted to a somewhat spicy smell; as, the *aroma* of roasted coffee, or of the musk-rose. *Stench* and *stink* are historically the same word, in different dr-

grees of strength, representing a strong, penetrating, and disgusting odor; *stink* is not for polite use.

**smellable** (smel'ə-bl), *a.* [Cf. *smell* + *-able*.] Capable of being smelled. [Rare.]

An apple is a complex of visible, tangible, *smellable*, tastable qualities.

*Science*, VIII, 377.

**smeller** (smel'ér), *n.* [Cf. *smell* + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which smells or perceives the smell of anything; also, one who tests anything by smelling.—2. One who or that which smells of anything, is scented, or has odor.

Such nasty *smellers*  
That, if they'd been unfurnished of rub-trunthrone,  
They might have eudged me with their very stink,  
It was so strong and sturdy.

*Fletcher* (and another), *Nine Valour*, v. 1.

3. The nose; in the plural, the nostrils. [Slang.] For ho on *smellers*, you must know,  
Here'd a sad unlikly blow.

*Cotton*, *Strarrronides*, p. 61. (Davies.)

4. Familiarly, a feeler; a tactile hair or process; especially, a rectal vibriss, as one of a cat's whiskers.—5. A prying fellow; one who tries to smell out something; a sneaking spy. [Slang.]

**smell-feast** (smel'fēst), *n.* [Cf. *smell*, *v.*, + *obj.*, *feast*. In def. 2 < *smell*, *n.*, + *feast*.] 1. One who finds and smells good tables; an epicure. [Low.]

No more *smell-feast* Vthello  
Smiles on his master for a meal or two.

*By Hall*, *Satires*, VI, l. 47.

2. A feast at which the guests are supposed to feed upon the odors of the viands. *Imp. Dict.*

**smelling** (smel'ing), *n.* [Cf. ME. *smelling*, *smell-ynge*; verbal *n.* of *smell*, *v.*] The sense of smell; olfaction.

If the whole body were an eye, where were the hearing?  
If the whole were hearing, where were the smelling?

*1 Cor. XII*, 17.

**smelling-bottle** (smel'ing-bot'l), *n.* A small portable bottle or flask, usually of faience form or decorated, (a) for containing smelling-salts, or (b) for containing an agreeable perfume.

Handkerchiefs were pulled out, *smelling bottles* were handed round; hysterical sobs and screams were heard.

*Macaulay*, *Warren Hastings*.

**smelling-salts** (smel'ing-salts), *n. pl.* A preparation of ammonium carbonate with some agreeable scent, as lavender or bergamot, used as a stimulant and restorative in faintness and for the relief of headache.

At this point she was so entirely overcome that a squadron of rousers and ants had to come to the rescue, with perfumes and *smelling salts* and fans, before she was sufficiently restored.

*Harpers' Mag.*, LXXIX, 547.

**smell-less** (smel'les), *a.* [Cf. *smell* + *-less*.] 1. Having no sense of smell; not olfactive.—2. Having no smell or odor; scentless.

**smell-smock** (smel'smok), *n.* [Cf. *smell* + *obj.*, *smock*.] 1. One who runs after women; a licentious man. [Low.]

If thou dost not prove as arrant a *smell-smock* as any the town affords in a term-time, I'll lose my judgment.

*Middleton*, *More Dissemblers Besides Women*, I, 4.

2. The lady's-smock, *Cardamine pratensis*; rarely, the wind-flower, *Anemone nemorosa*. *Britton and Holland*, *Eng. Plant Names*. [Prov. Eng.]

**smell-trap** (smel'trap), *n.* A drain-trap (which see); a stink-trap.

"Where have you been staying?" "With young Lord Vieuxbois, among high art and painted glass, spado farms, and model *smell-traps*."

*Kingsey*, *Yrasi*, vi.

**smelly** (smel'i), *a.* [Cf. *smell* + *-y*.] Having an odor, especially an offensive one. [Colloq.]

Nasty, dirty, frowzy, grubby, *smelly* old monks.

*Kingsey*, *Water-Baldies*, p. 156.

**smelt** (smelt), *v.* [Formerly also *smilt*; not found in ME.; < MD. *smelten*, *smiltten*, D. *smelten* = MLG. *smelten*, LG. *smultten* = OIIG. *smelzen*, *smelzan*, *smelzjan*, MIIG. *smelzen*, G. *schmelzen* = Icel. *smelta* = Sw. *smälta* = Dan. *smelte*, fuse, melt; causal of G. *schmelzen* = Sw. *smälta* = Dan. *smelte*, melt, dissolve, become liquid; cf. MD. *smalt*, grouse or melted butter, D. *smalt*, enamel, = OIIG. MIIG. *smaltz*, G. *schmelz*, fat, grouse, > It. *smalto*, enamel, dial. *smaltzo*, butter, = F. *email*, enamel: see *smalt*, *amel*, *enamel*. Connection with *melt* is doubtful.] 1. *trans.* To fuse; melt; specifically, to treat (ore) in the large way, and chiefly in a furnace or by the aid of heat, for the purpose of separating the contained metal. Metallurgical operations carried on in the moist way, as the amalgamation of gold and silver in pans, treatment by lixiviation, etc., are not generally designated by the term *smelting*. Establishments where this is done are more commonly called mills or reduction-works, and those in which iron is smelted are usually designated as blast-furnaces or iron-furnaces. The vari-



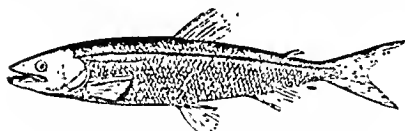
ous smelting operations differ greatly from each other, according to the nature of the combinations operated on. Simple ores, like galena, require only a very simple series of operations, which are essentially continuous in one and the same furnace; more complicated combinations, like the mixtures of various cupriferous ores smelted at Swansea by the English method, require several successive operations, entirely disconnected from each other, and performed in different furnaces. In the most general way, the essential order of succession of the various processes by which the sulphureted ores (and most ores are sulphureted) are treated is as follows: (1) calcination or roasting, to oxidize and get rid (as far as possible) of the sulphur; (2) reduction of the metal contained in the oxidized combinations obtained; (3) refining, or getting rid of the last traces of deleterious metals associated in the ore with the useful metal, to obtain which is the essential object of the operation.

## II. intrins. To fuse; to melt; dissolve.

Having too much water, many corns will *smelt*, or have their pulp turned into a substance like thick cream.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

**smelt**<sup>2</sup> (smelt), *n.* [*ME. smelt*, < *AS. smelt* = *Norw. smelta* = *Dan. smelt*, a smelt (applied to various small fishes); perhaps so called because it was 'smooth'; cf. *AS. smolt*, *smolt*, serene, smooth (as the sea): see *smolt*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. Any one of various small fishes. (a) A small fish of the family *Argentinidae* and the genus *Omerus*. The common European smelt is the sparring, *O. eperlanus*; it becomes about 10 to 12 inches long, and is of an olive-green above and a silvery white below, with a silver longitudinal lateral band. It exhales when fresh a peculiar scent suggesting the cucumber. This fish is prized as a delicacy. The corresponding American smelt is *O. mordax*, of the Atlantic



Eastern American Smelt (*Omerus mordax*).

coast from Virginia northward, abundant to some extent, and otherwise very similar to the sparring. There are several true smelts of the Pacific coast of North America, as *O. thaleichthys*, the Californian smelt, and *O. dentex*, the Alaska smelt. Hence—(b) Any other species of the family *Argentinidae* related to the smelt, such as the *Hypomesus pretiosus* or *olitus*, also called *purf-smelt*, which is distinguished from the true smelt by having the dorsal fin advanced beyond the ventrals and by the much smaller mouth and weak teeth. It inhabits the Pacific coast of the United States from California northward, reaches a length of about 12 inches, and is highly esteemed as a food-fish. (c) In California, any species of the family *Atherinidae*, resembling the true smelt in general appearance, but provided with an anterior spinous and a posterior branched dorsal fin, and having the ventrals not far behind the pectorals. The common Californian smelt, *Atherinops californiensis*, reaches a length of about 18 inches, and its flesh is fine, firm, and of excellent flavor, though a little dry. It is one of the most important food-fishes of California, never absent from the markets. Other species are *Atherinops affinis*, the little smelt, and *Leuresthes tenuis*. (d) A freshwater cyprinoid, *Hybognathus regius*, which somewhat resembles the true smelt in form, translucency, and color; also, one of other cyprinoids, as the spawn-eater and the silversides. [Eastern U.S.] (e) A gadoid fish, *Micropodius proximus*, the tom-cod of the Pacific slope. [San Francisco.] (f) The smelt, a young salmon before its visit to the sea. [Eng.] (g) The lance or lancet. See *smud-let*, and cut under *Ammodytidae*.

2*t.* A gull; a simpleton.

These direct men, they are no men of fashion;

Talk what you will, this is a very smelt.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, v. 2.

Cup. What's he, Mercury?

Mer. A notable smelt. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, II. 1.

**Mullet-smelt**, *Atherinops californiensis*. See def. 1 (c). —New Zealand smelt. See *Retropinna*.

**smelter** (smel'tér), *n.* [*< smelt*<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>.] 1. One who is engaged in smelting, or who works in an establishment where ores are smelted.—2. In the Cordilleran region, smelting-works. [Recent.]

At Denver is made much of the machinery used at the various camps, and to its furnaces and smelters is shipped a large proportion of the precious ores.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 650.

**smeltery** (smel'tér-i), *n.*; pl. *smelteries* (-iz). [*< smelt*<sup>1</sup> + -ery.] An establishment or place for smelting ores.

The product of the smeltery in 1889 had a money value of \$1,105,190.70.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 592.

**smeltie** (smel'ti), *n.* [*Dim. of smelt*<sup>2</sup>.] A kind of eodfish, the bib. [Scotch.]

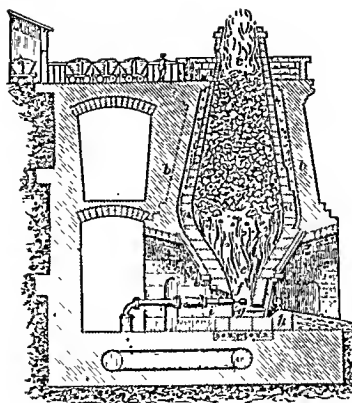
**smelting-furnace** (smel'ting-fér'nās), *n.* A furnace in which metals are smelted from their ores. See *blast-furnace*, *reverberatory furnace* (under *reverberatory*), and *cut* in next column.

**smelting-house** (smel'ting-hous), *n.* In *metall.*, a building erected over a smelting-furnace; smelting-works.

**smelting-works** (smel'ting-wérks), *n. pl.* and *sing.* A building or set of buildings in which the business of smelting ore is carried on.

Compare *smelter*, 2.

**smersch**, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *smirch*.



Smelting-furnace.

a, fire-brick lining; b, masonry; c, opening in the side of the upper part of the furnace through which it is charged; d, boshes; e, throat; f, hearth or crucible; g, dam-stone; h, twyer. That part lying below the widest diameter, above the boshes, is called the *shaft*.

**smeret**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *smear*.

**smere-gavel**, *n.* Same as *smear-gavel*.

**Smerinthus** (smér-in'thus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < Gr. *σμερίνθος*, *σμερίνθος*, a cord, line.] 1.

A genus of sphinx-moths, of the family *Sphingidae*, having the antennae serrate. *S. ocellatus* is the eyed sphinx; *S. populi*, the poplar-sphinx; and *S. tilie*, the lino-sphinx or hawk-moth.—2. [i. c.] A moth of this genus: as, the lino-smerinthus, whose larva feeds on the lino-tree or linden.

**smert**. An old spelling of *smirk*<sup>1</sup>, *smirk*<sup>2</sup>.

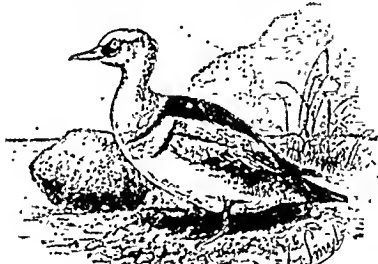
**smerkyt**, *a.* An obsolete form of *smirky*.

**smerti**, *n.*, *v.*, and *a.* An old spelling of *smert*<sup>1</sup>.

**smethe**<sup>1</sup>, *a.* A Middle English form of *smooth*.

**smethe**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* 1. Same as *smew*.—2. Same as *smec*, 4.

**smew** (smū), *n.* [Prob. a var. (simulating *mcw*<sup>1</sup>) of *smec*, ult. of *smath*: see *smec*, *smcalh*. The conjecture that *smew* is a contraction of \**icew* is untenable, even if such a name as *icew* existed.] A small merganser or fishing-duck, *Mergellus albellus*, the white nun, or smee, of the family *Anatidae* and subfamily *Mergulinae*.



Smew (*Mergellus albellus*), adult male.

inhabiting northerly parts of the eastern hemisphere. The male in adult plumage is a very beautiful bird, of a pure white, varied with black and gray, and tinged with green on the erected head; the length is about 17 inches. The female is smaller, with reddish-brown and gray plumage, and is called the *red-headed smew*. Also *smeth*.—Hooded smew, the hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*, resembling and related to the above, but of another genus. See *cut* under *merganser*.

**smickert** (smik'ér), *a.* [*ME. smicker*, < *AS. smiteor*, *smiceor*, *smicere*, *smicre* = OHG. *smelhar*, *smelhar*, MHG. *smecker*, neat, elegant; perhaps related to MHG. *smicke*, *sminke*, G. *schminke*, paint, rouge; but the Sw. *smickra* = Dan. *smigre*, flatter, Sw. *smicker* = Dan. *smiger*, flattery, belong to a prob. different root, MHG. *smiechein*, G. *schmeichein*, flatter, freq. of MHG. *smiechen*, flatter, MLG. *smieken*, *smieken* = D. *smieken*, supplicate: OHG. *smiech*, *smiech*, MHG. *smiech*, flattery. Cf. *smug*.] 1. Elegant; fine; gay.

He fell off heffne dun . . .

And warth till attell defel theer

Off slene and smickerr enngell.

Ormulum, I. 13070.

Herdgroom, what gars thy pipe to go so loud?

Why bin thy looks so smicker and so proud?

Peele, An Eclogue.

2. Amorous.

**smickert** (smik'ér), *v. i.* [*< smicker*, *a.*] To look amorously. *Kersey*.

**smickeringt** (smik'ér-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *smicker*, *v.*] An amorous inclination.

We had a young Doctour, who rode by our coach, and seem'd to have a smickering to our young lady of Pilton.

Dryden, Letters, p. 83 (To Mrs. Steward, Sept. 28, 1690).

**smicket** (smik'et), *n.* [*< smock* (with usual variation of the vowel) + -et.] A smock. [Prov. Eng.]

Wide antlers, which had whilom grac'd  
A stag's bold brow, on pitchforks plac'd,  
The roaring, dancing bumpkins show,  
And the white smickets wove below.

Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tours, II. 5. (Davies.)

**smicklyt** (smik'li), *adv.* [*< \*smick*, var. of *smug* (or apparent base of *smicker*), + -ly<sup>2</sup>.] Neatly; trimly; amorously.

Ra. What's hee that looks so smickly?

Fol. A Flounder in a frying-pan, still skipping; . . . hee's an Ittlian dancer.

Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, II.

**Smicra** (smik'rā), *n.* [NL. (Spinola, 1811), < Gr. *σμικρά*, var. of *μικρός*, small: see *micron*.] A genus of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Chalcididae*, having enlarged hind femora, armed with one or two large teeth followed by numerous smaller ones. Most of the American species which have been placed in this genus belong to the allied genus *Spilochalcis*.

**smiddum-tails** (smid'um-tälz), *n. pl.* [*< smiddum*, var. of *smeddum*, + *tail* (pl. *tails*, ends, 'foots').] In *mining*, the sludge or slimy part deposited in washing ore. *Simmonds*.

**smiddy** (smid'i), *n.*; pl. *smiddies* (-iz). A dialectal variant of *smithy*.

**smidgen** (smij'en), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps for orig. \**switching*, < *switch* + -ing<sup>3</sup>.] A small piece; a small quantity.

*Smidgen*, "a small bit, a grain," as "a smidgen of meal," is common in East Tennessee.

Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 43.

**smift** (smift), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A bit of touchwood, touch-paper, greased candle-wick, or paper or cotton dipped in melted sulphur, used to ignite the train or squib in blasting. This old method of setting off a blast has been almost entirely done away with by the introduction of the safety-fuse. Also called *snuff*.

**smight**, *v.* An obsolete erroneous spelling of *smite*.

**Smilacæ** (smi-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), for \**Smilacæ*, < *Smilax* (*Smilac*) + -acæ.] A group of monocotyledonous plants, by many regarded as a distinct order, but now classed as a tribe of the order *Liliacæ*. It is characterized by a sarmentous or climbing stem, three- to five-nerved leaves, anthers apparently of a single cell, the inner cell being very narrow, and ovules solitary or twin. It includes the typical genus *Smilax*, and 2 small genera of about 5 species each, *Heterosmilax* of eastern Asia, and *Rhipogonum* of Australia and New Zealand.

**Smilacina** (smi-lā-si'ni), *n.* [NL. (Desfontaines, 1807), < *Smilax* (-ac-) + -ina<sup>1</sup>.] A genus of *Liliacæ* plants, of the tribe *Polygonatæ*. It is characterized by flowers in a terminal panicle or raceme with a spreading six-parted perianth, six stamens, and a three-celled ovary which becomes in fruit a globose pulpy berry, often with but a single seed. There are about 20 species, all natives of the northern hemisphere; 3 occur in the eastern and 3 in the Pacific United States—only one, *S. stellata*, being common to both; 7 species are natives of Mexico and Central America, and others are found in Asia. They are somewhat delicate plants, producing an erect unbranched leafy stem from a creeping rootstock, and bearing alternate short-petioled leaves and small usually white or cream-colored flowers. They are known by the name of *false Solomon's-seal*, especially *S. racemosa*, the larger Eastern species, the rhizome of which is said to be diuretic, diaphoretic, and a mild astringent.

**Smilax** (smi'laks), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *smilax*, < Gr. *σμίλαξ*, the yew (also *μίλαξ*), also a kind of evergreen oak; *σμίλαξ κηραία*, 'garden smilax,' a leguminous plant, the fruit of which was dressed and eaten like kidney-beans; *σμίλαξ λεία*, 'smooth smilax,' a kind of bindweed or convolvulus.] 1. A genus of *Liliacæ* plants, type of the tribe *Smilacæ*. It is characterized by dioecious flowers in umbels, with a perianth of six distinct curving segments, the fertile containing several, sometimes six, thread-shaped stamens, three broad recurved stigmas, and a three-celled ovary which becomes in fruit a globose berry usually containing but one or two seeds. There are about 200 species, widely scattered through most tropical and temperate regions; 11 occur in the northeastern United States. They are usually woody vines from a stout rootstock, bearing alternate two-ranked evergreen leaves with retic-



Flowering branch of *Smilax rotundifolia*, a, the fruit.



ulated veins between the three or more prominent nerves. The petioles are persistent at the base, and are often furnished with two tendrils, by which some species climb to great heights, and others mat into densely tangled thickets.

Various tropical American species yield sarsaparilla. (See *sarsaparilla* and *china-root*.) *S. aspera* of the south of Europe, called *rough bindweed* or *prickly ivy*, is the source of Italian sarsaparilla. Other species are used medicinally in India, Australia, Mauritius, and the Philippines. One of these, *S. glycyphylloides*, an evergreen shrubby climber of Australia, is there known as *sweet tea*, from the use of its leaves. The rootstocks of many species are large and tuberiferous; those of *S. Pseudo-China* are used in the southern United States to fatten hogs, and as the source of a domestic beer; those of *S. China* yield a dye. The stems of some plant species, as *S. Pseudo-China*, are used in basket-making, and the young shoots of a Persian species are there used as asparagus. *S. Pseudo-China* and *S. bona-nox* are known as *bullbrier*, and several others with prickly stems as *cat-brier* and *greenbrier*. See also *carrión-flower*.

2. [t. c.] (a) A plant of the genus *Smilax*. (b) A delicate greenhouse vine from the Cape of Good Hope, best known as *Myrsiphyllum asparagoides*, now classed under *Asparagus*. Its apparent leaves (really expanded branches) are bright-green on both sides, with the aspect of those of *Smilax*, but finer. The plant grows to a length of several feet, festooning beautifully. It is much used in decoration, and forms the leading green constituent in bouquets. It is sometimes called *Boston smilax*.

3. In entom., a genus of coleopterous insects. Laporte, 1835.

**smile** (smil), v.; pret. and pp. *smiled*, ppr. *smiling*. [*< ME. smilen, smylen, < Sw. smila, smile, smirke, simper, fawn, = Dan. smile = Mlg. smieten, smieren, G. dial. schmieren, schmieren, smile; cf. L. mirari (for "smirari"), wonder at (mirus, wonderful) (see miracle, admire); Gr. meidnān (for "meidnān"), smile, peidōs, n. smile; Skt. √ smi, smile. Cf. smirk. The MD. smylen, smolten = Mlg. smolten, G. dial. schmolten, smile, appar. belong to a diff. root. I. intrans. 1. To show a change of the features such as characterizes the beginning of a laugh; give such an expression to the face; generally as indicative of pleasure or of slight amusement, but sometimes of depreciation, contempt, pity, or hypocritical complaisance.*

Seldom he smiles; and smiles in such a sort  
As if he mock'd himself, and scorn'd his spirit,  
That could be moved to smile at anything.  
*Shak., J. C., l. 2. 205.*

All this while the guide, Mr. Great-heart, was very much pleased, and smiled upon his companion.

*Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, II.*

Smile us see sweet, my bonnie babe, . . .  
And ye smile see sweet, ye'll smile me dead.  
*Time Flowers in the Valley (Child's Ballads, II. 265).*

'Twas what I said to Craggs and Child,  
Who prais'd my modesty, and smiled.  
*Pope, Imit. of Horace, l. vii. 68.*

From you blue heavens above us bent  
The gardener Adam and his wife  
Smile at the claims of long descent.  
*Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.*

2. To look gay or joyous, or have an appearance such as tends to excite joy; appear propitious or favorable: as, the smiling spring.

Then, let me not let pass  
Occasion which now smiles.  
*Milton, P. L., l. ix. 480.*

The desert smiled,  
And Paradise was open'd in the wild.  
*Pope, Epist. to Abolard, l. 123.*

What I desire of you is, that you, who are courted by all, would smile upon me, who am shunned by all.  
*Steele, Spectator, No. 454.*

3. To drink in company. [*Slang, U. S.*]

There are many more fast boys about—some devoted to "the key," some to horses, some to snoring, and some to "the tiger."  
*Baltimore Sun, Aug. 23, 1888. (Bartlett.)*

4. To ferment, as beer, etc. *Hallivell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

II. *trans.* 1. To express by a smile: as, to smile a welcome; to smile content.—2. To change or affect (in a specified way) by smiling: with a modifying word or clause added.

He does smile his face into more lines than I in the new map.  
*Shak., T. N., III. 2. 81.*

What author shall we find . . .  
The courtly Roman's smiling path to tread,  
And sharply smile prevailing folly dead.  
*Young, Love of Fame, l. 46.*

3†. To smile at; receive with a smile. [*Rare.*]

Smile you my speeches, as I were a fool?  
*Shak., Lear, II. 2. 85.*

**smile** (smil), n. [*< ME. smit = Sw. smil = Dan. smit = Mlg. smiet; from the verb.*] 1. An expression of the face like that with which a laugh begins, indicating naturally pleasure, moderate joy, approbation, amusement, or kindness, but also sometimes mused or supercilious contempt, pity, disdain, hypocritical complaisance, or the like. Compare *smirk*, *simper*, and *grin*.

Loose now and then  
A scattor'd smile, and that I'll live upon.  
*Shak., As you Like It, III. 5. 103.*

The treacherous smile, a mask for secret hate.  
*Couper, Exposition, l. 42.*

Though little Conlon instructed me in a smile, it was a cursed forced one, that looked like the grin of a person in extreme agony.

*Thackeray, Fitz-Doodie's Confessions, Dorothea.*

A smile . . . may be said to be the first stage in the development of a laugh.

*Darwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 210.*

Silent smiles of slow disengagement.

*Tennyson, Guinevere.*

2. Gay or joyous appearance; an appearance that would naturally be productive of joy: as, the smiles of spring.

Life of the earth, ornament of the heavens, beauteous and smile of the world.  
*Purshas, Pilgrimage, p. 6.*

Every night come out these envoys of beauty, and light the universe with their admonishing smile.

*Emerson, Nature.*

3. Favor; countenance; propitiousness: as, the smiles of Providence.—4. A drink, as of spirit, taken in company and when one person treats another; also, the giving of the treat: as, it is my smile. See *smile*, v. l. 3. [*Slang, U. S.*]—*Sardonic smile.* Same as *canine laugh* (which see, under *canine*).

**smileful** (smil'fūl), a. [*< smile + -ful.*] Full of smiles; smiling. [*Rare.*]

**smileless** (smil'les), a. [*< smile + -less.*] Not having a smile; cheerless.

Preparing themselves for that smileless eternity to which they look forward.  
*O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, iv.*

**smiler** (smil'ler), n. [*< ME. smiler, smyler, smilere (= Sw. smilare, smilare); < smile, v., + -er.*] One who smiles; one who looks smilingly, as from pleasure, derision, or real or affected complaisance.

The smiler, with the knyt under his cloke.  
*Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1141.*

Men would smile . . . and say, "A poor Jew!" and the chief smilers would be of my own people.  
*George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xl.*

**smilet** (smil'let), n. [*< smile + -et.*] A little smile; a half-smile; a look of pleasure. [*Rare.*]

Those happy smillets  
That play'd on her ripe lip.  
*Shak., Lear, iv. 3. 21.*

**smilingly** (smil'ing-ly), adv. In a smiling manner; with a smile or look of pleasure.

Comparing him to that unhappy guest  
Whose deed hath made herself herself detest;  
At last she smilingly with this gives o'er.  
*Shak., Lucrece, l. 1567.*

**smiling-muscle** (smil'ing-mus'ul), n. Same as *laughing-muscle*. See *risorius*.

**smilingness** (smil'ing-ness), n. The state of being smiling.

The very knowledge that he lived in vain,  
That all was over on this side the tomb,  
Had made Despair a smilingness assume.  
*Byron, Child Harold, III. 10.*

**smilt**, v. An obsolete form of *smelt*.

**Smithur** (smi-thū'ri-dē), n. pl. [*NL. (Lubbock, 1874, as Smythuridae), < Smithurus + -idae.*] A family of collembolus insects, typified by the genus *Smithurus*, having a globular body, four-jointed antennae with a long terminal joint, saltatory appendage composed of a basal part and two arms, and tracheae well developed. They are found commonly among grass and fungi; many species have been described. Also *Smythuridae* and *Smithuridae*.

**Smithurus** (smi-thū'rus), n. [*NL. (Latreille, 1802), < Gr. smithos, mouse, + opō, tail.*] The typical genus of the family *Smithuridae*. About 20 species are recognized by Lubbock. Also *Smythurus*.

**smiuendo** (smi-ē-nō-en-dō), [*It., ppr. of smiuire, diminish, < L. ex, out, + minuere, diminish: see minuscule.*] In music, same as *diminuendo*.

**smirch** (smérch), v. t. [*Formerly also smurch, smerch; assimilated form of "smirk" (with formative -h, as in smirk), < ME. smeren, smurien, smear: see smear. Cf. besmirch.*] 1. To stain; smear; soil; smutch; besmirch.

I'll . . . with a kind of umber smirch my face.  
*Shak., As you Like It, l. 3. 114.*

Hercules . . . dog had seized on one [of these shell-fish] thrown up by the sea, and smirched his lips with the lacture.  
*Sandys, Travels, p. 168.*

2. Figuratively, to degrade; reduce in honor, dignity, fame, repute, or the like: as, to smirch one's own or another's reputation.

**smirch** (smérch), n. [*< smirch, v.*] A soiling mark or smear; a darkening stain; a smutch.

My love must come on silken wings, . . .  
Not foul with kitchen smirch,  
With tallow dip for torch.  
*Whittier, Mads of Attitash.*

**smirk**<sup>1</sup> (smérk), v. i. [*Formerly also smirk; < ME. smirken, < AS. smercian, smirke; with formative -c (-k), from the simple form seen in Mlg. smeren, same as smutch, smile: see smile.*] To smile affectedly or wantonly; look affectedly soft or kind.

The hostess, smiling and smirking as each new guest was presented, was the centre of attraction to a host of young dandies.  
*T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney. (Latham.)*

The trivial and smirking artificialities of social intercourse.  
*Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 969.*

= *syn. Simper, Smirk.* See *simper*<sup>2</sup>.

**smirk**<sup>2</sup> (smérk), n. [*< smirk<sup>1</sup>, v.*] An affected smile; a soft look.

A constant smirk upon the face.  
*Chesterfield.*

**smirk**<sup>2</sup> (smérk), a. [*Also smirk; prob. a var. (simulating smirk<sup>1</sup>) of smart, older form of smart: see smart.*] Smart; spruce. [*Obsolete or prov. Eng.*]

Seest howe brag yond Bullooke beares,  
So smirke, so smoothe, his pricked eares?  
*Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.*

**smirking** (smérk'ing), a. [*< smirk<sup>1</sup>.*] Smirking.

He gave a smirking smile.  
*Lord Dunsinnot (Child's Ballads, VII. 165).*

**smirkly** (smérk'ly), adv. [*< smirk<sup>1</sup> + -ly.*] With a smirk. [*Rare.*]

Such proffer made, which she well shewed with smiling cheer,  
And smirkly thus gan say.  
*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia.*

**smirky** (smér'ki), a. [*Also smerky; < smirk<sup>1</sup> + -y.*] Same as *smirk*<sup>2</sup>. [*Provincial.*]

I overtook a swarthy, bright-eyed, smirky little fellow, riding a small pony, and bearing on his shoulder a long, heavy rifle.  
*A. B. Longstreet, Georgia Scenes, p. 197.*

**smitt** (smit), v. t.; pret. and pp. *smitted*, ppr. *smitting*. [*< ME. smitten, < AS. smittan, spiet, = MD. D. smetten = Mlg. smitten = Olig. smiz-juu, smiz-juu, Mlg. smitzen, infect, contaminate, = Sw. smitta = Dan. smitte, infect (cf. Sw. smitta, Dan. smitte, contagion); intensive of AS. smitan, smite, = Olig. smiznu, Mlg. smizen, strike, stroke, smear; cf. AS. besmitan, besmear, defile, = Goth. bi-smitan, smear: see smite. Hence freq. smittite.*] 1. To infect. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*—2. To mar; destroy. *Hallivell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

**smitt** (smit), n. [*Also smitt; < ME. \*smitte, < AS. smitta, n. spot, stain, smut, = D. smet, a spot, = Olig. Mlg. smiz, a spot, etc.: see smit<sup>1</sup>, v., and cf. smut, smutch, smudge.*] 1. A spot; a stain.—2. The finest of clayey ore, made up into balls used for marking sheep.—3. Infection. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

He provoketh al to the smit of falling.  
*Apocryph. for the Lollards, p. 70. (Hallivell.)*

4†. The smut in corn.

The smit, blasting, or burned blackness of the eares of corne.  
*Nonneclator, 1555. (Nares.)*

**smitt**<sup>2</sup> (smit), n. [*< ME. smytt, smite, smete (with short vowel) (= MD. smete), a blow; < smite, v. Cf. smite, n.; and cf. also bit, n., and bite, n., < bite, v.*] 1. A blow; a cut.

Tryamowre on the head he hylt,  
He had geyvy loyn an eyelle smytt.  
*MS. Canab. Fr. II. 38, l. 81. (Hallivell.)*

2. A clashing noise.

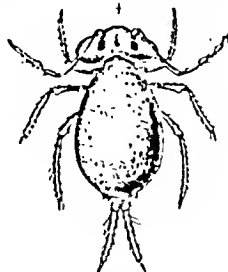
She heard a smit o' bridle relas,  
She wish'd might be for good.  
*Lord William (Child's Ballads, III. 18).*

**smitt**<sup>3</sup>, v. An obsolete dialectal form of *smite*.

**smitt**<sup>1</sup> (smit), n. A past participle of *smite*.

**smitt**<sup>2</sup> (smit), v. A contracted form of *smitch*.

**smitch**<sup>1</sup> (smieh), n. [*Appar. an extension of smit<sup>1</sup>, a spot, smite, a bit. Cf. also smutch, and see smidgen.*] 1. Dust; smoke; dirt. *Hallivell.* [*Prov. Eng.*—2. A particle; a bit: as, I had not a smitch of silk left. [*Colloq.*]



SMITHURUS ROSEUS  
(Cross shows natural size.)



**smith**<sup>2</sup> (smich), *n.* Same as *smatch*<sup>2</sup>.  
**smithel** (smich'el), *n.* [Appar. a dim. of *smith*<sup>1</sup>.] Same as *smithel*<sup>1</sup>, 2.

A bowl of stewed oysters.  
 4 slices of buttered toast.  
 A bowl of tea.

And there wasn't a *smithel* left.

S. Bowles, in Merriam, I. 331.

**smite** (smít), *v.*; pret. *smote*, pp. *smitten*, *smít*, ppr. *smiting*. [*< ME. smiten, smyten* (pret. *smot, smyt*, also *smette, smatte*, pp. *smiten, smyten, smeten*), *< AS. smitan* (pret. *smāt*, pp. *smiten*) = *OFries. smita* = *D. smijten* = *MLG. smiten*, *LG. smiten* = *OHG. smizan*, throw, stroke, smear, *MHG. smitzen*, *G. schmeissen*, smite, fling, east, = *OSw. smita* = *Dan. smide*, fling, = *Goth. \*smēitan* (in comp.); orig. 'smear' or 'rub over,' as in *AS. b-smitan* = *Goth. bi-smēitan* (also *ga-smēitan*), smear; cf. *Ice. smita*, steam from boiling fat; *Sw. smeta*, smear, *smet*, grease; *Skt. medas*, fat, *< √ med* or *mid*, be fat. Hence *smite*<sup>2</sup>. Cf. *smear*.] I. trans. 1. To strike; give a hard blow, as with the hand or something held in the hand, or, archaically, with something thrown; hit heavily.

Ich haue yseme it ofte,  
 There *smit* no thinge so smerte, ne smelleth so soure,  
 As Shame, there he sheweth him for every man byrn  
 shonyth!

Piers Plowman (B), xl. 426.

Sho . . . *smot* togdyer her hondes two.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 333.

Merlin . . . drough that wey that he were not known  
 with a grete staffe in his necke *mynting* grete strokes from  
 oke to oke.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), lii. 424.

In the castel was n belle,  
 As hit had *smiten* houres twelve.

Chaucer, Minor Poems (ed. Skeat), lii. 1323.

Whosoever shall *smite* thee on thy right cheek, turn to  
 him the other also.

Mat. v. 39.

The storm-wind *smites* the wall of the mountain cliff.

Longfellow, Hyperion, li. 6.

Love took up the harp of Life, and *smote* on all the chords  
 with might;  
*Smote* the chord of Self, that trembling, pass'd in music  
 out of sight.

Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

2. To destroy the life of by beating or by weapons  
 of any kind; slay; kill. [Archaic.]

And the men of Al *smote* of them about thirty and six  
 men.

Josh. vii. 6.

The Lord shall *smite* the proud, and lay  
 his hand upon the strong.

Whittier, Cassandra Southwick.

3. To visit disastrously; seize suddenly or severely;  
 attack in a way that threatens or destroys life or vigor;  
 as, a person or a city *smitten* with pestilence.

And the flax and the barley was *smitten*.

Ex. ix. 31.

If we look not wisely on the Sun it self, it *smites* us into  
 darkness.

Milton, Areopagitica, p. 43.

*Smit* by nameless horror and affright,  
 He fled away into the moonless night.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 376.

4. To afflict; chasten; punish.  
 Let us not mistake God's goodness, nor imagine, because  
 he *smites* us, that we are forsaken by him.

Abp. Wake.

5. To strike or affect with emotion or passion,  
 especially love; catch the affection or fancy of.

'Twas I that east a dark face over heaven,  
 And *smote* ye all with terror.

Fletcher (and another?), Prophets, III. 1.

He was himself no less *smitten* with Constantia.

Addison, Spectator, No. 161.

In the fortieth year of her age, she was again *smitten*.

Steele, Tatler, No. 151.

See what the charms that *smite* the simple heart.

Pope, Dunciad, lii. 229.

In handling the coin he is *smit* with the fascination of  
 its yellow radiance.

S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 250.

6. To trouble, as by reproaches; distress.

Her heart *smote* her sore. Why couldn't she love him?

Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. xxvii.

7. To east; bend.

With that he *smot* his hed adoun anon,  
 And gan to motre, I not what trefwely.

Chaucer, Troilus, li. 540.

8. To come upon; affect suddenly as if with a  
 blow; strike.

Above, the sky is literally purple with heat; and the  
 pitiless light *smites* the gazer's weary eye as it comes back  
 from the white shore.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxviii.

A sudden thought *smote* her.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 104.

To *smite* off, to cut off with a strong swift blow.

He that leet *smyte* of seynt James hed was Heroude  
 Agrippa.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 90.

II. intrans. 1. To strike; collide; knock.

Ye shall *smyte* vpon hem of that other partye with-oute  
 rennyngs of youre batelle.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), lii. 624.

The heart metteth, and the knees *smite* together.

Nahum II. 10.

2. To produce an effect as by a stroke; come,  
 enter, or penetrate with quickness and force.

Arthur, looking downward as he past,  
 Felt the light of her eyes into his life  
*Smite* on the sudden.

Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

Iron clang and hammer's ringing  
*Smote* upon his ear.

Whittier, The Fountain.

That loving tender voice  
 . . . *smote* on his heart.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 163.

**smite** (smít), *n.* [*< smite, v.* Cf. *smite*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. A  
 blow. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A small portion. [Prov.  
 Eng.]

**smiter** (smí'tér), *n.* [*< ME. smitare* = *D. smijter*;  
 as *smite* + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which  
 smites or strikes.

I gave my back to the *smitters*.

Isa. I. 6.

2. A sword; simitar. [In this use also *smectet*,  
 and really an accommodated form of *simitar*.]

Put thy *smiter* up, and hear;

I dare not tell the truth to a drawn sword.

R. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 3.

**smith** (smith), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *smith*; *< ME. smyth*, *< AS. smith* = *OFries. smeth, smid*,  
 = *MD. D. smid* = *MLG. smit, smet*, *LG. smid*  
 = *OHG. smid*. *MHG. smit*, *G. schmied* = *Ice. smidhr* = *Sw. Dan. smed* = *Goth. \*smithis* (found  
 only in comp. in weak form *\*smitha*, namely  
*aiza-smitha*, 'ore-smith'): (a) Prop. a 'worker  
 in metal or wood'; with formative *-th* (cf. *OHG. smedar*,  
 an artisan, artist, with formative *-dar* = *E. -ther*); *< √ smi*, work in metal, forge, prob.  
 seen also in *Gr. σμίλη*, a knife for cutting and  
 earving, *σμιλεῖν*, cut or carve freely, *σμιλν*, a  
 two-pronged hee or mattock, and the source of  
 the words mentioned under *smieker* (*AS. smicere*,  
 etc., neat, elegant), as well as of these  
 connected with *smooth*: see *smooth*. (b) The  
 word was formerly derived, as 'he that smiteth'  
 (sc. with the hammer), from *smite, v.*; but this is  
 etymologically untenable. (c) It has also been  
 explained as 'the smother' (sc. of metals, etc.);  
 but the connection with *smooth* is remote (see  
 above). The word occurs in many specific com-  
 pounds, as *blacksmith*, *whitesmith*, *coppersmith*,  
*goldsmith*, etc. Hence the surname *Smith*, also  
 spelled archaically *Smyth*, *Smythe*, and even  
*Smijth* (where *ij* represents the old dotted *y*);  
 with *Goldsmith*, *Spearsmith*, etc., from the com-  
 pounds.] 1. An artificer; especially, a worker  
 with the hammer and in metal: as, a *goldsmith*,  
 a *silversmith*; specifically (and now generally),  
 a worker in iron. See *blacksmith*, 1.

The *smith*

That forgoth sharpe swardes on his stith.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), I. 1163.

"The *smith* that the made," said Robyn,

"I pray God wyke hym woo."

Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 6).

The *smith* with the tongs both worketh in the coals and  
 fashioneth it with hammer.

Isa. xlv. 12.

2. One who makes or effects anything.

'Tis said the Doves repented, though too late,  
 Become the *smiths* of their own foolish fate.

Dryden, Hind and Panther, III. 1263.

**Smith's saw.** See *saw*.

**smith** (smith), *v. t.* [*< ME. smithen, smythen*,  
*smithen*, *< AS. smithian* (= *D. smeden* = *MLG. smeden* =  
*OHG. smidhan*, *MHG. smiden*, *G. schmieden* (the *Ice. smidha*,  
 work in metal or wood, depends on *smidh*, *smith's* work: see *smooth*)  
 = *Sw. smida* = *Dan. smede* = *Goth. ga-smithōn*,  
 etc.), work as a smith, *< smith*, *smith*: see *smith*,  
*n.*] To fashion, as metal; especially, to fashion  
 with the hammer: at the present time most com-  
 monly applied to ironwork.

If he do it *smythe*

In-to sikul or to stithe, to schme or to kulter.

Piers Plowman (B), lii. 300.

A *smith* men cleped dunn Gervays,

That in his forge *smythed* plough harneys.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, I. 676.

**smitham** (smith'am), *n.* A variant of *smeddum*.

**smithcraft** (smith'kráft), *n.* The art of the  
 smith; mechanical work; the making of useful  
 and ornamental metal objects by hand. [Rare.]

Inventors of pastorage, *smithcraft*, and musick.

Str W. Raleigh, Hist. World, I. v. l. § 4.

**smithier** (smí'th'ér), *a.* [*< ME. smyther*; origin  
 obscure.] Light; activo. [Prov. Eng.]

Gavan was *smithier* and smerte,

Owte of his steropous he sterte.

Anturs of Arthur, xlii. 10. (Halliwell.)

**smithereens** (smí'th-ér-ónz'), *n. pl.* [*< smithier* +  
 dim. *-een*, usually of Ir. origin.] Small frag-  
 ments. [Colloq.]

He raised a pretty quarrel there, I can tell you—kicked  
 the hostler half across the yard—knocked heaps of things  
 to *smithereens*.

W. Black, Phaeton, iii.

**smithers** (smí'th'érz), *n. pl.* [Origin obscure.]  
 Same as *smithereens*. [Colloq.]

"Smash the bottle to *smithers*, the Devil's in 'im," said I.  
 Tennyson, Northern Cobbler, xviii.

**smithery** (smith'ér-i), *n.*; pl. *smitheries* (-iz).  
 [*< smith* + *-ery*.] 1. The workshop of a smith;  
 a smithy; especially, a shop where wrought-  
 iron work is made.

The *smithery* is as popular with the boys as any depart-  
 ment of the school.

The Century, XXXVIII. 923.

2. The practice of mechanical work, especially  
 in iron: usually applied to hammer-work, as  
 distinguished from more delicate manual op-  
 erations. Also *smithing*.

The din of all this *smithery* may some time or other pos-  
 sibly wake this noble duke.

Burke, To a Noble Lord.

**Smithian** (smith'i-an), *a.* [*< Smith* (see def.,  
 and *smith, n.*) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to  
 Adam Smith, a Scottish political economist  
 (1723-90), or his economic doctrines.

In fact the theological assumptions and inferences of the  
*Smithian* economy greatly aided in giving it currency.

New Princeton Rev., V. 339.

**smithing** (smith'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *smith*,  
*v.*] Same as *smithery*, 2.

**Smithsonian** (smith-sō'ni-an), *a.* [*< Smithsonian*  
 (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to James  
 Smithsonian, an English scientific man and philan-  
 thropist (died 1829), who left a legacy to the  
 United States government to found at Wash-  
 ington an institution for the increase and diffu-  
 sion of knowledge; specifically, noting this in-  
 stitution or its operations: as, *Smithsonian* Re-  
 ports.—*Smithsonian* gull, *Larus smithsonianus*, the  
 American herring-gull. Coates, 1862.

**smithsonite** (smith'son-ít), *n.* [*< Smithsonian*  
 (see *Smithsonian*) + *-ite*.] Native anhydrous  
 zinc carbonate, an important ore of zinc: one of  
 the group of rhombohedral carbonates. It occurs  
 in rhombohedral or scalenohedral crystals, also, more com-  
 monly, massive, stalactitic, incrusting, and earthy;  
 the color varies from white to gray-green and brown. Less often  
 bright green or blue. Also called *calamita*, which name,  
 however, properly belongs to the hydrous silicate.

**smithum** (smith'um), *n.* A variant of *smeddum*.

**smithwork** (smith'wörk), *n.* The work of a  
 smith; work in metals. *The Engineer*.

**smithy** (smith'i), *n.*; pl. *smithies* (-iz). [*< ME. smyth*,  
*smyth*, *smythlic*, *smethi*, *smiththe*, *< AS. smithe* =  
*OFries. smithe* = *D. smidse*, *smids* = *OHG. smitta*,  
*smidda*, *MHG. smitte*, *G. schmiede* = *Ice. smidhja* =  
*Sw. smedja* = *Dan. smedje*, a smithy: see *smith*.]  
 The workshop of a smith, especially of a worker in iron;  
 a forge.

Al thes world is Goddes *smiththe*. *Ancrer Riwle*, p. 284.

Under a spreading chestnut-tree  
 The village *smithy* stands.

Longfellow, Village Blacksmith.

**smithy-coal** (smith'i-köl), *n.* A grade of small  
 coal habitually used by blacksmiths. [Eng.]

**smiting-line** (smí'ting-lín), *n.* A rope by which  
 a yarn-stepped sail is loosened without its  
 being necessary to send men aloft. [Eng.]

**smitt** (smít), *n.* Same as *smít*<sup>1</sup>.

**smitted** (smít'ed), *n.* An obsolete past parti-  
 ciple of *smite*. *Imp. Diet*.

**smitten** (smít'n), *p. a.* [pp. of *smite, v.*] Struck  
 hard; afflicted; visited with some great disaster;  
 suddenly or powerfully affected in body or  
 mind: sometimes used in compounds, as *fever-smitten*,  
*drought-smitten*, *love-smitten*.

**smittle** (smít'l), *v. t.*; prot. and pp. *smittled*,  
 ppr. *smittling*. [Freq. of *smít*<sup>1</sup>.] To infect.  
*Itay*. [Prov. Eng.]

**smittle** (smít'l), *n.* [*< smittle, v.*] Infection.  
*Grosc*. [Prov. Eng.]

**smittle** (smít'l), *a.* [*< smittle, v.*] Infectious.  
 [Prov. Eng.]

Canst thou stay here? . . . In course thou canst. . . .  
 Get thy saddles off, lad, and come in; 'tis a *smittle* night  
 for rheumatis.

II. Kingsley, Geoffrey Hamlyn, xxxvi.

**smittlish** (smít'lish), *a.* [*< smittle* + *-ish*.] Same  
 as *smittle*. [Local, Eng.]

**smoakt**, *v. and n.* An obsolete spelling of *smoke*.

**smock** (smok), *n. and a.* [*< ME. smok*, *smoc*,  
*smock*, *< AS. smoc* = *Ice. smokkr*, a smock,  
 = *OHG. smoccho*, a smock; cf. *OSw. smog*, a  
 round hole for the head; *Ice. smeygja* = *Dan. smøge*,  
 slip off one's neck; from the verb, *AS. smēogan*,  
*smūgan* (pp. *smegen*), creep into (cf. *E. dial. smook*,  
 draw on, as a glove or stocking), = *Ice. smjúga*,  
 creep through a hole, put on a garment, = *MHG. smiegen*,  
 eling to, bond, etc. Cf. *smugl*, *smuggler*.  
 Hence *smicket*.] I. *n.* 1. A garment worn by women  
 corresponding to the shirt worn by men; a chemise;  
 a shift.



Oh ill starr'd wench!  
Pale as thy *smock*! *Shak.*, *Othello*, v. 2. 273.  
Many of their women and children goe onely in their  
*smocks* and shirts. *Coryat*, *Cruitties*, I. 103.  
Thy *smock* of silke, both faire and white.  
*Greensleeves* (Child's Ballads, IV. 241).

## 2. A smock-frock.

A happy people, that live according to nature, . . . their  
apparell no other than linnen breeches; over that a *smock*  
close girt unto them with a towell.  
*Sandys*, *Travailes*, p. 14.

Already they see the field thronged with country folk,  
the men in clean white *smocks* or velveten or fustian  
coats, with rough plush waistcoats of many colours.  
*T. Hughes*, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, i. 2.

II. *a*. Belonging or relating to women; char-  
acteristic of women; female: common in old  
writers.

*Sem.* Good sir,  
There are of us can be as exquisite traitors  
As e'er a male conspirator of you nil.  
*Cet. Ay*, nt *smock-trenson*, matron, I believe you.  
*B. Jonson*, *Catiline*, iv. 5.

Plague . . . on his *smock-loyalty*!  
*Dryden*, *Spanish Friar*, II. 1.

**smock (smok)**, *n.* [*< smock, n.*] 1. To pre-  
vide with or clothe in a smock or smock-frock.  
Tho' *smock'd*, or furr'd mid purpled, still the clown.  
*Tennyson*, *Princess*, iv.

2. To shir or pucker. See *smocking*.  
**smock-face** (smok'fäs), *n.* An effeminate face.  
*Chapman*, *All Fools*, v. 1.

**smock-faced** (smok'fäst), *a.* Having a femi-  
nine countenance or complexion; white-faced;  
pale-faced.

Young Eudymion, your smooth, *smock-fac'd* boy.  
*Dryden*, *tr. of Juvenal's Satires*, x. 491.

**smock-frock** (smok'frok), *n.* A garment of  
coarse linen, resembling a shirt in shape, worn  
by field-laborers over their other clothes; simi-  
lar to the French *blouse*. The yoke of this gar-  
ment at its best is elaborately shirred or puck-  
ered. See *smocking*.

A clothes-line, with some clothes on it, striped blue and  
red, and a *smock-frock*, is stretched between the trunks of  
some stunted willows. *Ruskin*, *Elements of Drawing*, III.

**smocking** (smok'ing), *n.* [*< smock + -ing.*] An  
ornamental shirring, recently used, intended to  
imitate that on the smock-frocks of field-lab-  
orers. The lines, instead of being horizontal,  
form a honeycomb, the material being puckered  
diagonally.

This shirt was a curious garment, of the finest drawn  
hair, and exquisitely wrought in a kind of *smocking*, with  
each little seam caught together by tiny bows of red and  
blue ribbon. *The Critic*, XI. 147.

**smockless** (smok'les), *a.* [*ME. smokles; < smock*  
+ *-less.*] Having no smock; unclad.

I hope it be nat your entente  
That I *smokes* out of your palcy's wente.  
*Chaucer*, *Clerk's Tale*, l. 510.

**smock-linen** (smok'lin'en), *n.* Strong linen  
from which smock-frocks are made, especially  
in England.

**smock-mill** (smok'mil), *n.* A form of wind-  
mill of which the mill-house is fixed and the  
cap only turns round as the wind varies. It  
thus differs from the post-mill, of which the whole fabric  
is movable round a vertical axis. It is also called the  
*Dutch mill*, as being that most commonly employed in  
the Netherlands for pumping.

**smock-race** (smok'räs), *n.* A race for which  
a smock is the prize.

*Smock Races* are commonly performed by the young  
country wenchies, and so called because the prize is a  
holland smock, or shift, usually decorated with ribbands.  
*Strutt*, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 476.

**smock-racing** (smok'räs'ing), *n.* The running  
of a smock-race or of smock-races.

Among other amusements, *smock-racing* by women was  
kept up there [Fall Mall] till 1733.  
*Lecky*, *Eng. in 18th Cent.*, iv.

**smokable** (smök'kə-bl), *a.* [*< smoke + -able.*]  
Capable of being smoked.

**smoke** (smök), *v.*; pret. and pp. *smoked*, ppr.  
*smoking*. [Formerly also *smoak*; *< ME. smoken*,  
*smokien* (pret. *smokede*); *< AS. smoeian*, *smoei-  
gan* (= MD. *smoken*, *smoochen*, D. *smoken* =  
MLG. *smoken*, LG. *smoken*, *smoochen*, also *smöken* =  
G. *schmauchen*, dial. *schmoechen* = Dan. *smöge*),  
*smoke*, reek; a secondary form, taking the place  
of the orig. strong verb *smoeian* (pret. *smode*,  
pp. *smoen*), *smoke*; perhaps related to Gr.  
*σμεν*, burn slowly, smolder. Cf. Ir. *múch* =  
W. *mwg*, smoke; cf. also *smoor*, *smother*.] I.  
*intrans.* 1. To emit smoke; throw off volatile  
matter in the form of vapor or exhalation; reek;  
fume; especially, to send off visible vapor as  
the product of combustion.

Queen Margaret saw  
Thy murderous falchion *smoking* in his blood.  
*Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, i. 2. 94.  
To him no temple stood  
Or altar *smoked*.  
*Milton*, *P. L.*, i. 493.  
Lo there the King is with his Nobles set,  
And all the crouded Table *smokes* with meat.  
*J. Beaumont*, *Psyche*, III. 172.

2. To burn; be kindled; rage; fume.  
The anger of the Lord and his jealousy shall *smoke* against  
that man. Deut. xxix. 20.

How Wolsey broke off the insurance is very well told.  
Miss Anne was "sent home again to her father for a  
season; whereat she *smoked*."  
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), Forewords, p. x., note.

3. To raise a dust or smoke by rapid motion.  
Proud of his steeds, he *smokes* along the field.  
*Dryden*, *Æneid*, vii. 909.

4. To smell or hunt something out; suspect  
something; perceive a hidden fact or meaning.  
[New only colloq.]—5. To permit the passage  
of smoke outward instead of drawing it up-  
ward; send out smoke for want of sufficient  
draft: said of chimneys, stoves, etc.

When, in obedience to our instructions, a fire was lighted,  
the chimney *smoked* so badly that we had to throw open  
door and windows, and in sit, as it were, in the open air.  
*D. Christie Murray*, *Wenker Vessel*, xxxix.

6. To draw fumes of burning tobacco, opium,  
or the like, into, and emit them from, the mouth;  
use tobacco or opium in this manner.

I hate married women! Do they not hate me, and, sim-  
ply because I *smoke*, try to draw their husbands away from  
my society? *Thackeray*, *Fitz-Boodle's Confessions*.

7. To suffer as from overwork or hard treat-  
ment; be punished.  
Some of you shall *smoke* for it in Rome.  
*Shak.*, *Tit. And.*, iv. 2. 111.

8. To emit dust, as when beaten.  
At every stroke their jackets did *smoke*.  
*Robin Hood and the Ranger* (Child's Ballads, V. 209).

**Smoking salts**. See *salt*.  
II. *trans.* 1. To apply smoke to; blacken with  
smoke; hang in smoke; mediate or dry by  
smoke; fumigate: as, to *smoke* infected cloth-  
ing; to subject to the action of smoke, as meat;  
cure by means of smoke; smoke-dry; also, to  
incense. Smoking meat consists in exposing meat pre-  
viously salted, or rubbed over with salt, to wood-smoke  
in an apartment so distant from the fire as not to be  
unduly heated by it, the smoke being admitted by flues  
at the bottom of the side walls. Here the meat absorbs the  
empyreumatic acid of the smoke, and is dried at the same  
time. The kind of wood used affects the quality and taste  
of the meat, smoke from beech and oak being preferable  
to that from fir and larch. Smoke from the twigs and ber-  
ries of juniper, or from rosemary, peppermint, etc., im-  
parts somewhat of the aromatic flavor of these plants. A  
slow smoking with a slender fire is better than a quick and  
hot one, as it allows the empyreumatic principles time to  
penetrate into the interior without over-drying the out-  
side.

*Smoking* the temple. *Chaucer*, *Knight's Tale*, l. 1423.  
Being entertained for a perfume, as I was *smoking* a  
misty room, comes me the prince.  
*Shak.*, *Much Ado*, i. 3. 60.

An old *smoked* wall, on which the rain  
Ran down in streaks! *B. Jonson*, *Volpone*, i. 1.  
2. To affect in some way with smoke; espe-  
cially, to drive or expel by smoke: generally  
with *out*; also, to destroy or kill, as bees, by  
smoke.  
Are not these flies gone yet? Try quit my house,  
I'll *smoke* you out else. *B. Jonson*, *Staple of News*, II. 1.  
The king, upon that outrage against his person, *smoked*  
the Jesuits out of his nest.  
*Sir E. Sandys*, *State of Religion* (ed. 1605), G. 3. b.  
(*Latham*.)  
So the king arose, and went  
To *smoke* the scandalous hive of those wild bees  
That made such honey for his realm.  
*Tennyson*, *Holy Grail*.

3. To draw smoke from into the mouth and  
puff it out; also, to burn or use in smoking; in-  
hale the smoke of: as, to *smoke* tobacco or  
opium; to *smoke* a pipe or a cigar.  
Here would he *smoke* his pipe of a sultry afternoon, en-  
joying the soft southern breeze.  
*Irring*, *Kleckerbocker*, p. 160.

4. To smell out; find out; scent; perceive;  
perceive the meaning of; suspect. [Archaic.]  
I'll hang you both, you rascals!  
... you for the purse you eat  
In Paul's at a sermon; I'll *smoke* you, ha!  
*Mansinger*, *City Madam*, III. 1.  
It must be a very plausible invention that carries it;  
they begin to smoke me.  
*Shak.*, *All's Well*, iv. 1. 30.

5. To sneer at; quiz; ridicule to one's face.  
This is a vile dog; I see that already. No offence! Ha,  
ha, ha! to him; to him; Petulant; *smoke* him.  
*Congreve*, *Way of the World*, III. 15.

Pray, madam, *smoke* miss yonder blissing her lips, and  
playing with her fan. *Swift*, *Polite Conversation*, f.

Why, you know you never laugh at the old folks, and  
never fly at your servants, nor *smoke* people before their  
faces. *Miss Burney*, *Cecilia*, vi. 11.

6. To raise dust from by beating; "dust": as,  
I'll *smoke* his jacket for him. [Colloq.]  
I'll *smoke* your skin-coat, an I catch you right.  
*Shak.*, *K. John*, II. 1. 139.

**Smoked pearl**. See *pearl*.  
**smoke** (smök), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *smeak*; *< ME. smoke*, *< AS. smoea* (rare), *< smoeian* (pret. *smode*, pp. *smoen*), *smoke*, reek: see *smoke*, *v.* This form has taken the place of the more orig. noun, E. dial. *smeech*, *< ME. smeek*, *smek*, *< AS. smic*, *smije*, umlaut forms of *smec* (= D. *smook* = MLG. *smök*, LG. *smock* = MHG. *smouch*, G. *schmauch*, G. dial. *schmoch* = Dan. *smög*), *smoke*, *< smoeian* (pp. *smoen*), *smoke*: see *smoke*, *v.*] 1. The exhalation, visible vapor, or material that escapes or is expelled from a burning substance during combustion: applied especially to the volatile matter expelled from wood, coal, peat, etc., together with the solid matter which is carried off in suspension with it, that expelled from metallic substances being more generally called *fume* or *fumes*.  
The hill abouten began to quake,  
And tharof rose a full grete roke,  
Bot that was ful wele smell and *smoke*.  
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.  
Laud we the gods;  
And let our crouched *smokes* climb to their nostrils  
From our blest altars. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, v. 5. 477.  
The *smoke* of juniper . . . is in great request with us  
at Oxford, to sweeten our chambers.  
*Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 263.

Usually the name *smoke* is applied to this vaporous mix-  
ture discharged from a chimney only when it contains a  
sufficient amount of finely divided carbon to render it dark-  
coloured and distinctly visible. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 180.

2. Anything that resembles smoke; steam;  
vapor; watery exhalations; dust.  
In vayne, mine eyes, in vayne you wast your teares,  
In vayne my sighs, the *smokes* of my despair.  
*Sir W. Raleigh*, quoted in Puttenham's *Arte of Eng. Poesie*,  
[p. 165].

Hence—3. Something unsubstantial; some-  
thing ephemeral or transient: as, the affair  
ended in *smoke*.

This helpless *smoke* of words doth me no right.  
*Shak.*, *Locrine*, I. 1027.

4. The act or process of drawing in and puff-  
ing out the fumes of burning tobacco, opium,  
or the like. [Colloq.]

Soldiers . . . lounging about, taking an early morning  
*smoke*. *W. H. Russell*, *Diary in India*, xxvii.

5. A chimney. [Obsolete or provincial.]  
Dublin hath Houses of more than one *Smock*.  
*Petty*, *Polit. Survey of Ireland*, p. 9.

A *dry smoke*, the holding of an unlighted cigar or pipe  
between the lips. [Colloq.]—Like *smoke*, very rapidly.  
[Slang.]

Taking money like *smoke*.  
*Mayhew*, *London Labour and London Poor*, III. 195.

**London smoke**, a dull-gray color.

**smoke-arch** (smök'ärch), *n.* The smoke-box of  
a locomotive.

**smoke-ball** (smök'bäl), *n.* 1. *Milit.*, a spheri-  
cal case filled with a composition which, while  
burning, emits a great quantity of smoke: used  
chiefly for purposes of concealment or for an-  
noying an enemy's workmen in siege opera-  
tions.—2. A ball, used in trap-shooting, which  
on being struck emits a cloud of dark smoke.  
*W. H. Greener*, *The Gun*, p. 504.

**smoke-bell** (smök'bel), *n.* A glass bell or dish  
suspended over a flame, as of a lamp or gas-  
light, to keep the smoke from blackening the  
ceiling.

**smoke-black** (smök'blak), *n.* Lampblack.

**smoke-board** (smök'börd), *n.* A sliding or sus-  
pended board or plate placed before the upper  
part of a fireplace to increase the draft.

**smoke-box** (smök'boks), *n.* A chamber in a  
steam-boiler, at the ends of the tubes or flues  
and opposite to the fire-box, into which all the  
gases of combustion enter on their way to the  
smoke-stack.

**smoke-brown** (smök'broun), *n.* In *entom.*, an  
obscure grayish brown, resembling the hue of  
thick smoke.

**smoke-bush** (smök'büşh), *n.* Same as *smoke-  
tree*.

**smoke-condenser** (smök'kən-den'sér), *n.* Same  
as *smoke-washer*.

**smoke-consumer** (smök'kən-sü'mér), *n.* An  
apparatus for consuming or burning all the  
smoke from a fire.

**smoke-consuming** (smök'kən-sü'ming), *a.*  
Serving to consume or burn smoke: as, a *smoke-  
consuming* furnace.



**smoke-dry** (smók'drī), *v. t.* To dry or cure by smoke: as, *smoke-dried* meat. See *smoke*, *v. t.*, 1. **smoke-farthings** (smók'fär'thingz), *n. pl.* 1. Same as *pentecostals*.

As for your *smoke-farthings* and Peter-pence, I make no reckoning. *Jewel, Works*, iv. 1079.

2. Same as *heartth-tax*.

**smoke-gray** (smók'grā), *n.* An orange-gray color of moderate luminosity.

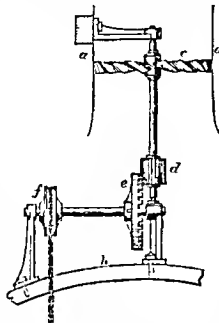
**smoke-house** (smók'hous), *n.* 1. A building in which meats or fish are cured by smoking; also, one in which smoked meats are stored. The former is provided with hooks for suspending the pieces to be smoked, which are hung over a smoldering fire kindled at the bottom of the apartment.

I recollected the *smoke-house*, an out-building appended to all Virginia establishments for the smoking of hams and other kinds of meat.

*Irving, Crayon Papers*, Ralph Kingwood.

2. In *leather-manuf.*, a close room heated by means of a fire of spent tan, which smolders, but produces no flame. It is used for unhairing hides, which are hung up in the smoky atmosphere until incipient fermentation has softened the epidermis and the roots of the hair.

**smoke-jack** (smók'-jak), *n.* 1. A machine for turning a roasting-spit by means of a fly-wheel or -wheels, set in motion by the current of ascending air in a chimney.



Smoke-jack.

The *smoke-jack* clanked, and the tall clock ticked with official importance. *J. W. Palmer, After his* [Kind, p. 112.]

2. On railways, a hood or covering for the end of a stove-pipe, on the outside of a car. Also called *store-jack*.

**smokeless** (smók'les), *a.* [*< smoke + -less.*] Having, emitting, or causing little or no smoke: as, *smokeless* powder.

No noontide bell invites the country round;  
Tenants with sighs the *smokeless* towers survey.

*Pope, Moral Essays*, iii. 191.

I saw  
On my left, through the beeches,  
Thy palace, Goddess,  
*Smokeless*, empty!

*M. Arnold, The Strayed Reveller.*

**smokelessly** (smók'les-ly), *adv.* Without smoke.

The appliances for, or methods of, consuming coal *smokelessly* are already at work. *The Engineer*, LXX. 357.

**smokelessness** (smók'les-nes), *n.* The character or state of being smokeless.

**smoke-money** (smók'mun'ē), *n.* Same as *smoke-silver*.

**smoke-painted** (smók'pān'ted), *a.* Produced by the process of smoke-painting.

**smoke-painting** (smók'pūn'ting), *n.* The art or process of producing drawings in lampblack, or carbon deposited from smoke. Compare *karyography*.

**smoke-penny** (smók'pen'ē), *n.* Same as *smoke-silver*.

**smoke-pipe** (smók'pīp), *n.* Same as *smoke-stack*.

**smoke-plant** (smók'plant), *n.* 1. Same as *smoke-tree*.—2. A hydroid polyp, often seen in aquariums.

**smoke-quartz** (smók'kwārts), *n.* Smoky quartz. See *smoky*.

**smoker** (smók'kér), *n.* [= *D. smoker* = *G. schmaucher*; as *smoke + -er*.] 1. One who or that which smokes, in any sense of the verb. (a) One who habitually smokes tobacco or opium. (b) One who smoke-dries meat. (c) One who quizzes or makes sport of another.

These wooden Wits, these Quizzers, Quererers, *Smokers*, These practical, nothing-so-easy Jokers.

*Cotman the Younger, Poetical Vagaries*, p. 150. (Davies.)

2. See the quotation.

At Preston, before the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, every person who had a cottage with a chimney, and used the latter, had a vote, and was called a *smoker*.

*Halliwel.*

3. A smoking-car. [Colloq., U. S.]  
The engine, baggage car and *smoker* passed over all right.

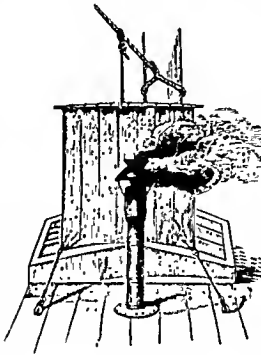
*The Engineer*, LXX. 50.

4. The long-billed curlew, *Numenius longirostris*: so called from the shape of the bill, which

looks as if the bird had a pipe in its mouth. *G. Trumbull. [New Jersey.]*—Smoker's cancer, an epithelioma of the lips or mouth which is considered to be due to the mechanical irritation of the pipe.—Smoker's heart. See *heart*.—Smoker's patches, a form of leucoplacia buccalis, causing white patches on the mucous membrane of the mouth and lips.

**smoke-rocket** (smók'rok'ēt), *n.* In *plumbing*, a device for testing the tightness of house-drains by generating smoke within them.

**smoke-sail** (smók'sāl), *n.* A small sail hoisted against the foremast forward of the galley-funnel when a ship rides head to wind, to give the smoke of the galley an opportunity to rise, and to prevent it from being blown aft to the quarter-deck.



Smoke-sail.

**smoke-shade** (smók'shād), *n.* A scale sometimes adopted in estimating by their color the amount of unburnt carbon in the gases yielded by coal burned in grates or stoves: it ranges from 0 to 10, the latter number applying when the color is very black and dense.

**smoke-silver** (smók'sil'vēr), *n.* Money formerly paid annually to the minister of a parish as a modus in lieu of tithe-wood.

**smoke-stack** (smók'stak), *n.* A pipe, usually of sheet-iron, through which the smoke and gases of combustion from a steam-boiler are discharged into the open air. See *cut* under *passenger-engine*.

**smoke-stone** (smók'stōn), *n.* Same as *smoky quartz*, or *clairngorm*.

**smoke-tight** (smók'tīt), *a.* Impervious to smoke; not permitting smoke to enter or escape.

**smoke-tree** (smók'trō), *n.* A tree-like shrub, *Rhus Cotinus*, native in southern Europe, cultivated elsewhere for ornament. Most of the flowers are usually abortive, and the panicle develops into a light



1, Branch with Fruit and Sterile Pedicels of Smoke-tree (*Rhus Cotinus*); 2, the Inflorescence. a, a flower; b, a fruit, with sterile pedicels.

feathery or cloud-like bunch of green or reddish color (whence the above name, also that of *fringe-tree*). The wood yields a valuable dye, the young fustic (which see, under *fustic*); the leaves are used for tanning (see *scottino*). Also called *smoke-bush*, *smoke-plant*, *Venetian sumac*, and *Venus's-sumac*.

**smoke-washer** (smók'wash'ēr), *n.* A device for purifying smoke by washing as it passes through a chimney-flue. A simple form drives a spray of water upward into the flue. The water falls back after passing through the smoke, is collected below, and furnishes a black pigment, used for paint. A more complicated apparatus consists of a vertical cylinder of boiler-plates having several perforated diaphragms of sheet-iron. Water is made to enter at the top while the smoke enters below and is forced upward by a powerful exhaust.

**smokewood** (smók'wūd), *n.* The virgin's-bower, *Clematis Vitalba*: so called because boys smoke its porous stems. [Prov. Eng.]

**smokily** (smók'ki-ly), *adv.* In a smoky manner.

**smokiness** (smók'ki-nes), *n.* The state of being smoky.

**smoking** (smók'king), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *smoke*, *v.*] 1. The act of emitting smoke.—2. The

act of holding a lighted cigar, cigarette, or pipe in the mouth and drawing in and emitting the smoke: also used in composition with reference to things connected with this practice: as, a *smoking-car*; a *smoking-saloon*.—3. A quizzing; bantering.

"Oh!" cried Mrs. Thrane, "what a *smoking* did Miss Burney give Mr. Crutehley!"

*Mme. D'Arbigny, Diary*, II. 69. (Davies.)

4. The act of spying, suspecting, or ferreting out. *Dekker.*

**smoking** (smók'king), *p. a.* Emitting smoke or steam; hence, brisk or fierce.

Look how it begins to rain, and by the clouds, if I mistake not, we shall presently have a *smoking* shower, and therefore sit close. *I. Walton, Complete Angler*, p. 104.

**smoking-cap** (smók'king-kap), *n.* A light cap without vizor and often ornamental, usually worn by smokers.

**smoking-car** (smók'king-kār), *n.* A railroad-car in which smoking is permitted. [U. S.]

**smoking-carriage** (smók'king-kar'rij), *n.* A smoking-car. [Eng.]

**smoking-duck** (smók'king-duk), *n.* The American widgeon, *Marca americana*: said to be so called from some fancied resemblance of its note to the puffing sound of a person smoking. See *cut* under *widgeon*. *R. Kennicott. [British America.]*

**smoking-jacket** (smók'king-jak'et), *n.* A jacket for wear while smoking.

**smoking-lamp** (smók'king-lamp), *n.* A lamp hung up on board of a man-of-war during hours when smoking is permitted, for the men to light their pipes by.

**smokingly** (smók'king-ly), *adv.* Like or as smoke.

The sudden dis-appearing of the Lord  
Seem'd like to Powder fired on a board,  
When *smokingly* it mounts in sudden flash.

*Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, II. The Vocation.

**smoking-room** (smók'king-rōm), *n.* A room, as in a private dwelling or a hotel, set apart for the use of smokers.

**smoky** (smók'ki), *a.* [Formerly also *smoaky*; *< ME. smoky; < smoke, n., + -y*.] 1. Emitting smoke, especially much smoke; smoldering: as, *smoky* fires.

Then rise, O fleecy Fog! and raise  
The glory of her coming days;  
Be as the cloud that flecks the seas  
Above her *smoky* argosies.

*Bret Harte, San Francisco.*

2. Having the appearance or nature of smoke.

London appears in a morning drowned in a black cloud, and all the day after smothered with *smoky* fog. *Harvey.*

3. Filled with smoke, or with a vapor resembling it; filled with a haze; hazy: as, a *smoky* atmosphere.

Swich a reyne from hevenc gan avale  
That every maner woman that was there  
Hadde of that *smoky* reyn a verray tere.

*Chaucer, Troilus*, II. 623.

4. Subject to be filled with smoke from the chimneys or fireplaces.

He is as tedious  
As a tired horse, a railing wife;  
Worse than a *smoky* house.

*Shak., 1 Hen. IV.*, iii. 1. 161.

5. Emitting smoke in an objectionable or troublesome way: said of chimneys, stoves, etc., sending out smoke, at fireplaces and pipe-holes, into the house, because of poor draft.—6. Stained or tarnished with smoke.

Lowly sheds

With *smoky* rafters. *Milton, Comus*, l. 324.

7. Quick to smoke an idea; keen to smell out a secret; suspicious.

Besides, Sir, people in this town are more *smoky* and suspicious. Oxford, you know, is the seat of the blues, and a man is naturally permitted more ornament and garb to his conversation than they will allow in this latitude.

*Foot, The Liar*, l. 1.

I-gad, I don't like his Looks—he seems a little *smoky*.

*Clibber, Provoked Husband*, II.

8. Of the color of smoke; of a grayish-brown color.—*Smoky* bat, *Molossus nasutus*, the South American monk-bat.—*Smoky* ples, the large dark-brown jays of the genus *Psaltriparus*.—*Smoky* quartz, the smoky or brownish-yellow variety of quartz found on Pike's Peak (Colorado), in Scotland, and in Brazil: same as *clairngorm*.—*Smoky* topaz, a name frequently applied by jewelers to smoky quartz.—*Smoky* urine, urine of a darkish color, occurring in some cases of nephritis. The color is due to the presence of a small quantity of blood.—*Smoky* wainscot, *Leucanthus impurum*, a British moth.—*Smoky* wave, *Acidalia fumata*, a British geometrid moth.

**smolder**, **smoulder** (smól'dēr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *smoulder*; *< ME. smolderen, smoldren*, *< smolder*, a stifling smoke: see *smolder*, *n.*, *smother*, *n.* Cf. *LG. smölen, smelen, smolder*, = *D. smeulen*, smoke hiddenly, smolder, = *G. dial. schmolen*, stifle, burn slowly: see *smell*. The



form may have been influenced by Dan. *smuldre*, crumble, molder, < *smul*, dust.] I. *intrans.* 1. To burn and smoke without flame; be smothery.

In *smolderande* smoke.

*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), li. 955.

The *smouldring* weed-heap by the garden burned.

*William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 242.

Hence—2. To exist in a suppressed state; burn inwardly, without outward demonstration, as a thought, passion, and the like.

A doubt that ever *smoulder'd* in the hearts  
Of those great Lords and Barons of his realm  
Flash'd forth and into war.

*Tennyson*, *Coming of Arthur*.

We frequently find in the writings of the inquisitors language which implies that a certain amount of scepticism was, even in their time, *smouldering* in some minds.

*Lecky*, *Rationalism*, I. 103.

II. *trans.* 1. To suffocate; smother.

They pressed forward under their ensignes, bearing down as stood in their way, and with their own fire *smouldered* and burnt them to ashes.

*Holmes*, *Hist. Eng.*, iv. 0.

This wind and dust, see how it *smolders* me;  
Some drink, good Gloucester, or I die for drink.

*Pete*, *Edward I.*

2. To discolor by the action of fire.

Aside the beacon, up whose *smouldered* stones  
The tender ivy-trails creep thithly.

*Coleridge*, *The Destiny of Nations*.

**smolder**, **smoulder** (smōl'dér), *v.* [*< ME. smolder*, a var. of *smother*, a stifling smoke; see *smother*. Cf. *smolder*, *v.*] Slow or suppressed combustion; smoke; smother.

As the smoke and the *smolder* [var. *smother*] that smyt  
In owre eyghen,  
That is couetysse and vnkynednesse that quencheth goddes  
mercy.

*Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 341.

The *smoulder* stops our nose with stench, the fume of  
ends our eyes.

*Gaceoigne*, *Deuise of a Mask for Viscount Mountacute*.

**smoulderingness**, **smoulderingness** (smōl'dér-  
ing-nēs), *n.* Disposition to smolder. [*Rare.*]

Whether any of our national peculiarities may be traced  
to our use of stoves, as a certain closeness of the lips in  
pronunciation, and a *smoulderingness* of dis-  
position, seldom roused to open flame?

*Loeche*, *Highlow Papers*, 1st ser., Int.

**smoldery**, **smouldery**, *a.* [*Also smonkry*; <  
*smolder* + *-y*.] Smothery; suffocating.

None can breath, nor see, nor heare at will,

Through *smouldry* cloud of dusky sticking smoke.

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, I. vii. 13.

**smolt**<sup>1</sup> (smōlt), *n.* [*Prob. a var. of smelt*<sup>2</sup>. Cf. *smolt*<sup>2</sup>.] A salmon in its second year, when it has lost its parr-marks and assumed its silvery scales; the stage of salmon-growth between the parr and the grilse. The smolt proceeds at once to the sea, and reappears in fresh water as the grilse.

When they [salmon] remove to the sea, they assume a more brilliant dress, and there become the *smolt*, varying from four to six inches in length.

*Baird*.

**smolt**<sup>2</sup> (smōlt), *a.* [*< ME. smolt, smylt*, AS. *smæolt*, *smylt*, clear, bright, serene.] Smooth and shining. [*Obsolete or prov. Eng.*]

**smooch**, *v. t.* Same as *smutch*.

**smouldert**, *v.* An obsolete form of *smolder*.

**smoor** (smōr), *v.* See *smore*.

**smooth** (smōth), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. smooth, smoth*, also *smethe* (> *E. dial. smeth*), < AS. *smōthe*, in earliest form *smōthi* (only in neg. *unsmōthi*), usually with unlaunt *smēthe*, ONorth. *smāthe*, usually with unlaunt *smoethe*, *smooth*, = MLG. *smōde*, LG. *smode*, *smoede*, also *smoe*, also MLG. *smōdich*, LG. *smōdig*, *smooth*, malleable, ductile; related to MD. *smēdigh*, *smij-digh*, D. *smijdig* = MLG. *smidich*, LG. *smidig*, malleable, = MIG. *gesmīdie*, G. *geschmeidig*, malleable, ductile, *smooth*, = Sw. Dan. *smidig*, pliable; to OLG. *gesmīd*, *gesmīda*, metal, MIG. *gesmīde*, metal, metal weapons or ornaments, G. *geschmeide*, ornaments; and ult. to E. *smith*: see *smith*. The related forms *smooth* and *smith*, and the other forms above cited, with Icel. *smīd* = Sw. *smide*, *smiths'* work, etc., point to an orig. strong verb, Goth. *\*smēthan* (pret. *\*smāth*, pp. *\*smithans*) = AS. *\*smithan* (pret. *\*smāth*, pp. *\*smithen*), forge (metals); cf. Sw. dial. *smīda* (pret. *smēd*, pp. *smiden*), *smooth*. *Smooth* would then mean orig. 'forged', 'flattened with the hammer' (cf. Sw. *smidesjern* = Dan. *smedjern*, 'wrought-iron'); ult. *√ smi*, work in metals, forge; see *smith*.] I. *a.* 1. Having a surface so uniform that the eye and the touch do not readily detect any projections or irregularities in it; not rough; of water, not ruffled, or not undulating.

The erthe sal be than even and hale,  
And *smethe* and clere als cristale.

*Hampole*, *Pricke of Conscience*, l. 6349.

My *smooth* moist hand, were it with thy hand felt,  
Would in thy palm dissolve, or seem to melt.

*Shak.*, *Venus and Adonis*, l. 143.

While *smooth* Adonis from his native rock  
Ran purple to the sea.

*Milton*, *P. L.*, l. 450.

Try the rough water as well as the *smooth*.

O. W. Holmes, *Emerson*, ix.

2. Free from hair: as, a *smooth* face.

Behold Esau my brother is a hairy man, and I am a *smooth* man.

*Gen.* xxvii. 11.

3. Free from lumps: especially noting flour, starch, and the like.

Put the flour and salt in a bowl, and add a little at a time of the water or milk, working it very *smooth* as you go on.

*M. Harland*, *Common Sense in the Household*, p. 183.

4. Not harsh; not rugged; even; harmonious.

Our speech is made melodious or harmoniously, not only by strayed tones, as those of music, but also by choice of *smooth* words.

*Puttenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 164.

No writt not n *smooth* verse, but n great deal of sense.

*Aubrey*, *Lives* (Lucius Carey).

*Smooth* verse, inspired by no unlettered Muse.

*Wordsworth*, *Excursion*, vi.

5. Using pleasing or euphonious language.

The only *smooth* poet of those times.

*Milton*.

6. In *Gr. gram.*, free from aspiration; not rough: as, a *smooth* mute; the *smooth* breathing.—7. Bland; mild; soothing; insinuating; wheedling: noting persons or speech, etc.

I have been polite with my friend, *smooth* with mio eucury.

*Shak.*, *As you Like It*, v. 4. 46.

They know howe *smooth* sooner his looks were, there was a duller in his bosome.

*Dekker*, *Seven Deadly Sins*, p. 36.

*Smooth* words he had to wheedle simple souls.

*Wordsworth*, *Excursion*, II.

8. Free from anything disagreeable or unpleasant.

Prophecy not unto us right things, speak unto us *smooth* things, prophesy deceits.

*Isa.* xxx. 10.

From Rumour's tongues

They bring *smooth* comforts false.

*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., Ind., l. 40.

9. Unruffled; calm; even; complaisant: as, a *smooth* temper.

His grace looks cheerfully and *smooth* to day.

*Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, III. 4. 50.

10. Without jolt, jar, or shock; even: as, *smooth* sailing; *smooth* driving.—11. Gentle; mild; placid.

As where *smooth* Zephyrus plays on the fleet

Face of the curled streams.

*Fletcher*, *Faithful Shepherdess*, l. 1.

12. Free from astringency, tartness, or any stinging or titillating character; soft to the nerves of taste: used especially of spirit.—13. In *zool.*, not rough, as an unsculptured surface, or one without visible elevations (as granules, points, papillae, and nodes) or impressions (as striae, punctures, and foveae), though it may be thinly clothed with hairs or minute scales.—14. In *bot.*, either opposed to *scabrous* (that is, not rough), or equivalent to *glabrous* (that is, not pubescent): the former is the more correct sense.

*Gray*.—*Smooth* alder. See *alder*, I.—*Smooth* blenny, the shanny.—*Smooth* calf, fiber, file. See the nouns.—*Smooth* full. Same as *rap-full*.—*Smooth* holly. See *Hedycarya*.—*Smooth* hound, a kind of shark, *Murælus hiemalis*, with the skin less shagreened than usual.—*Smooth* lungwort. See *lungwort*.—*Smooth* musclic, a non-striated musclic.—*Smooth* painting, in stained-glass work, painting in which the color is brought to a uniform surface, as distinguished from *stippling* and *varied work*.—*Smooth* scales, in *herpet.*, specifically, flat, keelless or carinate scales, as of a snake, whatever their other characters. It is characteristic of many genera of serpents to have keeled scales on most of the body, from which the *smooth* scales of other ophidians are distinguished.—*Smooth* snake, ole, sumac, tara, winterberry, etc. See the nouns.

[*Smooth* is often used in the formation of self-explaining compounds, as *smooth-haired*, *smooth-leaved*, *smooth-skinned*, *smooth-sworded*.]—Syn. 1. Plain, level, polished.—5. Voluble, fluent.—7. Oily.

II. *n.* 1. The act of smoothing. [*Colloq.*]

In that instant she put a ronge-pol, a brandy bottle, and a plate of broken meat into the bed, gave one *smooth* to her hair, and finally let in her visitor.

*Thackeray*, *Vanity Fair*, lxxv.

2. That which is smooth; the smooth part of anything; a smooth place. [*Chiefly colloq.*]

And she [Rebekah] put the skins of the kids of the goats upon his hands, and upon the *smooth* of his neck.

*Gen.* xxvii. 16.

A raft of this description will break the force of the sea, and form a *smooth* for the boat.

*Quatrough*, *Boat Saller's Manual*, p. 125.

3. Specifically, a field or plot of grass. [*U. S.*]

Get some plantain and dandelion on the *smooth* for greens.

*S. Judt*, *Margaret*, l. 2.

**smooth** (smōth), *v.* [*Also smoothie*; < ME. *smoothen*, *smothen*, *smoethien*, *smethien*, < AS. *smēthian* (= LG. *smæden*), < *smēthe*, *smooth*: see *smooth*, *a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make smooth; make even on the surface by any means: as, to *smooth* a board with a plane; to *smooth* cloth with an iron.

Her oth'r ende *ysmoothed* is to have,

And eubal let make her longitude.

*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

To *smooth* the ice, or add another hue

Unto the rainbow.

*Shak.*, *K. John*, iv. 2. 13.

They [nurses] *smooth* pillows, and make arrowroot; they get up at nights; they bear complaints and querulousness.

*Thackeray*, *Vanity Fair*, xl.

2. To free from obstruction; make easy; remove, as an obstruction or difficulty.

Heo counts it not profanenesse to bee polisht with humane reading, or to *smooth* his way by Aristotle to Schoole-dialectic.

*By. Earle*, *Micro-cosmographie*, A Graue Divine.

Thou, Abelard! the last sad office pay,

And *smooth* my passage to the realms of day.

*Pope*, *Eloisa to Abelard*, l. 322.

3. To free from harshness; make flowing.

In their motions harmony divine

So *smooths* her charming tones.

*Milton*, *P. L.*, v. 629.

4. To palliate; soften.

To *smooth* his fault I should have been more mild.

*Shak.*, *Rich. II.*, l. 2. 240.

5. To calm; mollify; allay.

Each perturbation *smooth'd* with outward calm.

*Milton*, *P. L.*, IV. 120.

6. To make agreeable; make flattering.

I am against the prophets, saith the Lord, that *smooth* their tongues.

*Jer.* xxiii. 31 (margin).

7. To utter agreeably; hence, to free from blame; exonerate. [*Poetical.*]

What tongue shall *smooth* thy name?

*Shak.*, *It. and J.*, III. 2. 97.

8. To modify (a given series of values) so as to remove irregularities.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become smooth.

The falls were *smoothing* down.

*The Field*, Dec. 6, 1884. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. To repeat flattering or wheedling words.

Learn to flatter and *smooth*.

*Stubbs*, *Anatomic of Almses*, an. 1583.

Because I cannot flatter and speak fair,

Smile in men's faces, *smooth*, deceive, and cog.

*Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, l. 3. 48.

**smooth-bore** (smōth'bōr), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Smooth-bored; not rifled: as, a *smooth-bore* gun. Compare *choke-bore*.

Port Sumter, on its part, was scarcely completed work, dating back to the period of *smooth-bore* guns of small caliber.

*The Century*, XXXV. 711.

II. *n.* A firearm with a smooth-bored barrel: in contradistinction to *rifle*, or *rifled gun*.

**smooth-bored** (smōth'bōrd), *a.* Having a smooth bore; not rifled: noting the barrel of a gun or the gun itself.

**smooth-browed** (smōth'browd), *a.* Having a smooth or unwrinkled brow.

**smooth-chinned** (smōth'chind), *a.* Having a smooth or shaven chin; beardless.

Look to your wives too;

The *smooth-chin'd* courtiers are abroad.

*Mansinger*, *Duke of Milan*, II. 1.

**smooth-dab** (smōth'dab), *n.* The smear-dab.

[*Prov. Eng.*]

**smooth-dittied** (smōth'dit'id), *a.* Smoothly or sweetly sung or played; having a flowing melody. [*Rare.*]

With his soft pipe, and *smooth-dittied* song,

Well knows to still the wild winds when they roar.

*Milton*, *Comus*, l. 80.

**smoother**, *v.* See *smooth*.

**smoothen** (smō'thin), *v. t.* [*< smooth* + *-en*.] To make smooth; smooth.

With edged grooving tools they cut down and *smoothen* the extuberances left.

*Moxon*, *Mechanical Exercises*.

Language that goes as easy as a glove

O'er good and evil *smoothen* both to one.

*Browning*, *Ring and Book*, l. 43.

**smoother**<sup>1</sup> (smō'thin), *n.* [*< smooth* + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which smooths.

Scolds, a word which denotes "smoothers and polishers of language."

*By. Percy*, *On Ancient Minstrels*.

2. A flatterer; a wheedler.

These are my flatterers, my soothers, my claw-backs, my *smoothers*, my parasites.

*Urquhart*, tr. of *Rabelais*, III. 3. (*Darvies*.)

3. In *printing*, a tape used in a cylinder-press to hold the sheets in position against the cylinder.—4. (*a*) A wheel used in glass-cutting to polish the faces of the grooves or cuts already made by another wheel: the smoother is usu-



ally of stone. (b) The workman who operates such a smoother for polishing grooves or cuts. **smoother**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *smother*.

**smooth-faced** (smōth'fāst), *a.* 1. Having a smooth surface in general: as, a *smooth-faced* file.—2. Having a smooth face; beardless.—3. Having a mild, bland, or winning look; having a fawning, insinuating, or hypocritical expression.

A twelvemonth and a day  
I'll mark no words that *smooth-faced* wooers say.  
*Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, v. 2. 833.

*Smooth-faced*, drawing, hypocritical fellows, who pretend ginger isn't hot in their mouths, and cry down all innocent pleasures.  
*George Eliot*, *Janet's Repentance*, l.

**smooth-grained** (smōth'grānd), *a.* Smooth in the grain, as wood or stone.

Nor box, nor limes, without their use are made,  
*Smooth-grained*, and proper for the turner's trade.  
*Dryden*, tr. of *Virgil's Georgics*, ll. 630.

**smoothing-box** (smōth'ing-boks), *n.* A box-iron. *Encyc. Diet.*

*Smoothing-boxes*, Buckles, Steels, and Awls.  
*Money Masters All Things* (1693), p. 76.

**smoothing-iron** (smōth'ing-ī'ern), *n.* A heavy iron utensil with a flat polished face, used for smoothing clothes, bed-linen, etc.: it is usually heated. Solid smoothing-irons are called *flat-irons*; hollow ones, heated with burning charcoal, a lamp, a piece of red-hot iron inserted, or the like, are called by different names. See *box-iron*, *rad-iron*, and *goose*, *n.*, 3.

The *smoothing-irons* . . . hung before the fire, ready for Mary when she should want them.

*Mrs. Gaskell*, *Mary Barton*, vill.  
**smoothing-mill** (smōth'ing-mil), *n.* In *gem- and glass-cutting*, a wheel made of sandstone, on which a continuous stream of water is allowed to flow during the cutting and beveling of glass, gems, and small glass ornaments.

**smoothing-plane** (smōth'ing-plān), *n.* In *carp.*, a small fine plane used for finishing. See *plane*<sup>2</sup>, 1.

**smoothing-stone** (smōth'ing-stōn), *n.* A substitute for a smoothing-iron, made of steatite, with a plate and handle of metal. *E. H. Knight*.

**smoothly** (smōth'li), *adv.* [*ME. smetheliche*; *< smooth + -ly*<sup>2</sup>.] In a smooth manner or form, in any sense of the word *smooth*.

**smoothness** (smōth'nēs), *n.* [*ME. smethnes*, *< AS. smethnys*, *< smēthic*, *smooth*: see *smooth*, *a.*] The state or character of being smooth, in any sense.

The *smoothness* of your words and syllables running upon feet of sundry quantities.  
*Puttenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 65.

I want *smoothness*  
To thank a man for pardoning of a crime  
I never knew.

*Beau. and Fl.*, *Maid's Tragedy*, iv. 2.  
Hee distinguishes not betwixt faire and double-dealing,  
and suspects all *smoothness* for the dress of knavery.  
*Bp. Earle*, *Micro-cosmographie*, A Blunt Man.

The torrent's *smoothness* ere it dash below. *Campbell*.  
**smooth-paced** (smōth'pāst), *a.* Having a smooth pace or movement; of a regular, easy flow.

In *smooth-pac'd* Verse, or hobling Prose.  
*Prior*, *Alma*, III.

**smooth-sayer** (smōth'sū'er), *n.* One who is smooth-tongued. [*Rare*.]

I should rather, ten times over, dispense with the flatterers and the *smooth-sayers* than the grumblers.  
*C. D. Warner*, *Backlog Studies*, p. 141.

**smooth-scaled** (smōth'skāld), *a.* Having flat, smooth, or ecarinate scales, as a reptile or a fish.

**smooth-shod** (smōth'shod), *a.* Having shoes not specially provided with cogs, calks, or spikes to prevent slipping: chiefly noting animals: opposed to *rough-shod* or *sharp-shod*.

**smoothsides** (smōth'sidz), *n.* The sapphirine gurnard, *Trigla hirundo*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**smooth-spoken** (smōth'spō'kn), *a.* Speaking smoothly or pleasantly; plausible; insinuating.

**smooth-tongued** (smōth'tungd), *a.* Using smooth words; smooth-spoken; plausible.

Your dancing-masters and barbers are such finical, *smooth-tongued*, tattling fellows; and if you set 'em once a-talking they'll ne'er a-done, no more than when you set 'em a-fiddling.

*Wycherley*, *Gentleman Dancing-Master*, III. 1.  
**smooth-winged** (smōth'wingd), *a.* In *ornith.*, not rough-winged: specifically noting swallows which have not the peculiar serration of the outer primary of such genera as *Psalidaprocne* and *Stelgidopteryx*.

**smore**<sup>1</sup> (smōr), *v.* [*Also smoor*; *< ME. smoren*, *< AS. smorian*, *smother*, *stifle*, *suffocate* (= *MD.*

*MLG. smoren*, *smother*, *stifle*, *stew*, *> G. schmoren*, *stew*, *svelter*); prob. *< \*smor* (= *MD. smoor*), a suffocating vapor: see *smother*, *smolder*.] *I. trans.* To smother; suffocate. [*Old Eng.* and *Scotch*.]

All suld be smored with-outen dout,  
Warne thn hevens ay moved about.  
*Hampole*, *Prieke of Conscience*, l. 7601.

So bewrapped them and entangled them, keepng doune by force the fetherbed and pillowes harde unto their mouthes, that within a while they smored and stylded them.  
*Hall*, *Richard III.*, l. 3. (*Halliwel*.)

Manie gentillman dld with him byd,  
Whos prals could not be smored.  
*Battle of Bannockburn* (Child's *Ballads*, VII. 226).

It suld nocht be hid, nor obscurit;  
It suld nocht be throung down, nor smurit.  
*Lauder*, *Dewtie of Kyngis* (E. E. T. S.), l. 220.

**II. intrans.** To smother; be suffocated. [*Scotch*.]

By this time he was cross the ford,  
Whare in the snaw the chapman smoor'd.  
*Burns*, *Tam o' Shanter*.

**smore**<sup>2</sup> (smōr), *v. t.* A dialectal form of *smear*. [*Halliwel*.] [*Prov. Eng.*]

**smorendo** (smō-ren'dō), [*It.*, ppr. of *smorire*, *die nway*, *grow pale*, *< L. ex*, *out*, *+ mori*, *die*: see *mor*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *morendo*.] Same as *morendo*.

**smorzando** (smōr-tzān'dō), [*It.* *smorzando*, ppr. of *smorzare*, *extinguish*, *put out*, *die out*.] In *music*, same as *morendo*.

**smoti**. An obsolete preterit of *smite*.

**smote** (smōt). Preterit of *smite*.

**smoterlich**, *a.* [*ME.*, *< smoteren* (in comp. *bi-smotered*, pp., *smuttled*, *dirtyed*) (cf. *MD. smoderen*, *D. smodderen*, *smut*, *soil*: see *smut*) + *-lich*, *E. -ly*.] Smutty; dirty.

And cek for she was somdel smoterlich,  
She was as digne as water in a ditch.  
*Chaucer*, *Reeve's Tale*, l. 43.

**smother** (smūth'er), *n.* [*Early mod. E.* also *smother*; *< ME. smother*, a contr. of the earlier *smorther*, *smorthur*, a suffocating vapor; with formative *-ther*, *< AS. smorian*, *smother*, *stifle*, *suffocate*: see *smore*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. That which smothers or appears to smother, in any sense. (a) Smoke, fog, thick dust, foul air, or the like.

Thus must I from the smoke into the smother;  
From tyrant dinko unto a tyrant brother.  
*Shak.*, *As you Like it*, l. 2. 200.

For hundreds of acres nothing is to be seen but smother and desolation, the whole circuit round looking like the cinders of a volcano.  
*Gilbert White*, *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, vii.

A couple of yachts, with the tacks of their mainsails triced up, were passing us in a smother of foam.  
*W. C. Russell*, *Jack's Courtship*, xx.

(b) Smoldering; slow combustion. (c) Confusion; excess with disorder: as, a perfect smother of letters and papers. 2. The state of being stifled; suppression.

There is nothing makes a man suspect much, more than to know little; and therefore men should remedy suspicion by procuring to know more, and not to keep their suspicions in smother.  
*Bacon*, *Nuspleton* (ed. 1687).

**smother** (smūth'er), *v.* [*Early mod. E.* also *smother*; *< ME. smotheren*, *smotheren*, *smorthen*, *smorthren*, *smorthren*, *smorthren*, *suffocating vapor*: see *smother*, *n.* In the sense 'daub or smear', regarded by some as due to *ME. bi-smotered*, be-daubed: see *smoterlich*.] *I. trans.* 1. To suffocate; stifle; obstruct, more or less completely, the respiration of.

The beholders of this tragic play, . . .  
Untimely smother'd in their dusky graves.  
*Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, iv. 4. 70.

Some who had the holy fire, being surrounded and almost smothered by the crowd that pressed about them, were forced to brand the candles in the faces of the people in their own defence.  
*Pococke*, *Description of the East*, II. l. 27.

The helpless traveller . . . smothered in the dusty whirlwind dies.  
*Addison*, *Cato*, II. 6.

2. To extinguish or deaden, as fire, by covering, overlaying, or otherwise excluding the air: as, to smother a fire with ashes.—3. Hence, figuratively and generally, to reduce to a low degree of vigor or activity; suppress or do away with; extinguish; stifle; cover up; conceal; hide: as, the committee's report was smothered.

Sextus Tarquinus . . . smothering his passions for the present, departed with the rest back to the camp.  
*Shak.*, *Lucrece*, Arg.

I am afraid, Son, there's something I don't see yet, something that's smother'd under all this gallantry.  
*Steele*, *Conscious Lovers*, l. 2.

4. In *cookery*, to cook in a close dish: as, beef-steak smothered with onions.—5. To daub or smear. [*Halliwel*.] [*Prov. Eng.*]—Smothered mate. See *mate*<sup>3</sup>.—To smother up, to wrap up so as to produce the appearance or sensation of being smothered.

The sun,  
Who doth permit the base contagious clouds  
To smother up his beauty. *Shak.*, *1 Hen. IV.*, l. 2. 223.

=*Syn.* 1. *Smother*, *choke*, *strangle*, *throatle*, *stifle*, *suffocate*. To smother, in the stricter sense, is to put to death by preventing air from entering the nose or mouth. To choke is to imperil or destroy life by stoppage, external or internal, in the windpipe. To strangle is to put to death by compression of the windpipe. Throatle is the same as strangle, except that it is often used for partial or attempted strangling, and that it suggests its derivation. Suffocate and stifle are essentially the same, except that stifle is the stronger: they mean to kill by impeding respiration.

**II. intrans.** 1. To be suffocated.—2. To breathe with great difficulty by reason of smoke, dust, close covering or wrapping, or the like.—3. Of a fire, to burn very slowly for want of air; smolder.

The smoky fume smothering so was,  
The Abbey it took, sore gan it enbras.  
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3303.

What fenny trash maintains the smothering fires  
Of his desires! *Quarles*, *Emblems*, ii. 14.

4. Figuratively, to perish, grow feeble, or decline, by suppression or concealment; be stifled; be suppressed or concealed.

Which [zeal] may lie smothering for a time till it meets with suitable matter and a freer vent, and then it breaks out into a dreadful flame. *Stillington*, *Sermons*, II. vi.

**smotheration** (smūth'er-ā'shōn), *n.* [*< smother + -ation*.] 1. The act of smothering, or the state of being smothered; suffocation.—2. A sailors' dish of beef and pork smothered with potatoes. [*New Eng.* in both senses.]

**smother-fly** (smūth'er-flī), *n.* Any aphid.

The people of this village were surprised by a shower of aphides, or smother-flies, which fell in these parts.

*Gilbert White*, *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, liii.

**smotheriness** (smūth'er-i-nēs), *n.* The state of being smothery.

**smotheringly** (smūth'er-ing-li), *adv.* Suffocatingly; so as to suppress.

**smother-kiln** (smūth'er-kil), *n.* A kiln into which smoke is admitted for the purpose of blackening pottery in firing.

**smothery** (smūth'er-i), *a.* [*< smother + -y*<sup>1</sup>.] Tending to smother; full of smoke, fog, dust, or the like; stifling: as, a smothery atmosphere.

What dullard? wo and you in smothery chafe,  
Babes, baldheads, stumpled thus far into Zin  
The Horrid, getting neither out nor in.  
*Browning*, *Sordello*, lii.

**smouch**<sup>1</sup> (smōch or smouch), *v.* and *n.* [*A var. of smutch*.] Same as *smutch*.

**smouch**<sup>2</sup> (smouch), *v.* [*Perhaps a dial. var. of smack*<sup>2</sup>.] To kiss; buss. [*Obsolete or prov. Eng.*]

What kissing and bussing, what smouching & slabbering one of another!  
*Stedee*, *Anat. of Abuses*, l. 16.

I had rather than a bend of leather  
Shoo and I might smouch together.  
*Heywood*, *1 Edw. IV.* (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, l. 40).

**smouch**<sup>2</sup> (smouch), *n.* [*< smouch*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] A loud kiss; a smack; a buss.

Come smack me; I long for a smouch.  
*Promos and Cassandra*, p. 47. (*Halliwel*.)

**smouch**<sup>3</sup> (smouch), *n.* [*Origin obscure*.] A low-crowned hat. [*Halliwel*.] [*Prov. Eng.*]

**smouch**<sup>4</sup> (smouch), *v. t.* [*Prob. ult. < AS. smōgan*, *creep*, etc.: see *smock*.] To take unfairly; also, to take unfair advantage of; chouse; gouge. [*Colloq.*, U. S.]

The rest of it was smouched from House's Atlantic paper.  
*New Princeton Rev.*, v. 49.

**Smouch**<sup>5</sup> (smouch), *n.* [*< D. "Smous, Smousje"*, a German Jew, so called because many of them being named *Moses*, they pronounce this name *Mousje*, or according to the Dutch spelling, *Mousje* (Sewel).] A Jew. [*Can.*]

I saw them roast some poor Smouches at Lisbon because they would not eat pork.  
*Johnston*, *Chrysall*, l. 228. (*Davies*.)

**smouched** (smōcht or smoucht), *a.* [*< smouch*<sup>1</sup> + *-ed*<sup>2</sup>. Cf. *smutch*.] Blotted, stained, or discolored; grimed; dirty; smutched.

**smoulder**, **smoulderingness**, etc. See *smolder*, etc.

**Smouse** (smous), *n.* Same as *Smouch*<sup>5</sup>.

Ha, ha, ha! Admirable! admirable! I honour the Smouse!  
*C. Macklin*, *Man of the World*, II. 1.

**smout** (smout), *v. t.* [*Origin obscure*.] To perform occasional work, when out of constant employment. [*Halliwel*.]

**smout** (smout), *n.* [*< smout*, *v.*] A compositor who has occasional employment in various printing-offices. [*Printers' slang*, Eng.]

**smuckle** (smuk'l), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *smuggle*.

**smucklert**, *n.* An obsolete variant of *smuggler*. [*Scot.*]

**smudge**<sup>1</sup> (smuj), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *smudged*, *ppr.* *smudging*. [*Early mod. E.* also *smoodgo*;



< ME. *smogen*, soil; a var. of *smutch*.] 1. To smear or stain with dirt or filth; blacken with smoko. [Prov. Eng.]

Presuming no more wound belongs vnto 't Than only to be smudg'd and grim'd with soot. Heywood, *Dialogues* (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 157).

2. To smoke or cure, as herring.

In the craft of catching or taking it, and smudging it (the herring) (merchant and chapman-able as it should be), it sets a-works thousands. Nash, *Lenten Stufe* (Harl. Misc., VI. 159).

**smudge<sup>1</sup>** (smuj), *n.* [Also *smutch*: see *smudge<sup>2</sup>*.] 1. A spot; stain; smear.

Every one, however, feels the magic of the shapely strokes and vague smudges, which . . . reveal not only an object, but an artist's conception of it. *Art Jour.*, March, 1888, p. 67.

Sometimes a page bearing a special smudge, or one showing an unusual amount of interlineation, seemed to require particular treatment. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 418.

2. The scrapings and cleanings of paint-pots, collected and used to cover the outer sides of roof-boards as a bed for roofing-canvas. *Car-builder's Dict.* [Eng.]

**smudge<sup>2</sup>** (smuj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *smudged*, ppr. *smudging*. [Appar. another use of *smudge<sup>1</sup>*, confused with *smother*.] 1. To smudge; smother. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To make a smudge in; fumigate with a smudge: as, to smudge a tent so as to drive away insects. [U.S.]

**smudge<sup>2</sup>** (smuj), *n.* [See *smudge<sup>2</sup>*, *v.*] 1. A suffocating smoke.

I will sacrifice the first stanza on your critical altar, and let it consume either in flame or smudge as it choose. W. Mason, To Gray. (Correspondence of Gray and Mason, etc.)

2. A heap of combustibles partially ignited and emitting a dense smoke; especially, such a fire made in or near a house, tent, or the like, so as to raise a dense smoke to repel insects.

I have had a smudge made in a chafing-dish at my bedside. Mrs. Clavers (Mrs. C. M. Kirkland), *Forest Life*.

**smudger** (smuj'ér), *n.* One who or that which smudges, in any sense. [Rare.]

And the man called the name of his wife Charah (*smudger*), for she was the stainer of life. *Il. Pratt*, quoted in *The Academy*, Oct. 27, 1888, p. 263.

**smudgy<sup>1</sup>** (smuj'i), *a.* [*smudge<sup>1</sup>* + *-y<sup>1</sup>*.] Stained or blackened with smudge; smeared: as, a smudgy shop.

I do not suppose that the book is at all rare, or in any way remarkable, save, perhaps, for its wretched woodcuts and its villainously smudgy letterpress. X. and Q., 7th ser., X. 91.

**smudgy<sup>2</sup>** (smuj'i), *a.* [*smudge<sup>2</sup>* + *-y<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. Making a smudge or dense smoke: as, a smudgy fire.

For them [the artists of Magna Græcia] the most perfect lamp was the one that was the most ornamental. If more light was needed, other smudgy lamps were added. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 267.

2. Stifling; close. [Prov. Eng.]

Hot or close, e. g. the fire is so large that it makes the room feel quite hot and smudgy. The same perhaps as smothery. Halliwell.

**smug<sup>1</sup>** (smug), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *smoo*; for *smuck*; < MLG. *smuk* = NFries. *smok* = G. *schmuck* = Dan. *smuk* = Sw. dial. *smuck*, *smöck* (G. and Scand. forms recent and prob. < LG., but appar. ult. of MHG. origin), neat, trim, spruce, elegant, fair; from the noun, MHG. *gesmuck*, G. *schmuck*, ornament, < MHG. *smücken*, G. *schmücken* = MLG. *smucken*, ornament, adorn, orig. dress, a secondary form of MHG. *smitegen* = AS. *secgagan*, creep into, hence put on (a garment): see *smock*, *n.*] 1. *a.* 1. Smooth; sleek; neat; trim; spruce; fine; also, affectedly proper; unctuous; especially, affectedly nice in dress; satisfied with one's own appearance; hence, self-satisfied in any respect.

A beggar, that was used to come so smug upon the mart. Shak., *3l. of V.*, III. 1. 49.

Oh, that smug old Woman! there's no enduring her Affection of Youth. Steele, *Grief A-la-Mode*, III. 1.

Smug Sydney, too, thy bitter page shall seek. Byron, *Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.

Stinking and savory, smug and gruff. Browning, *Holy-Cross Day*.

2. Affectedly or conceitedly smart.

That trim and smug saying. *Annotations on Glanville* (1632), p. 184. (Latham.)

**II. n.** One who is affectedly proper and nice; a self-satisfied person. [Slang.]

Students . . . who, almost continually at study, allow themselves no time for relaxation . . . are absent-minded, and seem often attended at the trivialities of a joke. They become labelled *smugs*, and are avoided by their class-mates. *The Lancet*, 1889, II. 471.

**smug<sup>1</sup>** (smug), *v. t.*; prot. and pp. *smugged*, ppr. *smugging*. [*< smug<sup>1</sup>, a.*] To make smug or spruce: often with *up*.

Smug up your beetle-brows, none look grimly. Middleton and Kestley, *Spanish Gypsy*, IV. 1.

No sooner doth a young man see his sweetheart coming but he smugs himself up. Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 618.

**smug<sup>2</sup>** (smug), *v. t.*; prot. and pp. *smugged*, ppr. *smugging*. [Prob. abbr. of *smuggle*, or from the same source.] 1. To confiscate summarily, as boys used to confiscate tops, marbles, etc., when the game was played out of season. [Prov. Eng.]

I shouldn't mind his taking me; I'd smug his money and get his halfpence or something. Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 563.

2. To hush up. [Slang.]

She wanted a guarantee that the case should be smugged, or, in other words, compromised. *Morning Chronicle*, Oct. 3, 1857. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

**smug<sup>3</sup>** (smug), *n.* [Perhaps so called as being blackened with soot or smoke (see *smudge<sup>1</sup>*), or else as being "a neat, handy fellow" (Halliwell).] A smith.

A smug of Vulcan's forging trade, besmoked with sea-coal fire. Routland, *Knave of Clubs* (1611). (Halliwell.)

I must now A golden handle make for my wife's fann. Works, my fine Smuggers. Dekker, *London's Tempe*.

**smug-boat** (smug'böt), *n.* A contraband boat on the coast of China; an opium-boat.

**smug-faced** (smug'fist), *a.* Having a smug or precise face; prim-faced.

I once procured for a smug-faced client of mine a good douse of the chops, which put a couple of hundred pounds into his pocket. J. Baillie.

**smuggle<sup>1</sup>** (smug'li), *v.*; pret. and pp. *smuggled*, ppr. *smuggling*. [Also formerly or dial. *smuckte* (< D.); = G. *schmuggeln* = Sw. *smuggla* = Dan. *smugle*, < LG. *smuggeln* = D. *smokkelen*, smugge (cf. D. *smuigen*, eat secretly, *ter smuig*, secretly, in higger-mugger, Dan. *ismug*, adv., secretly, privately, *smughandel*, contraband trade, *smuge*, a narrow (secret) passage, Sw. *smugg*, a lurking-hole, *fecl. smuga*, a hole to creep through, *smugall*, penetrating, *smugligh*, penetrating): all from a strong verb found in *fecl. smjaga* (pret. *smö*, mod. *smang*, pl. *smugit*, pp. *smugit*), creep, creep through a hole, put on a garment, = Norw. *smugga*, creep (cf. Sw. *smugga*, sneak, *smugglo*), = AS. *smuigan*, *smugan*, creep, = MHG. *smiegen*, G. *schmiegen*, cling to, hend, ply, get into: see *smock*, *smug<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. *trans.*

1. To import or export secretly, and contrary to law; import or export secretly without paying the duties imposed by law; also, to introduce into trade or consumption in violation of excise laws; in Scotland, to manufacture (spirits, malt, etc.) illicitly.

Where, tipping punch, grave Cato's self you'll see, And Amor Patriæ vending smuggled tea. Crabbe.

2. To convey, introduce, or handle clandestinely: as, to smuggle something out of the way.

**II. intrans.** To practise secret illegal exportation or importation of goods; export or import goods without payment of duties; also, to violate excise laws. See I., 1, and *smuggling*.

Now there are plainly but two ways of checking this practice—either the temptation to smuggle must be diminished by lowering the duties, or the difficulties in the way of smuggling must be increased. *Cyc. of Commerce*.

**smuggle<sup>2</sup>** (smug'li), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *smuggled*, ppr. *smuggling*. [Appar. another use of *smuggle<sup>1</sup>*.] To cuddle or fondle.

Oh, the little lips! and 'tis the best-natured little dear. [Smuggles and kisses it.] *Farghar*, *Love and a Bottle*, I. 1.

**smuggler** (smug'ler), *n.* [Early mod. E. *smugler*; also *smuckler*; = G. *schmuggler* = Dan. *smugler* = Sw. *smugglare* (cf. F. *smuggler*, < E.), < LG. *smuggeler* = D. *smokkelaar*; as *smuggler<sup>1</sup>* + *-er<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. One who smuggles; one who imports or exports secretly and contrary to law either contraband goods or dutiable goods without paying the customs; also, in Scotland, an illicit distiller.—2. A vessel employed in smuggling goods.

**smuggling** (smug'ling), *n.* The offense of carrying, or causing to be carried, across the boundary of a nation or district, goods which are dutiable, without either paying the duties or allowing the goods to be subjected to the revenue laws; or the like carrying of goods the transit of which is prohibited. In a more general sense it is applied to the violation of legal restrictions on transit, whether by revenue laws or blockades, and the violation of excise laws, by introducing into trade or consumption prohibited articles, or articles evading taxation. In either use it implies clandestine evasion of law.

**smugly** (smug'li), *adv.* In a smug manner; neatly; sprucely.

A Sunday face, Too smugly proper for a world of sin. Lovell, *11th Adam's Story*.

**smugness** (smug'nes), *n.* The state or character of being smug; neatness; spruceness; self-satisfaction; conceited smartness.

She looks like an old Coach new painted, affecting an unseemly Smugness whilst she is ready to drop in pieces. Wyckley, *Plain Dealer*, II. 1.

**smuly** (smü'li), *a.* [Perhaps for *smoonly*, a contracted form of *smoothly*, adj.] Looking smoothly demure. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**smur** (smur), *n.* [Also *smurr*; prob. a contr. of *smother*; or < *smoor*, *smore*, stifle: see *smore<sup>1</sup>*.] Furo rain. [Scotell.]

Our hopes for fine weather were for the moment dashed; a smurr came over, and the thin veil of the shower toned down the colors of the red houses. W. Black, *House-boat*, VI.

**smur** (smar), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *smurred*, ppr. *smurring*. [Also *smurr*; < *smur*, *n.*] To rain slightly; drizzle. *Jamieson*. [Scotell.]

**smurcht**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *smirch*.

**smurry** (smur'i), *a.* [*< smur* + *-y<sup>1</sup>*.] Having smur; characterized by smur. [Scotell.]

The cold lines of green through which we had been sailing on this smurry afternoon. W. Black, *House-boat*, x.

**smut** (smut), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *smit<sup>1</sup>*, < AS. *smitta*, a spot, stain, smat, = D. *smet*, a blot, stain. The variation is appar. due to the influence of the related words, ML. *bismotered*, smeared, etc., and to the words cited under *smutch*, *smudge<sup>1</sup>*; see *smudge<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. A spot made with soot, coal, or the like; also, the fouling matter itself.

With white apron and cap she ventured into the drawing-room, and was straightway saluted by a joyous dance of those monads called vulgarly smuts. Bulwer, *Caxtons*, XIV. 2.

2. Obscene or filthy language.

He does not stand upon decency in conversation, but will talk smut, though a pious and his mother be in the room. Addison, *The Lover*, No. 29.

3. A fungous disease of plants, affecting especially the cereal plants, to many of which it is exceedingly destructive. It is caused by fungi of the family *Ustilaginaceæ*. There are in the United States two well-defined kinds of smut in cereals: (a) the *black smut*, produced by *Ustilago segetum*, in which the head is mostly changed to a black dust; (b) the *ribbed smut* (called *rust* in English), which shows only when the kernel is broken open the round contents being found to be replaced by a black mucous powder. The stinking smut is caused by two species of fungus, which differ only in microscopic characters—*Tilletia tritici*, with rough spores, and *T. foetens*, with smooth spores. It is the most destructive disease of which known, not infrequently causing the loss of half of the crop or more. It occurs to some extent throughout all the wheat-growing regions, but is especially common in Indiana, Iowa, and adjacent states, as well as in California and Europe. The disease does not spread from plant to plant or from field to field, but the infection takes place at the time the seed sprouts. No remedy can be applied after the grain is sown, but the disease can be prevented by sowing clean seed in clean soil and covering well. Smutty seed can be purified by wetting thoroughly with a solution of blue vitriol, using one pound or more to a gallon of water. Black smut may be similarly treated. *U. tritici* is the smut of Indian corn; *U. destruens*, of *Sorghum alvum*; *U. virens*, of many species of *Cereæ*, etc. See *Ustilago*, *Tilletia*, *maize smut*, *bunt*, *bunt ear*, *bunt-car*, *brand*, &c.

4. Earthy, worthless coal, such as is often found at the outcrop of a seam. In Pennsylvania also called *black-dirt*, *blossom*, and *crop*.

**smut** (smut), *v.*; pret. and pp. *smutted*, ppr. *smutting*. [*< smut, n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To stain or mark with smut; blacken with coal, soot, or other dirty substance.

'Tis the opinion of these poor People that, if they can but have the happiness to be buried in a shroud smutted with this Cæstus Fire, it will certainly secure them from the Plagues of Hell. *Maunderell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 97.

2. To affect with the disease called smut; milder.

Mildew falleth upon corn, and smutted it. Bacon.

3. Figuratively, to tarnish; defile; make impure; blacken.

He is far from being smutted with the soil of atheism. Dr. H. A.ore.

4. To make obscene.

Here one gay shew had costly habit tries, . . . Another smuts his scene. Steele, *Conscious Lovers*, Prolog.

**II. intrans.** 1. To gather smut; be converted into smut.

While red-eared wheat . . . seldom smuts. Mortimer, *Husbandry*.

2. To give off smut; ereek.

**smut-ball** (smut'bál), *n.* 1. A fungus of the genus *Tilletia*.—2. A fungus of the genus *Lyceoperdon*; a puffball.



**smutch** (smuch), *v. t.* [Also dial. *smouch*, *smooch* (also *smudge*, *q. v.*); < Sw. *smutsa* = Dan. *smudse* = G. *schmutzen*, soil, sully, = D. *smutsen*, soil, revile, insult, = MHG. *smutzen*, *schmutzen*, soil; cf. Sw. *smuts* = Dan. *smuds* = MHG. *smutz*, G. *schmutz*, dirt, filth; connected with *smit*<sup>1</sup>, *suite*, *smut*.] To blacken with smoke, soot, or the like; smudge.

What, hast *smuteh'd* thy nose? *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 121.  
Have you mark'd but the fall of the snow,  
Before the sod hath *smuteh'd* it?  
*B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, ii. 2.

**smutch** (smuch), *n.* [Also dial. *smouch*, *smooch* (also *smudge*, *q. v.*); see *smutch*, *v.*] A black spot; a black stain; a smudge.

That my mantle take no *smutch*  
From thy coarser garments touch.  
*Fletcher*, Poems, p. 101. (*Halliw.*)

A broad gray *smouch* on each side.

*W. H. Dall*, in Scammon's Marine Mammals, p. 293.

**smutchin** (smuch'in), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *smitchin* (found also as *smidgen*), < *smitch*<sup>1</sup>, dust, etc.: see *smitch*<sup>1</sup>, *smidgen*.] Snuff.

The Spanish and Irish take it most in Powder, or *Smutchin*, and it mightily refreshes the Brain, and I believe there is as much taken this way in Ireland as there is in Pipes in England. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 7.

**smutchy** (smuch'i), *a.* [*smutch* + *-y*<sup>1</sup>.] Marked, or appearing as if marked, with a smutch or smutches.

The illustrations . . . have that heavy and *smutchy* effect in the closely shaded parts which is a constant defect in mechanical engraving. *The Nation*, Dec. 20, 1883.

**smut-fungus** (smut'fung'us), *n.* See *fungus*, *smut-ball*, and *smut*, 3.

**smuth** (smuth), *n.* [Cf. *smut*.] A miners' name for waste, poor, or small coal. See *smut*, 4.

**smut-machine** (smut'mā-shēn'), *n.* A smut-mill.

**smut-mill** (smut'mil), *n.* In *milling*, a machine for removing smut from wheat. It consisted originally of a cylindrical screen in which was a revolving brush that swept off the smut and forced it through the screen. Improved forms now consist of shaking tables and screens, revolving screens, perforated cylinders, and the like, combined with an air-blast; and machines of this type, besides removing the smut, point and clean the grain. Compare *separator*, 2 (a).

**Smutsia** (smut'si-i), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray): named from *Smuts*, a Dutch naturalist.] A genus of pangolin or scaly ant-eaters, of the family *Mandidae*, containing the East African *S. temminckii*, about three feet long, with comparatively short broad obtuse tail, short broad scales, and feet scaly to the toes.

**smuttied** (smut'id), *a.* [*smutty* + *-ed*<sup>2</sup>.] In *bol.*, made smutty; covered with or bearing smut.

**smuttily** (smut'i-li), *adv.* In a smutty manner.

(a) Blackly; smokily; foully. (b) With obscene language.

**smuttiness** (smut'i-ness), *n.* The state or property of being smutty. (a) The state or property of being soiled or smutted; dirt from smoke, soot, coal, or smut. (b) Obsceneness of language.

**smutty** (smut'i), *a.* [*smut* + *-y*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. D. *smoddig*, *smodsig* = G. *schmutzig* = Sw. *smutsig* = Dan. *smudsig*, smutty.] 1. Soiled with smut, coal, soot, or the like.

I pray leave the *smutty* Air of London, and come hither to breathe sweeter. *Howell*, Letters, i. iv. 5.

The "Still," or Distillery, was a *smutty*, clouded, suspicious-looking building, down in a hollow by Mill Brook. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 15.

2. Affected with smut or mildew.

*Smutty* corn will sell dearer at one time than the clean at another. *Locke*.

3. Obscene; immodest; impure: as, *smutty* language.

Let the grave sneer, sarcastic speak thee shrewd,  
The *smutty* joke ridiculously lewd. *Smollett*, Advice.

**Smutty coot**, the black scoter, *Oidemia americana*. See *coot* under *Oidemia*. [Salem, Massachusetts.]

**smutty-nosed** (smut'i-nōzd), *a.* In *ornith.*, having black or blackish nostrils. The term is applied specifically to (a) the black-tailed shearwater, *Puffinus cinereus* or *Puffinus melanurus*, which has black nasal tubes on a yellow bill; and (b) a dark-colored variety of the Canada Jay found in Alaska, *Perisoreus canadensis fumifrons*, having brownish nasal plumules.

**Smyrniot**, **Smyrniote** (smēr'ni-ot, -ōt), *n.* and *a.* [*NGr.* *Σμυρνιώτης*, < *Gr.* *Σμύρνα*, *Σμύρνη*, L. *Smyrna*, Smyrna (see *def.*)] 1. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Smyrna, a city in Asia Minor.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Smyrna.

**Smyrniium** (smēr'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *smyrniōn*, *zmyrniūm*, < *Gr.* *σμύρνιον*, a plant having seeds smelling like myrrh, < *σμύρνα*, Ionic *σμύρνη*, var. of *μύρρα*, myrrh.] A genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Ammineæ*, type of the subtribe *Smyrniaceæ*. It is characterized by polygamous flowers, seldom with any bracts or bractlets, and by

fruit with a two-cleft carpophore, numerous oil-tubes, inconspicuous or slightly prominent ridges without corky thickening and ovoid or roundish seeds with the face deeply and broadly excavated. The 6 or 7 former species are all now included in one, *S. Olusatrum*, a native of Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia, extending along the shores northward to the English Channel. It is a smooth erect biennial, with dissected radical leaves, commonly sessile broad and undivided or three-parted stem-leaves, and yellow flowers borne in many-rayed compound umbels. See *alexanders*, *horse-parsley*, and *black pot-herb* (under *pot-herb*).

**smytet**, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *smite*.

**smyterie**, **smytrie** (smit'ri), *n.* [Sc., more prop. *\*smyterie*, < *smite*, *smyte*, a bit, particle: see *smit*<sup>1</sup>, *smitch*<sup>1</sup>.] A numerous collection of small individuals.

A *smytie* o' wee duddle weans. *Burns*, The Two Dogs.

**smytht**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *smith*.

**Sn**. In *chem.*, the symbol for tin (Latin *stannum*).

**snabble** (snab'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snabbled*, ppr. *snabbling*. [Var. of *\*snapple*, freq. of *snap*.] 1. *trans.* To rifle; plunder; kill. *Halliw.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To eat greedily. *Halliw.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. To shovel with the bill, as a water-fowl seeking for food.

You see, sir, I was a cruising down the flats about sun-up, the tide flat at the nip, as it is now; I see a whole pile of shoveler ducks *snabbling* in the mud, and busy as dog-fish in herring-time. *Fisheries of U. S.*, v. ii. 612.

**snabby** (snab'i), *n.*; pl. *snabbies* (-iz). [Perhaps ult. connected with MD. *snabbe*, *snebbe*, bill, beak: see *snaffle* and *neb*.] The chaffinch, *Fringilla caelebs*. [Scotch.]

**snack** (snak), *v.* [*ME.* *snakken* (also assimilated *snacehen*, *snecehen*, > *E.* *snatch*), *snatch*, = MD. *snacken*, *snateh*, *snap*, also as D. *snakken*, *gasp*, sob, desire, long for; prob. the same as MD. *snacken*, chatter, cackle, bark, MLG. LG. *snacken* = G. dial. *sehnakken*, chatter; prob. ult., like *snap*, imitative of quick motion. Hence *snatch*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To snatch. *Halliw.* [Obsolete or prev. Eng.]—2. To bite. *Levins*.—3. To go snacks in; share.

He and his comrades coming to an inn to *snack* their booty.

*Smith*, Lives of Highwaymen (1719), i. 85. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

II. *intrans.* To go snacks or shares; share.

Who is that that is to be bubbled? Faith, let me *snack*; I han't met with a bubble since Christmas.

*Wycherley*, Country Wife, iii. 2.

**snack** (snak), *n.* [*snack*, *v.* Cf. *snatch*.] 1. A snatch or snap, as of a dog's jaws.—2. A bite, as of a dog. *Levins*.—3. A portion of food that can be eaten hastily; a slight, hasty repast; a bite; a luncheon.

And so, as the cloth is laid in the little parlour above stairs, and it is past three o'clock, for I have been waiting this hour for you, and I have had a *snack* myself.

*Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxviii.

4. A portion or share of food or of other things: used especially in the phrase to *go snacks*—that is, to share; divide and distribute in shares.

If the master gets the better on 't, they come in for their *snack*.

*Sir R. L'Estrange*.  
And last he whispers, "Do; and we go snacks."

*Pope*, Proh. to Satires, i. 66.

**snackett** (snak'et), *n.* Same as *snecket*.

**snacot** (snak'ot), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A syn-gnathid, pipe-fish, or sea-needle, as *Syngnathus acus* or *S. jeckianus*. See *cuts* under *pipe-fish*.

**snaffle** (snaf'l), *n.* [Appar. < D. *snavel*, MD. *snabel*, *snavel*, the nose or snout of a beast or a fish (OFries. *snavel*, mouth); dim. of MD. *snabbe*, *snebbe*, MLG. *snabbe*, the bill or neb of a bird: see *neb*.] A bridle consisting of a slender bit-mouth with a single rein and without a curb; a snaffle-bit.

Your Monkish prohibitions, and expurgatorious indexes, your gags and *snaffles*. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

**snaffle** (snaf'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snaffled*, ppr. *snaffling*. [*snaffle*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To bridle; hold or manage with a bridle.

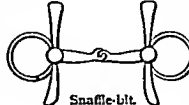
For hitherto the writers will write, Which have engrossed princes chiefs affairs, Have been like horses *snaffled* with the bits Of fancy, fear, or doubts. *Mir.* for Mags., p. 395.

2. To clutch or seize by the snaffle.—*Snaffling* lay, the "lay" or special occupation of a thief who stops horsemen by clenching the horse's snaffle.

I thought by your look you had been a clover fellow, and upon the *snaffling* lay at least; but . . . I find you are some sneaking budgo rascal. *Felding*, Amelia, i. 3.

II. *intrans.* To speak through the nose. *Halliw.* [Prov. Eng.]

**snaffle-bit** (snaf'l-bit), *n.* A plain leather jointed bit for a horse.



In his right hand (which to and fro did shake)  
She bare a scourge, with many a knottle string,  
And in his left a *snaffle* Bit or brake,  
Bebost with gold, and many a glingling ring.

*Gascoigne*, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber), p. 90.

**snag**<sup>1</sup> (snag), *n.* [Prob. < Norw. *snag*, *snage*, projecting point, a point of land, = Icel. *snagi*, a peg. Cf. *snag*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] 1. A sharp protuberance; a projecting point; a jag.

A staffe, all full of little *snags*.

*Spenser*, F. Q., II. xi. 23.

Specifically—2. A short projecting stump, stub, or branch; the stubby base of a broken or cut-off branch or twig; a jagged branch separate from the tree.

*Snag* is no new word, though perhaps the Western application of it is so; but I find in Gill the proverb "A bird in the bag is worth two on the *snag*."

*Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

3. A tree, or part of a tree, lying in the water with its branches at or near the surface, so as to be dangerous to navigation.

Unfortunately for the navigation of the Mississippi, some of the largest (trees), after being east down from the position in which they grew, get their roots entangled with the bottom of the river. . . . These fixtures, called *snags* or planters, are extremely dangerous to the steam-vessels proceeding up the stream.

*Capt. B. Hall*, Travels in North America, II. 302.

Hence—4. A hidden danger or obstacle; an unsuspected source or occasion of error or mistake; a stumbling-block.—5. A snag-tooth.

In China none hold Women sweet

Except their *Snaggs* are black as Jett.

*Prior*, Alma, ii.

6. The fang or root of a tooth.—7. A branch or tine on the antler of a deer; a point. See *cut* under *antler*.

The antler . . . often . . . sends off one or more branches called "tines" or "*snags*."

*W. H. Flower*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 431.

8. *pl.* The fruit of the *snag-bush*.

**snag**<sup>1</sup> (snag), *v. t.* [*snag*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] 1. To catch or run upon a snag: as, to *snag* a fish-hook; to *snag* a steamboat. [U. S.]—2. Figuratively, to entangle; embarrass; bring to a standstill. [U. S.]

Stagnant times have been when a great mud, anchored in error, might *snag* the slow-moving current of society.

*W. Phillips*, Speeches, etc., p. 35.

3. To fill with snags; act as a snag to. [Rare.]—4. To clear of snags. [U. S. and Australia.]

Both of these parties, composed of about fifty men, are engaged in *snagging* the waterways, which will be dredged out to form the canal. *New York Times*, July 21, 1889.

**snag**<sup>2</sup> (snag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *snagged*, ppr. *snagging*. [Prob. < Gael. *snagair*, carve, white-tie, *snaghl*, hew, cut down; Ir. *snaghl*, a hewing, cutting; cf. also Gael. *snag*, a knock; Ir. *snag*, a woodpecker. Cf. *snag*<sup>1</sup>.] To trim by lopping branches; cut the branches, knots, or protuberances from, as the stem of a tree.

You are one of his "lively stones"; be content therefore to be hewn and *snagged* at, that you might be made the more meet to be joined to your fellows, which suffer with you Satan's snatches.

*J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 112.

**snag**<sup>3</sup> (snag), *n.* [*ME.* *snegge* = MLG. *snigge*, LG. *snigge*, *sniche* = OHG. *sueggo*, *snecco*, MHG. *suegge*, *snecke*, G. *schnecke* = Sw. *snicka* = Dan. *snække*, a snail; from the same root as AS. *snaca*, a snake: see *snail*, *snake*.] A snail. [Eng.]

**snag-boat** (snag'bōt), *n.* A steamboat fitted with an apparatus for removing snags or other obstacles to navigation from river-beds. *Sinmonds*. [U. S.]

**snag-bush** (snag'bush), *n.* The blackthorn or sloe, *Prunus spinosa*: so called from its snaggy branches. See *cut* under *sloe*.

**snag-chamber** (snag'ehām'bēr), *n.* A watertight compartment made in the bow of a steamer plying in snaggy waters, as a safeguard in case a snag is struck. *Capt. B. Hall*, Travels in North America, II. 302.

**snagged** (snag'ed), *a.* [*snag*<sup>1</sup> + *-ed*<sup>2</sup>.] Full of snags or knots; snaggy; knotty.

Belabouring one another with *snagged* storks.

*Dr. H. More*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

**snagger** (snag'ēr), *n.* The tool with which snagging is done: a bill-hook without the usual edge on the back. *Halliw.*

**snaggle** (snag'l), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *snaggled*, ppr. *snagglng*. [Freq. of *snag*<sup>2</sup>; perhaps in this sense partly due to *snag*<sup>1</sup>.] To nibble.

**snaggle-tooth** (snag'l-tōth), *n.* A tooth growing out irregularly from the others. *Halliw.* [Prov. Eng.]

**snaggle-toothed** (snag'l-tōtht), *a.* Having a snaggle-tooth or snaggle-teeth.



**snaggy** (snag'gi), *a.* [*< snag<sup>1</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>*]. 1. Full of snags. (a) Knotty; having jags or sharp protuberances; full of short stumps or sharp points; abounding with knots: as, a snaggy tree; a snaggy stick.

His stalking steps are stayde  
Upon a snaggy oke. *Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 10.*

(b) Abounding in fallen trees which send up strong stubby branches from the bottom of the water so as to make navigation unsafe.

We passed into snaggy lakes at last.

*J. K. Hosmer, Color-Guard, xii.*

2. Being or resembling a snag; snag-like.

Just where the waves curl beyond such a point you may discern a multitude of blackened snaggy shapes protruding above the water. *Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 735.*

3. Ill-tempered. [*Prov. Eng.*]

An' I wur down i' the mouth, couldn't do naw work an' all,  
Nasty an' snaggy, an' shaiky, an' pounce'd my 'and wi' the  
hawl. *Tennyson, Northern Cumbler, xiv.*

**snag-tooth** (snag'töth), *n.* A long, ugly, irregular tooth; a broken-down tooth; a snaggle-tooth.

How thy snag-teeth stand orderly,  
Like stakes which strut by the water side.  
*Cotgrave, Wits Interpreter (1611), p. 253. (Nares.)*

Projecting canines or snag teeth are so common in low faces as to be universally remarked, and would be oftener seen did not dentists interfere and remove them.

*Amer. Anthropol., III. 310.*

**snail** (snäl), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also snayle; dial. snile; < ME. snaille, snayle, snile, snyle, sniele, < AS. \*snægell, snægell, snægell, snægell = MLG. sneil, LG. snagel = MHG. snegel, sneggel, snäggel, G. dial. schneigel = Icel. snigill = Dan. snegl = Sw. snigel, a snail, lit. 'a small creeping thing,' a little reptile, dim. of a simpler form represented by snag<sup>3</sup>, from the same root as AS. snaca, a snake: see snag<sup>3</sup>, snake.*] 1. One of many small gastropods.

Take the rede snyle that crepis houseles and sethe it in water, and gedir the fatt that comes of thame.  
*MS. Lib. Med., f. 284. (Halliwell.)*

Specifically—(a) A member of the family *Helicidae* in a broad sense; a terrestrial air-breathing mollusk with stalks on which the eyes are situated, and with a spiral or helicoid shell which has no lid or operculum, as the common garden-snail, *Helix hortensis*, or edible snail, *H. pomatia*. There are many hundred species, of numerous genera and several subfamilies. In the phrases below are noted some of the common British species which have vernacular names. See *Helicidae*, and cuts under *Gastropoda* and *Pulmonata*. (b) A mollusk like the above, but shell-less or nearly so; a slug. (c) An aquatic pulmonate gastropod with an operculate spiral shell, living in fresh water; a pond-snail or river-snail; a limnæid. See *Limnæidae*. (d) A littoral or marine, not pulmonate, gastropod with a spiral shell like a snail's; a sea-snail, as a periwinkle or any member of the *Littorinidae*; a salt-water snail.

Henceo—2. A slow, lazy, stupid person.  
Thou drone, thou snail, thou slug, thou sot!  
*Shak., C. of L., II. 2. 190.*

3†. A tortoise.

There ben also in that Contree a kynde of *Snayles*, that ben so grete that many persones may loggen hem in here Schelles, as men wolde done in a litylle Houes.

*Mandeville, Travels, p. 193.*

4†. *Milit.*, a protective shed, usually called *tortoise* or *testudo*.—5. A spiral piece of machinery somewhat resembling a snail; specifically, the piece of metal forming part of the striking work of a clock. See cut under *snail-wheel*.—6. In *anat.*, the cochlea of the ear.—7. *pl.* Same as *snail-clover*.—Aquatic snails, pulmonate gastropods of the old group *Limnophila*.—Bristly snail, *Helix hispida* and its varieties, abounding in waste places in the British Isles.—Brown snail. (a) The garden or girdled snail. (b) *Helix fusca*, a delicate species peculiar to the British Isles, found in bushy places.—Carnivorous snails, the *Pesacellidae*.—Common snail, *Helix aspersa*. It is edible, and in some places annual snail-feasts are held to eat it; it is also gathered in large quantities and sold as a remedy for diseases of the chest, being prepared by boiling in milk. [*Eng.*]—Edible snail, *Helix pomatia*, the Roman snail. See cut above.—Fresh-water snails, the *Limnæidae*.—Garden-snail, the brown or girdled snail, *Helix nemoralis* (including the varieties described as *H. hortensis* and *H. hybrida*), common in England.—Gibbs's snail, *Helix carthustana*, found in Kent and Surrey, England; discovered by Mr. Gibbs in 1814.—Girdled snail, the garden-snail.—Guilford-snails, the *Littoridinæ*.—Heath snail. See *heath-snail*.—Kentish snail, *Helix cantiana*.—Large-shelled snail, the edible Ro-

man snail.—Marine snails, pulmonate gastropods of the old group *Thalassophila*.—Ocean snails, the violet-snails or *Littoridinæ*.—Open snail, *Helix (Zonites) umbilicata*, abundant in rocky places in England.—Periwinkle-snail, a pulmonate gastropod of the family *Amphibolidae*, resembling a periwinkle. See cut under *Amphibola*.—Pheasant-snail, a pheasant-shell.—Pygmy snail, *Punctum minutum*, a minute species found in England in wet places.—Roman snail, the edible snail.—Salt-water snail, one of numerous marine gastropods whose shells are shaped like those of snails, as species of *Natica* (or *Lunatia*), or *Ne-verita*, or *Littorina*, etc.; a sea-snail.—Shell-less snail. Same as *slug<sup>2</sup>*.—Silky snail, *Helix sericea*, common on wet mossy rocks, especially in the west and south of England.—Snail's gallop, a snail's pace; very slow or almost imperceptible movement.

I see what haste you make; you are never the forwarder, you go a snail's gallop.

*Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 68.*

Snail's pace, a very slow pace.—Snakeskin-snail, a tropical American snail of the genus *Solarisopsis*.—Toothed snails, those *Helicidae* whose aperture has a tooth or teeth, as of the genus *Tridopsis*.—White snail. (a) *Valonia pulchella*, of which a ribbed variety has been described as *V. costata*. [*Eng.*] (b) A snail-bore; an oyster-men's name for various shells injurious to the beds, as the drills or borers, particularly of the genera *Urosalpinx* and *Natica*. See *snail-bore*.—Zoned snail, *Helix virgata*, provisionally numerous in many of the chalk and limestone districts of England. (See also *apple-snail*, *ear-snail*, *glass-snail*, *pond-snail*, *river-snail*, *sea-snail*, *shrub-snail*, *stone-snail*, *violet-snail*.)

**snail** (snäl), *v.* [*Early mod. E. also snayle; = Dan. snegle; from the noun.*] I. *intrans.* To move slowly or lazily, like a snail. [*Rare.*]

This sayd, shee trots on *snayling*, lyk a tooth-shaken old lagge. *Stanislaus, Æneid, iv. 639.*

II. *trans.* To give the form of a snail-shell to; make spirally winding. [*Rare.*]

God plac't the Ears (where they might best attend)  
As in two Turrets, on the buildings top,  
Snailing their hollow entries so a-sloap  
That, while the voyce about those windings wanders,  
The sound might lengthen in those bow'd Meanders.

*Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 6.*

**snail-bore** (snäl'bör), *n.* A gastropod, as a whelk, etc., which bores oysters or injures oyster-beds; a borer; a drill. They are of numerous different genera. *Urosalpinx cinerea* is probably the most destructive. [*Loeal, U.S.*]

**snail-borer** (snäl'bör'ër), *n.* A snail-bore.

**snail-clover** (snäl'klö'vër), *n.* A species of medic, *Medicago scutellata*, so called from its spirally coiled pods. The name is also applied to the lucern, *M. sativa*, and sometimes extended to the whole genus. Also *snails*, *snail-plant*, and *snail-trefoil*.

**snailery** (snäl'er-i), *n.*; *pl. snaileries (-iz)*. [*< snail + -cry.*] A place where edible snails are kept, reared, and fattened to be used for food.

The numerous continental *snaileries* where the apple-snail is cultivated for home consumption or for the market. *St. James's Gazette, May 23, 1886. (Encyc. Diet.)*

**snail-fish** (snäl'fish), *n.* A fish of the genus *Liparis*; so called from their soft unctuous feel, and their habit of adhering to rocks by means of a ventral sucker. Several species which



Snail-fish (*Liparis lineata*).  
(Lower figure shows the sucker between the pectoral fins.)

commonly receive the name are found in Great Britain, as *L. lineata* and *L. montagui*. They are also called *sea-snail* and *sucker*. See *Liparididae*.

**snail-flower** (snäl'flou'ër), *n.* A twining bean, *Phaseolus Caracalla*, often cultivated in tropical gardens and in greenhouses for its showy white and purple fragrant flowers. The standard and the long-beaked keel are spirally coiled, suggesting the name.

**snail-like** (snäl'lik), *a.* Like a snail in moving slowly; snail-paced.

**snail-pace** (snäl'päs), *n.* A very slow movement. Compare *snail's gallop*, *snail's pace*, under *snail*.

**snail-paced** (snäl'päst), *a.* Snail-like in pace or gait; creeping or moving slowly.

Delay leads impotent and snail-paced beggary.  
*Shak., Rich. III., iv. 3. 53.*

**snail-park** (snäl'pärk), *n.* A place for raising edible snails; a snailery. *Good Housekeeping, III. 223.*

**snail-plant** (snäl'plant), *n.* Snail-clover, particularly *Medicago scutellata* and *M. Helix*.

'snails! (snälz), *interj.* An old mined oath, an abbreviation of *his* (Christ's) *nails* (with which he was nailed to the cross).

'Snails, I'm almost starved with love.

*Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 1.*

**snail-shell** (snäl'shel), *n.* A shell secreted by any snail or terrestrial pulmoniferous gastropod.

**snail-slow** (snäl'slō), *a.* As slow as a snail; extremely slow. *Shak., M. of V., ii. 5. 47.*

**snail-trefoil** (snäl'tre'foil), *n.* Same as *snail-clover*.

**snail-water** (snäl'wä'tër), *n.* An old remedy. See the second quotation.

And to learn the top of your skill in Syrrup, Sweetmeats, Aqua mirabilis, and *Snail-water*. *Shadwell, The Scowrers.*

*Snail-water*. . . was a drink made by infusing in water the calcined and pulverized shells of snails.

*N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 234.*

**snail-wheel** (snäl'hwël), *n.* In *horol.*, a wheel having its edge cut into twelve irregular steps arranged spirally in such a manner that their positions determine the number of strokes which the hammer makes on the bell; a snail. The snail is placed on the arbor of the twelve-hour wheel. *E. H. Knight.*

**snaily** (snä'li), *a.* [*< snail + -y<sup>1</sup>*]. Resembling a snail or its motion; snail-like.

O how I do ban  
Him that these dials against walls began,  
Whose snaily motion of the moving hand,  
Although it go, yet seem to me to stand.  
*Drayton, Of His Lady's Not Coming to London.*

**snake** (snäk), *n.* [*< ME. snake, < AS. snaca (perhaps orig. snūca) (L. scorpio) = Icel. snäkr, snäkr = Sw. snak = Dan. slug = MD. MLG. snake, a snake; lit. 'creeper,' derived, like the related snag<sup>3</sup> and snail, from the verb seen in AS. snican (pret. \*snāc, pp. \*snicen), creep, crawl: see sneak. Cf. Skt. miga, a serpent. Cf. reptile and serpent, also from verbs meaning 'creep.'*] 1. A serpent; an ophidian; any member of the order Ophidia. See *serpent* and *Ophidia*.

So, roll'd up in his den, the swelling snake  
Beholds the traveller approach the brake.  
*Pope, Iliad, xlii. 130.*

2. Specifically, the common British serpent *Coluber* or *Tropidonotus natrix*, or *Natrix torquata*, a harmless ophidian of the family *Colubridæ*: distinguished from the *adder* or *viper*, a poisonous serpent of the same country. This snake is widely distributed in Europe, and attains a length of 3 feet or more. It is now sometimes specified as the *common* or *ringed* snake, in distinction from the *smooth* snake (*Coronella levis*). 3. A lizard with rudimentary limbs or none, mistaken for a true snake: as, the *Aberdeen snake* (the blindworm or slow-worm); a *glass-snake*. See *snake-lizard*, and cuts under *amphisbæna*, *blindworm*, *dart-snake*, *glass-snake*, *scheltopsis*, and *serpentiniform*.—4. A snake-like amphibian: as, the *Congo snake*, the North American *Amphiuma means*, a urodele amphibian. See *Amphiuma*.—5. A person having the character attributed to a snake; a treacherous person.



Head of Snake (*Natrix torquata*), showing forked tongue.

If thou seest  
They look like men of worth and state, and carry  
Ballast of both sides, like tall gentlemen,  
Admit 'em; but no snakes to poison us  
With poverty. *Beau. and Fl., Captain, i. 3.*

6†. In the seventeenth century, a long curl attached to the wig behind.—7. The stem of a narghile.—8. See *snake-bar*.—9. A form of receiving-instrument used in Wheatstone's automatic telegraph. [*Colloq.*]—Aberdeen snake. See def. 3.—Austrian snake, a harmless colubrine of Europe, *Coronella levis*, also called *smooth snake*.—Black and white ringed snake. See *vermicella*.—Black snake. See *black-snake* and *Scotophis*.—Brown snake, *Haldia striatula* of the southern United States.—Cleopatra's snake, the Egyptian asp, *Naja haje*, or, more properly, the cerastes. See cuts under *asp* and *cerastes*.—Coach-whip-snake *Bascanion* (or *Masticophis*) *flagelliformis*. See *Masticophis*, and cut under *black-snake*.—Common snake. See def. 2. [*British.*]—Congo snakes, the family *Amphiumidae*. See def. 4.—Dwarf snake. See *dwarf*.—Egg-snake, one of the king-snakes, *Ophibolus sayi*.—Gopher-snake. Same as *gopher*.—4.—Grass-snake. (a) Same as *ringed snake*. (b) Same as *green-snake*. (c) Same as *garter-snake*.—Green snake. See *green-snake*.—Harlequin snake. See *harlequin*.—Hog-nosed snake. See *hog-nose*.—House-snake. Same as *chain-snake*.—Indigo snake, the gopher-snake.—Innocuous snakes, all snakes which are not poisonous, of whatever other character; *Innocua*.—King snake. (a) See *king-snake*. (b) The harlequin snake.—Large-scaled snake, *Hoplo-*



*cephalus superbus*.—Lightning snake, the thunder-and-lightning snake.—Lizard-snake, an occasional name of the common garter-snake, *Eutania sirtalis*. See cut under *Eutania*. [U. S.]—Necuous snakes, venomous snakes; *Nocua*.—Orange-bellied snake, *Pseudechis australis*.—Prairie-snake, one of the whip-snakes, *Masticophis lateralis*.—Red-bellied snake, the horn-snake, *Farancia abacura*. See *Farancia*. Also called *scampun-snake*.—Riband-snake. Same as ribbon-snake.—Ringed snake, the common snake of Europe, *Tropidonotus natrix*. Also called grass-snake. See cut under *Tropidonotus*.—Ring-necked snake, *Diadophis punctatus*. See *ring-necked*.—Russellian snake, *Daboia russelli*. See cut under *daboia*.—Scarlet snake. (a) *Rhinostoma coccinea*, of the southern United States, ringed with red, black, and yellow like the harlequin or a coral-snake, but harmless. (b) See *scarlet*.—Scarlet-spotted snake, *Brachyura diadema*.—Sea-snake. See *sea-serpent*, 2, and *Hydrophidic*.—Short-tailed snakes, the *Tortricidae*.—Smooth snake, *Coronella laticia*, the Austrian snake.—Snake in the grass, an underhand, plotting, deceitful person.—Snake pipe-fish, the straight-nosed pipe-fish, *Nerophis ophidion*, of British waters. *Couch*.—Spectacled snake, the true cobra, *Naja tripudians*, and some similarly marked cobras. See cut under *cobra-de-capello*.—Spotted-neck snake, the North American *Storeria dekayi*, a harmless colubrine serpent.—Striped snake, a garter-snake. See *Eutania*. [U. S.]—Swift garter-snake, *Eutania scurila*, the ribbon-snake.—Thunder-snake, thunder-and-lightning snake, one of different species of *Ophiobius*, especially *O. gratus*, the king- or chain-snake, and *O. crinitus*, the house- or milk-snake. The name probably means no more than that these, like a good many other snakes, crawl out of their holes when it rains hard.—Tortoise-headed snake, a book-name of the ringed sea-snake, *Emydocephalus annulatus*.—To see snakes, to have snakes in one's boots, to have delirium tremens. [Slang.]—Venomous snakes, any poisonous or noxious serpents. See the explanation under *serpent*.—Wampum-snake. Same as red-bellied snake. (See also blind-snake, bloating-snake, bull-snake, carp-snake, chain-snake, chicken-snake, coral-snake, corn-snake, dart-snake, desert-snake, fetich-snake, garter-snake, glass snake, ground-snake, hog-snake, hoop-snake, horn-snake, milk-snake, pilot-snake, pine-snake, rat-snake, ribbon-snake, rock-snake, sand-snake, skin-snake, tree-snake, water-snake, whip-snake, worm-snake.)

snake (snāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snaked*, ppr. *snaking*. [*snake*, *n.*] *I. intrans.* To move or wind like a snake; serpentine; move spirally.

Anon upon the flowery plain he looks,  
Laced about with snaking slither brooks.

*Sylvestre*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 7.

An arrow *snakes* when it slips under the grass.

*M. and W. Thompson*, *Archery*, p. 54.

Projectiles subject to this influence [spiral motion of rotation round their original direction] are technically said to *snake*.

*Farmer*, *Mill. Encyc.*, III. 130.

*II. trans.* 1. To drag or haul, especially by a chain or rope fastened around one end of the object, as a log; hence, to pull forcibly; jerk; used generally with *out* or *along*. [U. S.]

Unless some legal loophole can be found through which an evasion or extension can be successfully *snaked*.

*Philadelphia Press*, No. 2310, p. 4 (1883).

After milking, the log is easily *snaked* out of the swamp, and is ready for the mill or factory.

*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 295.

2. *Naut.* (a) To pass small stuff across the outer turns of (a seizing) by way of finish. (b) To wind small stuff, as marline or spun-yarn, spirally round (a large rope) so that the spaces between the strands will be filled up; worm. (c) To fasten (backstays) together by small ropes stretched from one to the other, so that if one backstay is shot away in action it may not fall on deck.

snake-bird (snāk'bērd), *n.* 1. A totipalmato natorial bird of the family *Plotidae* and genus *Plotus*: so called from the long, slender, snake-like neck; a snake-neck; an aninga or water-turkey; a darter. See cut under *aninga*.—2. The wryneck, *Jynx torquilla*: so named from the serpentine movement of the neck. See cut under *wryneck*. [Eng.]

snake-boat (snāk'bōt), *n.* Same as *pamban-manek*.

snake-box (snāk'boks), *n.* A fire-box frantically made so that a slight projection enabled a snake warns the dealer of the approach of a particular card.

snake-buzzard (snāk'buz'jārd), *n.* The short-toed eagle, *Circus gallius*. See *Circus*, and description under *short-toed*. See also cut in next column.

snake-cane (snāk'kān), *n.* A palm, *Kunthia montana*, of the United States of Colombia and Brazil, having a reed-like ringed stem. From the resemblance of the latter to a snake, its juice is fancied by the natives to be a cure for snake-bites. The stem is used for blowpipes to propel poisoned arrows.

snake-charmer (snāk'chär'mēr), *n.* Same as *serpent-charmer*.

snake-charming (snāk'chär'ming), *n.* Same as *serpent-charming*.

snake-coralline (snāk'kor'ā-lin), *n.* A chilo-stomatous polyzoon, *Actea anguina*.



Snake-buzzard (*Circus gallius*).

snake-crane (snāk'krān), *n.* The Brazilian crested screamer, or seriema, *Caracara cristata*. See cut under *seriema*.

snake-cucumber (snāk'kū'kum-bēr), *n.* See *eucumber*.

snake-doctor (snāk'dok'tōr), *n.* 1. The dobsou or hellgrammite. [Pennsylvania.]—2. A dragon-fly, horse-stinger, or mosquito-lark. [Local, U. S.]

Also *snake-feeder*.

snake-eater (snāk'ē'tēr), *n.* Same as *serpent-eater*.

snake-eel (snāk'ēl), *n.* An eel of the family *Ophichthyidae* or *Ophisuridae*; especially, *Ophichthys serpens* of the Mediterranean, reaching a length of 6 feet: so called because the tail has no tail-fin, and thus resembles a snake's.

snake-feeder (snāk'fē'dēr), *n.* 1. Same as *snake-doctor*, 1. [Ohio.]—2. Same as *snake-doctor*, 2.

snake-fence (snāk'fōns), *n.* See *snake fence*, under *fence*.

snake-fern (snāk'fēr), *n.* The hart's-tongue fern, *Scelopendrium vulgare*. Also *snake-leaves*.

snake-fish (snāk'fīsh), *n.* 1. A kind of lizard-fish, as *Synodus fectens* or *S. myops*.—2. The red band-fish, *Cepola rubescens*: more fully called *red snake-fish*. See *Cepolidae*.—3. The oar-fish. See cut under *Regalecus*.

snake-fly (snāk'fī), *n.* A neuropterous insect of the genus *Raphidia* or family *Raphidiidae*; a cannel-fly: so called from the elongated form of the head and neck, and the facility with which it moves the front of the body in different directions. They are mostly to be found in the neighborhood of woods and streams. The common European species is *Raphidia ophiopis*.

snake-gourd (snāk'gōrd), *n.* See *gourd*.

snake-head (snāk'hēd), *n.* 1. Same as *snake's-head*, 1.—2. A plant, the turtle-head, *Chelone glabra*, used in medicine as a tonic and aperient. See *Chelone*.—3. A fish of the family *Ophiocephalidae*.—4. A snake-headed turtle, *Chelys matamoras*, having a large flat carapace and long pointed head, found in South America. See cut under *Chelydidae*.—5. The end of a flat railroad-rail when curling upward. In the beginning of railroad-building in America the track was sometimes made by screwing or spiking straps of iron along the upper side of timbers; an end of such a rail often became bent upward, and sometimes so far as to be caught by a wheel and driven up through the car, to the danger or injury of the passengers. Such a loose end was called a *snakehead* from its moving up and down when the wheels passed over it. Also *snake's-head*. [U. S.]

snake-headed (snāk'hēd'ed), *a.* Having a head like a snake's, as a turtle. See *snake-head*, 4.

snake-killer (snāk'kil'ēr), *n.* 1. The ground-eucroo or elmparral-coek, *Geococcyx californianus*. See cut under *chaparral-coek*. [Western U. S.]—2. The secretary-bird. See cut under *secretary-bird*.

snake-leaves (snāk'lōvz), *n.* Same as *snake-fern*. See *Scelopendrium*.

snakelet (snāk'lēt), *n.* [*snake* + *-let*.] A small snake. *Pop. Sci. Ma.*, XXX. 167.

snake-line (snāk'līn), *n.* Small stuff passed in a zigzag manner or spirally between two larger ropes.

snake-lizard (snāk'līz'jārd), *n.* A lizard which resembles a snake in having rudimentary limbs or none; especially, *Chamaesaura anguina*, of

South Africa. There are a good many such lizards, belonging to different genera and families of *Lacertilia*, popularly mistaken for and called *snakes*. The blindworm or slow-worm of Europe (*Anguilla*), the scheltopusik (*Pseudopus*), and the American glass-snake (*Ophiosaurus*) are of this character, as are all the amphisbians. See *snake*, *n.*, 3, and cuts under *blindworm*, *glass-snake*, and *scheltopusik*.

snake-locked (snāk'lōkt), *a.* Having snake-like locks or something like them: as, *snake-locked* Medusa; the *snake-locked* anemone, a kind of sea-anemone, *Sagartia viduata*.

snake-moss (snāk'mōs), *n.* The common club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*. *Imp. Diet.*

snakemouth (snāk'mouth), *n.* The snake's-mouth orchis, *Pogonia ophioglossoides*.

snake-neck (snāk'nek), *n.* A snake-necked bird; the snake-bird.

There was nothing to vary the uniform prospect [in the White Nile region], except perhaps here and there a solitary *snake-neck* [*Plotus tectilanti*], or a cormorant perched on some tall ambach. *The Academy*, Oct. 11, 1890, p. 312.

snakenut, snakenut-tree (snāk'nūt, -trē), *n.* See *Ophiocaryon*.

snake-piece (snāk'pēs), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *pointer*, 3.

snakepipe (snāk'pīp), *n.* A species of *Equisetum*, especially *E. arvense*.

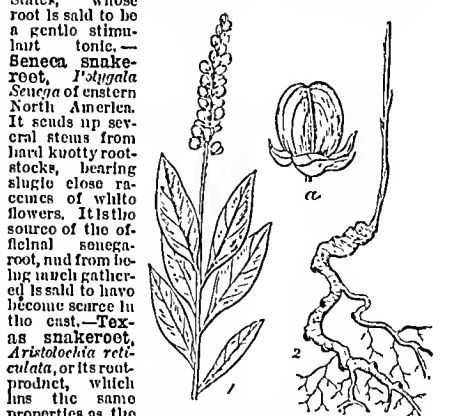
snake-proof (snāk'prōf), *a.* Proof against venom; hence, proof against envy or malice. [Rare.]

I am *snake-proof*; and though, with Hannibal, you bring whole hogheads of vinegar-rallings, it is impossible for you to quench or come over my Alpine resolution.

*Dekker*, *Gull's Hornbook*.

snake-rat (snāk'rāt), *n.* The common Alexandrine or black rat, *Mus rattus* or *alexandrinus*. A variety of it is known as the *white-bellied rat*, or *roof-rat*, *Mus tectorum*. It is one of the two longest and best-known of all rats (the other being the gray, brown, Hanoverian, or Norway rat, *M. decumanus*), runs into many varieties, and has a host of synonyms. It is called *snake-rat* by Darwin. See cuts under *Muridae*.

snakeroot (snāk'rōt), *n.* [*snake* + *root*.] A name of numerous plants of different genera, whose root either has a snake-like appearance, or has sometimes been regarded as a remedy for snakes' bites, or both. Several have a medicinal value. Compare *rattlesnake-master* and *rattlesnake-root*.—Black snakeroot. (a) See *sandile*, 1. (b) The black cohosh, *Cimicifuga racemosa*, whose root is an official remedy used in chorea, and formerly for rheumatism.—Brazilian snakeroot, *Chicoeca angustifolia*; also, *Casaria serrulata*.—Button-snakeroot. (a) See *Eryngium*, and cut under *rattlesnake-master*. (b) A general name for the species of *Liatris*: so called from the button-shaped corolla, or from the button-like heads of some species, and from their reputed remedial property. (See cut under *Liatris*.) *L. spicata*, also called *gayfeather*, is said to have diuretic and other properties.—Canada snakeroot, the wild ginger, *Asarum canadense*. See *Asarum* and *ginger*.—Ceylon snakeroot, the tubers of *Arisema Leschenaultii*.—Heart-snakeroot. Same as *Canada snakeroot*.—Indian snakeroot, a rubicaceous plant, *Ophiorhiza Mungos*, whose very bitter roots are used by the Chinese and natives of India as a remedy for snake-bites. Their actual value in cases of this kind is, however, questioned.—Red River snakeroot. Same as *Texas snakeroot*.—Samson's snakeroot, a plant, *Pterocarya melitoides*, of the southern United States, whose root is said to be a gentle stimulant tonic.—Seneca snakeroot, *Polygala Senega* of eastern North America. It sends up several stems from hard woody root-stocks, bearing single close racemes of white flowers. It is the source of the official *senega-root*, and from being much gathered is said to have become scarce in the east.—Texas snakeroot, *Aristolochia reticulata*, or its root-product, which has the same properties as the Virginia snakeroot, the secretary or hirtwort, *Aristolochia Serpentina*, of the eastern United States. Its root is a stimulant tonic, acting also as a diaphoretic or diuretic. It is officially recognized, and is exported in considerable quantity.—White snakeroot, the American *Eupatorium ageroides*, also called *Indian* or *white sandile*. It has no medicinal standing.



1. The upper part of the stem with the flowers of Seneca snakeroot (*Polygala Senega*). 2. The root and the base of the stem. *a*, the fruit.

snake's-beard (snaks'bērd), *n.* See *Ophiopogon*.

snake's-egg (snaks'ēg), *n.* Same as *Virgin Mary's nut* (which see, under *virgin*).



**snake's-head** (snāk's'hed), *n.* 1. The guinea-hen flower, *Fritillaria Meleagris*: said to be so called from the checkered markings on the petals.—2. Same as *snakelhead*. 5.—Snake's-head iris, a plant of southern Europe, *Hermodactylus (Iris) tuberosus*, the flowers of which have a fancied resemblance to the open mouth of a snake.

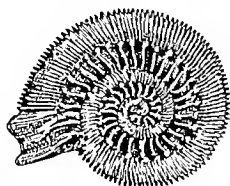
**snake-shell** (snāk's'hel), *n.* One of a group of gastropods of the family *Turbinidae*, which abound in the Pacific islands, and have a very rough outside, and a chink at the pillar. *P. P. Carpenter.*

**snake's-mouth** (snāk's'mouth), *n.* See *Pogonia*. Also called *snake's-mouth orchis*.

**snakes-stang** (snāk's'tang), *n.* The dragonfly. *Hallivell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**snake's-tail** (snāk's'tail), *n.* The sea hard-grass *Lepturus incurvatus*. [Eng.]

**snakestone** (snāk's'tōn), *n.* 1. Same as *ammonite*: from an old popular notion that these shells were coiled snakes petrified.—2. A small rounded piece of stone, such as is often found among prehistoric and other antiquities, probably spinidol-whorls or the like. Compare *adder-stone*. .



Snakestone (*Ammonites bisulcatus*).

In Harris and Lewis the distaff and spindle are still in common use, and yet the original intention of the stone spindle-whorls, which occur there and elsewhere, appears to be unknown. They are called *elach-nathrach*, *adder-stones*, or *snake-stones*, and have an origin assigned them much like the ovum anguinum of Pliny. *Evans, Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 391. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

3. A kind of lione or whetstone found in Scotland.—4. Same as *serpent-stone*, 1.

**snake's-tongue** (snāk's'tung), *n.* 1. The spearwort, *Ranunculus Flammula*; also, the closely related *R. ophioglossifolius*: named from the shape of the leaf.—2. More rarely, same as *adder's-tongue*.

**snakeweed** (snāk'wēd), *n.* 1. The bistort, *Polygonum bistorta*, a perennial herb of the northern parts of both hemispheres. Its root is a powerful astringent, sometimes employed in medicine. Also *adder's-wort* and *snakewort*. See *bistort*.—2. The Virginia snakeweed. See *snakeweed*.—3. Vaguely, any of the weedy plants among which snakes are supposed to abound.

**snakewood** (snāk'wūd), *n.* 1. In India, the bitter root and wood of *Strychnos colubrina*, also that of *S. Nux-vomica*, which is esteemed a cure for snake-poison, and is also employed as a tonic remedy in dyspepsia, etc. See *nux vomica*, 2.—2. The leopard- or letter-wood, *Brosimum Aubletii*: so called from the markings on the wood. See *letter-wood*.—3. A small West Indian tree, *Colubrina ferruginea* of the *Rhamnaceæ*: named apparently from the twisted grain of the wood.—4. The trumpet-tree, *Cecropia peltata*, or sometimes the genus.—5. Sometimes, same as *serpentwood*.—6. The red nose-gay-tree, *Plumeria rubra*.

**snakeworm** (snāk'wōrm), *n.* One of the masses of larvae of certain midges of the genus *Sciara*. These larvae, when full-grown, often migrate in armies forming a snake-like body a foot or more long, an inch or more wide, and a half-inch high. Also called *army-worm*. [U. S.]

**snaking** (snā'king), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *snake*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of hauling a leg, or of passing a line in a zigzag manner or spirally between two larger ropes.—2. A snake-like curl or spiral.

The fleecy fog of spray, . . . sometimes tumbling in thunder upon her forward decks, sometimes curling in blown *snakings* ahead of her. *W. C. Russell, Death Ship*, xli.

**snakish** (snā'kish), *a.* Snaky. *Levins.*

**snaky** (snā'ki), *a.* [*< snake + -y*.] 1. Of or pertaining to snakes; resembling a snake; serpentine; snakish; hence, cunning; insinuating; deceitful; treacherous.

So to the coast of Jordan he directs  
His easy steps, girded with *snaky* wiles.  
*Milton, P. R.*, i. 120.

The long, *snaky* locks. *L. Wallace, Ben-Hur*, vi. 4.  
2. Winding about; serpentine: as, a *snaky* stream.

Watch their *snaky* ways,  
Through brakes and hedges, into woods of darkness,  
Where they are fain to creep upon their breasts.  
*B. Jonson, Catiline*, iii. 2.

3. Abounding in snakes: as, a *snaky* place. [U. S.]—4. Consisting of snakes; entwined with snakes, as an emblem.

He took Caduceus, his *snaky* wand.  
*Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale*, l. 1292.

**snaky-headed** (snā'ki-hed'ed), *a.* Having snakes for hair or in the hair.

That *snaky-headed* Gorgon shield  
That wise Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin.  
*Milton, Comus*, l. 447.

**snap** (snap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snapped*, ppr. *snapping*. [Early mod. E. *snappe*; *< MD. D. snappen = MLG. LG. snappen*, *snatch*, *snap* up, intercept, = MHG. *snappen*, *snap*, G. *schinappen*, *snap*, *snort*, = Sw. *snappa* = Dan. *snappe*, *snatch*; perhaps ult. imitative, and practically a var. of *snack*: see *snack*, *snatch*. Cf. *snap*, *snip*, *snipe*, *snub*, *snub*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To *snatch*; take or catch unexpectedly with or as with a snapping movement or sound; hence, to steal.

Fly, fly, Jacques!  
We are taken in a toil, *snapt* in a pitfall.  
*Fletcher, Pilgrim*, iii. 4.

Did I not see you, rascal, did I not!  
When you lay snug to *snapp* young Damon's goat?  
*Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's *Eclues*, iii. 24.

Idiot as she is, who is not quite goose enough to fall in love with the fox who has *snapped* her, and that in his very den.  
*Scott, Quentin Durward*, xxxvi.

2. To bite or seize suddenly with the teeth.

I will imitate ye dogs of Egypt, which, coming to the banks of Nylus too quenche their thirst, syp and away, drinke running, lest they be *snapt* short for a pray too Crocodiles.  
*Gosson, School of Abuse*.

3. To interrupt or break in upon suddenly with sharp, angry words: often with *up*.

A surly ill-bred lord,  
Who chides, and *snaps* her up at every word.  
*Granville, Cleora*.

4. To shut with a sharp sound; operate (something which produces a sharp snapping sound when it acts); cause to make a sharp sound by shutting, opening, exploding, etc.: as, to *snapp* a percussion-cap; to *snapp* the lid of a box.

We *snapped* a pistol four feet from the ground, and it would not go off, but fired when it was held higher.  
*Pococke, Description of the East*, II. ii. 225.

Up rose the bowy sire,  
And shook from out his pipe the seeds of fire:  
Then *snapped* his box.  
*Pope, Dunciad*, iv. 405.

5. To break sharply, as some tough or brittle object; break short; break with a sharp cracking sound: as, to *snapp* a string or a buckle.

Dauntless as Death away he walks,  
Breaks the doors open; *snaps* the locks.  
*Prior, An English Padlock*.

6. To make a sharp sound with; crack: as, to *snapp* a whip.

But he could make you laugh and crow with his fiddle,  
and could make you jump up, *snapp*, *snapp*, and *snapp* your fingers at old age.  
*C. Reade, Love me Little*, iii.

7. To take an instantaneous photograph of, especially with a detective camera or hand-camera. [Colloq.]

I was reading the other day of a European painter who . . . had hit upon the plan of using a hand camera, with which he followed the babies about, *snapping* them in their best positions.  
*St. Nicholas*, XVII. 1034.

To *snapp* back, in *foot-ball*, to put (the ball) in play, as is done by the snap-back or center rusher by pushing it with the foot to the quarter-back.—To *snapp* off. (a) To break off suddenly; as, to *snapp* off the handle of a cup. (b) To bite off suddenly: often used humorously to express a sudden attack with sharp or angry words: as, speak quietly, don't *snapp* my head off.

We had like to have had our two noses *snapped* off with two old men without teeth. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1. 110.

To *snapp* the eye, to wink. *Hallivell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* 1. To make a *snatch*; do anything hastily; especially, to catch eagerly at a proposal, offer, or opportunity; accept gladly and promptly: with *at*: as, to *snapp* at the chance.—2. To make an effort to bite; aim to seize with the teeth: usually with *at*.

We *snapp* at the bait without ever dreaming of the hook that goes along with it.  
*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

3. To utter sharp, harsh, or petulant words: usually with *at*.

To be anxious about a soul that is always *snapping* at you must be left to the saints of the earth.  
*George Eliot, Middlemarch*, xxxiii.

4. To break short; part asunder suddenly, as a brittle or tense object.

When his tobacco-pipe *snapped* short in the middle, he had nothing to do . . . but to have taken hold of the two pieces and thrown them gently upon the back of the fire.  
*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, i. 32.

5. To emit a sharp cracking or crackling sound. Enormous fires were *snapping* in the chimneys of the house.  
*J. F. Cooper, The Spy*, xvi.

6. To appear as if flashing, as with fire; flash. How Caroline's eyes *snapped* and flashed fire!  
*E. E. Hale, Ten Times One*, ii.

**snap** (snap), *n.* and *a.* [*< snap*, *v.*] I. *n.* 1. A *snatch*; that which is caught by a *snatch* or grasp; a catch.

He's a nimble fellow,  
And alike skilled in every liberal science,  
As having certain *snaps* of all.  
*B. Jonson, Staple of News*, i. 2.

2. An eager bite; a sudden seizing or effort to seize, as with the teeth: as, the *snap* of a dog.—3. A slight or hurried repast; a snack.

He had sat down to two hearty meals that might have been mistaken for dinners if he had not declared them to be *snaps*.  
*George Eliot, Janet's Repentance*, l.

4. A sudden breaking or parting of something brittle or tense: as, the *snap* of glass.

Let us hear  
The *snap* of chain-links.

5. A sharp cracking sound; a crack: as, the *snap* of a whip.

Two successive *snaps* of an electric spark, when their interval was made as small as about 1/500 of a second.  
*W. James, Prin. of Psychol.*, I. 613.

6. The spring-catch of a purse, reticule, book-clasp, bracelet, and the like; also, a snap-hook and a top-snap.—7. A snap-bug or snapping-beetle.—8. A crisp kind of gingerbread nut or small cake; a ginger-snap.

I might shut up house, . . . If it was the thing I lived by—me that has seen a' our gentlefolk bairns, and g'ien them *snaps* and sugar-biscuit maist of them wi' my ain hand!  
*Scott, St. Ronan's Well*, li.

9. Crispness; pithiness; epigrammatic force: said of verbal expression. [Colloq.]

The vigorous vernacular, the pithy phrase of the Yankee farmer, gave zest and *snapp* to many a paragraph.  
*G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles*, II. 375.

10. Vigor; energy; briskness; life: as, the heat took all the *snapp* out of me. [Colloq.]

When the curtain rose on the second act, the outside of "Oak Hall," there was an enormous amount of applause, and that act went with the most perfect *snapp*.  
*Lester Wallack, Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 722.

11. A position, piece of work, etc., that is pleasant, easy, and remunerative. [Slang.]—12. A brief engagement. [Theatrical slang.]

Actors and actresses who have just come in from "summer *snaps*" to prepare for the work of the coming season.  
*Freund, Music and Drama*, XIV. xvi. 3.

13. An ear-ring: so called from being snapped or clasped with a spring-catch.

A pair of diamond *snaps* in her ears.  
*Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe*, III. 29. (*Darwin*.)

14. A sharper; a cheat; a knavish fellow.

Take heed of a *snapp*, sir; he's a cozening countenance; I do not like his way.  
*Fletcher, Spanish Curate*, ii. 1.

15. In *music*, same as *Scotch snap* (which see, under *Scotch*).—16. A glass-molding tool, used for shaping the feet of goblets, and similar work.—17. A riveters' tool for finishing the heads of rivets symmetrically.—18. An oyster of the most inferior quality marketable. [Maryland.]—19. Same as *clover*.—20. The act of taking an instantaneous photograph with a camera. [Colloq.]

Our appearance, however, attracted shots from all quarters. Fellows took *snaps* at us from balconies, from doors, on the roofs of houses.  
*W. H. Russell, Diary in India*, I. 346.

A cold *snapp*, a sudden brief spell of severely cold weather. [Colloq.]—A soft *snapp*, an easy, pleasant position; a good berth or situation; light duty; a sinecure: as, he has rather a soft *snapp*. [Slang, U. S.]—Not to care a *snapp*, to care little or nothing (about something). [Colloq.]—Not worth a *snapp*, worthless or nearly so. [Colloq.]—Scotch *snapp*. See *Scotch*.

II. *a.* Sudden or quick, like a snap; done, made, etc., hastily, on the spur of the moment, or without preparation. [Colloq.]

He is too proud and lofty to ever have recourse to the petty trickeries and *snaps* judgments of the minnows of his noble profession.  
*Harpers Mag.*, LXXVII. 590.

The previous assent of the Chair to the motion for closure would prevent *snapp* divisions, by which conceivably a debate might be prematurely brought to an end.  
*Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 252.

A *snapp* shot, a quick shot taken at a bird when rising or passing, or at an animal which is seen only for a moment; an offhand shot; also, a snap-shooter.

**snapp-action** (snāp'ak'shen), *n.* In a firearm, the mechanism of a hinged barrel which, when slant, is closed by a spring-catch: distinguished from *lever-action*.

**snapp-apple** (snāp'ap'pl), *n.* A game the object of which is to catch in one's mouth an apple twirling on one end of a stick which is suspended at its center and has a lighted candle at the other end.

**snapp-back** (snāp'bak), *n.* In *foot-ball*, the act of a center rusher in putting the ball in play by pushing it with his foot back toward the



quarter-back; also, the center rusher. See *rusher*<sup>2</sup>.

**snap-beetle** (snap'bē'tl), *n.* Same as *click-beetle*.

**snap-block** (snap'blok), *n.* Same as *snatch-block*.

**snap-bolt** (snap'bōlt), *n.* A self-acting bolt or latch; a catch which slips into its place and fastens a door or lid without the use of a key.

**snap-bug** (snap'bug), *n.* A click-beetle. [U.S.]

**snap-cap** (snap'kəp), *n.* A very small leather cylinder, with a metal top, fitting closely to the nipple of a percussion-musket, for protecting the nipple from the action of the hammer.

**snap-cracker** (snap'krak'ēr), *n.* Same as *snapper-jack*.

**snapperdragon** (snap'drag'on), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Antirrhinum*, especially the common garden-flower *A. majus* and its varieties. It is an herb from one to three feet high, bearing showy crimson, purple, white, or variegated flowers in spikes. The name is suggested by the mask-like corolla, whence also numerous provincial names, such as *cat's-mouth* or *calves'-mouth*, *lion's-mouth*, *rabbit's-mouth*, *frog's-mouth*, etc. The plant is a native of southern Europe. (See cut B under *Didymia*.) The small snapperdragon is *A. Orontium*, an inferior plant. *A. speciosum*, a fine plant from islands off the California coast, has received some notice under the name of *Gambel's snapperdragon*. *A. maurandoides* is a cultivated vine, better known as *Maurandia*. Various species of *Linaria*, especially *L. vulgaris*, the common toad-flax, have been so named; also several other plants with perianth flowers.

2. A sport in which raisins or grapes are snapped from burning brandy and eaten.

The wantonness of the thing was to see each other look like a demon, as we burnt ourselves, and snatched out the fruit. This fantastical mirth was called *snapperdragon*.

Steele, Tatler, No. 85.

3. A glass-makers' tongs. See *Jamaica snapperdragon*. See *Ruellia*.

**snape** (snāp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *snaped*, ppr. *snaping*. [Origin obscure.] In ship-building, to bevel the end of (a timber or plank) so that it will fit accurately upon an inclined surface.

**snape** (snāp), *n.* [*< snape, v.*] The act or process of snaping.

**snap-flask** (snap'flask), *n.* A founders' flask, made in two parts connected by a butt-hinge and secured by a latch.

**snaphance** (snap'hans), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *snaphaunce*; < D. *snaphaan* (= MLG. *snaphanc*, LG. *snapphaan*), a sort of flint-lock gun, lit. 'snap-cock'; < *snappen*, snap + *haan*, cock; see *hen*<sup>1</sup>. The name is found earlier in an appar. transferred use: MD. *snaphaen*, an armed horseman, freebooter, highwayman, a vagabond, D. *snaphaan*, a vagabond, = MLG. *snaphane*, a highwayman (> G. *schnapphahn*, a robber, footpad, constable, = Sw. *snapphane* = Dan. *snaphane*, a highwayman, freebooter); hence also, in MD. and MLG., a coin having as its device the figure of a horseman.] I. *n.* 1. A spring-lock of a gun or pistol. *Nares*.

I would that the trained bands were increased, and all reformed to harquebusers, but whether their pieces to be with firelocks or snaphaunces is questionable. The firelock is more certain for giving fire, the other more easy for use. *Hart. Misc.*, IV. 275.

Heneo—2. A hand-gun or a pistol made to be fired by flint and steel. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries snaphaunces were distinguished from firelocks, the latter being preferred as late as about 1620, at which time the former were greatly improved.

In the meantime, Captain Miles Standish, having a snaphance ready, made a shot, and after him another. *A. Young*, Chron. Pil., quoted in Tyler's Amer. Lit., I. 161.

3. A snappish retort; a curt or sharp answer; a repartee. [Rare.]

Old crabbi'd Scotus, on th' Organon,  
Pay'th me with snaphaunce, quick distinction.  
*Marston*, Scourge of Villanie, iv.

II.† *a.* Snappish; retorting sharply. [Rare.]

I, that even now I sh'd like an amirist,  
Am turn'd into a snaphaunce Satyrist.  
*Marston*, Satires, ii.

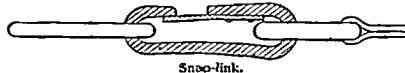
**snap-head** (snap'hed), *n.* 1. A riveters' swaging-tool, used in forming the rounded head of a rivet when forged into place.—2. A rounded head of a rivet, bolt, or pin. *E. H. Knight*.

**snap-hook** (snap'hūk), *n.* 1. A metal hook having a spring-mousing or guard for preventing an eye, strap, or line caught over it from slipping off. Such hooks are made in many forms; one of the best has a spring-bolt that meets the point of the hook, and is so arranged that the latter cannot be used unless the bolt is drawn back by means of a stud on the shank. See *nap-link*.

2. A fish-hook which springs and catches when the fish bites; a spring-hook. There are many varieties.

**snap-jack** (snap'jak), *n.* A species of stitch-wort, *Stellaria Holostea*: so called from its brittle stem. Also called *snappers*, *snapper-cracker*, and *snapperwort*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.]

**snap-link** (snap'link), *n.* An open link closed



Snap-link.

by a spring, used to connect chains, parts of harness, etc.

**snap-lock** (snap'lok), *n.* A lock that shuts without the use of a key.

**snap-machine** (snap'ma-shēn'), *n.* An apparatus used by bakers for cutting a sheet of dough into small cakes called snaps; a cracker-machine.

**snap-mackerel** (snap'mak'g-rel), *n.* The blue-fish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*.

**snapper** (snap'ēr), *n.* [*< snap + -er*<sup>1</sup>.] One who or that which snaps, in any sense. Specifically—(a) One who snaps up something; one who takes up stealthily and suddenly; a thief.

Who being, as I am, littered under Mercury, was likewise a snapper-up of unconsidered trifles. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3, 26.

(b) A cracker-donbon. *Davies*.

And nasty French lucifer snappers with mottoes.

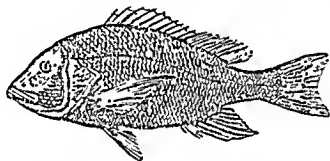
*Darham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 276.

(c) The cracker on the end of a whip-lash; figuratively, a smart or caustic saying to wind up a speech or discourse.

If I had not put that snapper on the end of my whip-lash, I might have got off without the ill temper which my n-nthesis provoked.

O. W. Holmes, The Atlantic, LXVI. 667.

(d) A fire-cracker or snapping-cracker. (e) A snapping-bettle. (f) A snapping-turtle. (g) One of various fishes: (1) The snap-mackerel or bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*. See cut under *bluefish*. (2) The rose-fish, redfish, or hemdurgan, *Sebastes marinus*. See cut under *Sebastes*. [Nova Scotia.] (3) A sparoid fish of the subfamily *Lutjaninae*. They are large, handsome fishes, of much economic value, as *Lutjanus caxis* or *griseus*, the gray, black, or Pensacola snapper; *L. blackfordi* or *cruentus*, the red snapper; *Rhomboplites*



Florida Red Snapper (*Lutjanus blackfordi*).

*aurorubens*, the bastard snapper or mangrove-snapper. All these occur on the Atlantic coast of the United States, chiefly southward. The red snapper, of a nearly uniform rose-red color, is the most valuable of these; it is caught in large numbers off the coast of Florida, and taken to all the principal northern markets. The gray snapper is of a greenish-olive color, with brown spots on each scale and a narrow blue stripe on the cheek. There are also Malayan and Japanese snappers of this kind, called *lutjan*, the source of the technical name of the genus. (h) In ornith.: (1) The green woodpecker, *Coccyzus viridis*. See cut under *popinjay*. [Prov. Eng.] (2) One of various American flycatchers (not *Muscicapidae*) which snap at flies, often with an audible click of the beak; a flysnapper. See cut under *flysnapper*. (i) pl. Castanets.

The instruments no other than *snappers*, gingles, and round bottom'd drums, born upon the back of one, and beaten upon by the followers. *Sandys*, Travels, p. 133.

Black snapper, a local name of a form of the cod, *Gadus morhua*, living near the shore.

**snapper-back** (snap'ēr-bak), *n.* In foot-ball, a center rusher. See *rusher*<sup>2</sup>.

Neither the snapper-back nor his opponent can take the ball out with the hand until it touches a third man.

*Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 126.

**snappers** (snap'ērz), *n.* Same as *snapper-jack*.

**snapping-beetle** (snap'ing-bō'tl), *n.* A snap, snapper, or snap-bug; a click-beetle; a skip-jack; an elater: so called from the way they snap, as to both the noise and the movement. See cut under *click-beetle*.

**snapping-bug** (snap'ing-bug), *n.* Same as *snapping-beetle*.

**snapping-cracker** (snap'ing-krak'ēr), *n.* A fire-cracker. [U. S.]

**snapping-mackerel** (snap'ing-mak'g-rel), *n.* The snap-mackerel or bluefish. See *mackerel*<sup>1</sup>.

**snapping-tongs** (snap'ing-tōngz), *n.* See the quotation.

*Snapping-tongs*, a game at forfeits. There are seats in the room for all but one, and when the tongs are snapped all run to sit down, the one that fails paying a forfeit.

*Hallwell*.

**snapping-tool** (snap'ing-tōl), *n.* A stamp used to force a metal plate into holes in a die.

*E. H. Knight*.

**snapping-turtle** (snap'ing-tēr'tl), *n.* The alligator-terrapin or alligator-tortoise, *Chelydra*

*serpentina*, a large and ferocious turtle of the United States: so called from the way it snaps its jaws to bite; a snapper. It is common in the rivers and streams of North America, and attains a large size, being occasionally 70 or rarely even 80 pounds in weight. Its food consists chiefly of fishes, frogs, and shells, but not unfrequently includes ducks and other water-fowl. It has great tenacity of life, is very savage, and possessed of great strength of jaw. It is often brought to market, and its flesh is esteemed by many, though it is somewhat musky. See *Chelydra*, and cut under *alligator-terrapin*.

**snappish** (snap'ish), *a.* [*< snap + -ish*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Ready or apt to snap or bite: as, a *snappish* cur.—2. Sharp in reply; apt to speak angrily or tartly; tart; crabbed; also, proceeding from a sharp temper or from anger; also, chiding; scolding; faultfinding.

*Snappish* asking. We doo aske oftentimes because wee would knowe; we doo aske also because wee would chide, and set forth our grief with more vehemence. *Wilson*, Rhetorike.

Some silly poor souls be so afraid that at every *snappish* word their nose shall be bitten off that they stand in no less dread of every quick and sharp word than he that is bitten of a mad dog feareth water.

*Sir T. More*, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 12.

He was hungry and *snappish*; she was hurried and cross.

*Whyte Melville*, White Rose, I. vii.

= *Syn.* 2. Touchy, testy, crusty, petulant, peevish, spiteful.

**snappishly** (snap'ish-li), *adv.* In a snappish manner; peevishly; angrily; tartly.

"Sit down, I tell you," said old Featherstone, *snappishly*. "Stop where you are."

*George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxvii.

**snappishness** (snap'ish-nes), *n.* The character of being snappish; peevishness; tartness.

**snappy** (snap'i), *a.* [*< snap + -y*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Snappish. [Rare.]—2. Having snap or "go." [U. S.]

It [lacrosse] is a game well-suited to the American taste, being short, *snappy*, and vivacious from beginning to finish.

*Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 118.

**snaps**<sup>1</sup> (snaps), *n.* [*Cf. snap.*] In coal-mining, a haulage-clip. [Midland coal-field, Eng.]

**snaps**<sup>2</sup> (snaps), *n.* Same as *snappys*.

**snapsack** (snap'sak), *n.* [*< G. schnapp-sack*, < *schnappen*, snap + *sack*, sack; see *nap* and *sack*<sup>1</sup>. *Cf. knapsack*, *gripsack*.] Same as *knapsack*. [Obsolete or colloq.]

While we were landing, and fixing our *Snapsacks* to march, our Mosquito Indians struck plentiful dish of Fish, which we immediately drest. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 7.

**snap-shooter** (snap'shō'tēr), *n.* A snap-shot; one who is skilled in snap-shooting.

**snap-shooting** (snap'shō'ting), *n.* The practice of making snap shots. See *snap*, *a.*

**snapt** (snapt), *a.* A spelling of *snapped*, preterit and past participle of *snap*.

**snap-tool** (snap'tōl), *n.* A tool used in forming rivet-points. It consists of a hollow cup of steel welded to a punch-head for striking upon.

**snapweed** (snap'wēd), *n.* See *Impatiens*.

**snapperwort** (snap'wērk), *n.* The lock and apertures of a snaphance or hackbut.

Between the third couple of towers were the butts and marks for shooting with a *snapperwort* gun, an ordinary bow for common archery, or with a cross-bow.

*Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 55.

**snapwort** (snap'wērt), *n.* Same as *snapper-jack*.

**snarl** (snār), *v. t.* [*Early mod. E. snarre*; < MD. *snarren* = MLG. *snarren*, snarl, scold, brawl, = MHG. *snarren*, G. *schnarren*, snarl, grate; cf. D. *snorkeu* = MHG. *snarehen*, G. *schnarrehen* = Sw. *snarka* = Dan. *snorke*, snore: see *sneer*, *snore*, *snork*, *snort*. *Cf. snarl*<sup>1</sup>.] To snarl.

I *snarre*, as a dogge doth under a doore whinn he sheweth his teth.

And some of Tygres, that did seeme to grin

And snar at all that ever passed by.

*Spenser*, F. Q., VI. xii. 27.

**snare** (snār), *n.* [*< ME. snare*, < AS. *snear*, a string, cord, = MD. *snare*, *snaere*, D. *snaar* = MLG. *snare* = OHG. *snarahha*, *snaracha*, *snara*, MHG. *snar*, a string, noose, = Icel. *Sw. snara* = Dan. *snare*, a noose, snare, gin; from a strong verb preserved in OHG. MHG. *snei'han*, *snerhen*, bind tightly (cf. Icel. *snara* (weak verb), turn quickly, twist, wring); Teut. *√ snarh*, Indo-Eur. *√ snark*, draw together, contract, in Gr. *ράκν*, cramp, numbness (see *narcissus*); perhaps an extended form of *√ snar*, twist, bind, in Lith. *neri*, thread a needle, draw into a chain, L. *neruus* = Gr. *νεῦρον*, a sinew, nerve: see *nerve*. Connection with D. *snor* = MLG. *snōr* = OHG. MHG. *snor*, G. *schnur*, a cord, band, rope, = Icel. *snari* (for *snari* = Sw. *snöre* = Dan. *snor*), a twisted string, = Goth. *snōrjō*, basket, woven work, and with the related AS. *snād*, E. *snood*, and OIr. *snáthe*, *snáth*, a thread, L. *snēre*, spin, Skt. *snasā*,



*snāyu, snāva*, a tendon, siuew, etc., is uncertain. Hence ult. *snarl*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. A string; a cord; specifically, in a side-drum, one of the strings of gut or rawhide that are stretched across the lower head so as to produce a rattling reverberation on it.—2. A noose; a spring; a contrivance, consisting of a noose or set of nooses of cord, hair, wire, or the like, by which a bird or other animal may be entangled; a net; a gin.

The hare is not hunted in this country as in Europe, but is generally roused by a dog and shot, or is caught in various traps and snares.

A. A. Gould, Naturalist's Library, p. 259.

3. Figuratively, anything by which one is entangled, entrapped, or inveigled.

A fool's mouth is his destruction, and his lips are the snare of his soul. Prov. xviii. 7.

Comest thou smiling from  
The world's great snare uncaught?  
Shak., A. and C., iv. 8. 16.

4. In *surg.*, a light ceraseum, consisting usually of a wire loop or noose, for removing tumors and the like.

**snare** (snär), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snared*, ppr. *snaring*. [*ME. snaren*; < *snare*, *n.* Cf. *leol. snara* = Sw. *snärja* = Dan. *snære*, turn quickly, twist, wring.] I. *trans.* 1. To catch with a snare or noose; net.

Partridges, because they flew well and strongly, were then not shot, but *snared*, by means of a trained dog. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 313.

2. Figuratively, to catch or take by guile; bring by cunning into unexpected evil, perplexity, or danger; entangle; entrap.

Become more humble, & cast down thy looke,  
Least prides bait *snare* thee on the devils hook.  
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

The woman . . . entertained discourse, and was presently *snared*. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 25.

II. *intrans.* To use snares; catch birds or other animals in snares.

But he, triumphant spirit! all things dared,  
Ho poached the wood and on the warren *snared*.  
Crabbe, Parish Register, I.

**snare-drum** (snär'drum), *n.* Same as *side-drum*.

**snare-head** (snär'head), *n.* The lower head of a snare-drum; opposed to *batter-head*.

**snarer** (snär'ër), *n.* [*snare* + *-er*.] One who lays snares or entangles; one who catches animals with snares.

*Snarers* and snugglers here their gains divide.  
Crabbe, Parish Register, I.

**snarl**<sup>1</sup> (snärl), *v.* [*Freq. of snar*, like *gnarl*<sup>1</sup>, freq. of *gnar*<sup>2</sup>, *snarl*<sup>2</sup>, freq. of *snare*, etc.] I. *intrans.* 1. To growl sharply, as an angry or surly dog; gnarl.

That I should *snarl* and bite and play the dog.  
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 77.

2. Figuratively, to speak in a sharp and quarrelsome or faultfinding way; talk rudely or churlishly; snap.

What! were you *snarling* all before I came,  
Ready to catch each other by the throat,  
And turn you all your hatred now on me?  
Shak., Rich. III., I. 3. 183.

II. *trans.* To utter with a snarl: as, to *snarl* one's discontent; to *snarl* out an oath.

"No, you no dreadfully inspired," said Felix. "When the wicked Tempter is tired of *snarling* that word fallure in a man's eell, he sends a voice like a thrush to say it for him."  
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xiv.

**snarl**<sup>1</sup> (snärl), *n.* [*snarl*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] A sharp growl; also, a jealous, quarrelsome, or faultfinding utterance, like the snarling of a dog or a wolf.

The book would not be at all the worse if it contained fewer *snarls* against the Whigs of the present day.

Macaulay, Sir W. Temple.

**snarl**<sup>2</sup> (snärl), *v.* [*ME. snarlen*; freq. of *snare*, *v.* Cf. *snarl*<sup>1</sup> as related to *snar*, *gnarl* as related to *gnar*<sup>2</sup>, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To entangle; complicate; involve in knots: as, to *snarl* a skein of thread.

I *snarle*, I strangle in a halter, or eorde, Je estrange;  
My grayhound had almost *snarled* hym selfe to night in his own leesse.  
Palsgrave.

Through thousand *snarled* thickets posting, she  
Darted her self, regardless of her way.  
J. Beaumont, Psyche, II. 27.

2. To embarrass; confuse; entangle.

This was the question that they would have *snarled* him with.  
Latimer, (Imp. Dict.)

3. To shape or ornament the exterior of (vessels of thin metal) by repercussion from within. See *snarling-iron*.

II. *intrans.* To make tangles or snarls; also, to become entangled.

The begum made bad work of her embroidery in those days; she *snarled* and knotted, and cut and raveled, without advancing an inch on her design.

E. L. Bynner, Begum's Daughter, xxxvii.

**snarl**<sup>2</sup> (snärl), *n.* [*snarl*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] 1. A snare; any knot or complication of hair, thread, etc., which it is difficult to disentangle; also, a group of things resembling, in entanglement, such a knot: as, a *snarl* of yachts. Hence—2. Figuratively, complication; intricacy; embarrassing condition: as, to get the negotiation into a *snarl*.

Let Hymen's easy *snarls* be quite forgot;  
Time cannot quench our fires, nor death dissolve our knot.  
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 12.

3. A vexations controversy; a squabble. This senso may have been affected by *snarl*<sup>1</sup>. [Colloq.]

We find "boyceott" used several times as a substantive, and are told that the "New York longshoremen and the Old Dominion Steamship Company had got into a *snarl*."  
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 580.

4. A knot in wood; a gnarl.  
Let Italian or Spanish yew be the wood, elcar of knots,  
*snarls*, and cracks.  
Tribune Book of Sports, p. 12.

**snarler**<sup>1</sup> (snär'lër), *n.* [*snarl*<sup>1</sup> + *-er*.] One who snarls; a surly, growling animal; a grumbling, quarrelsome fellow.

Next to the peevish fellow is the *snarler*.

Steele, Spectator, No. 438.

**snarler**<sup>2</sup> (snär'lër), *n.* [*snarl*<sup>2</sup> + *-er*.] One who snarls metal.

**snarling** (snär'ling), *p. a.* Growling; grumbling angrily; peevish; waspish; snappish.

**snarling-iron** (snär'ling-îrën), *n.* A tool for fluting or embossing vessels of sheet-metal, consisting of a long arm which is turned at an angle, usually a right angle, at the end, and pointed or terminated in any shape desired. It is inserted into the vessel, and the long arm or bar is struck outside of the vessel with a hammer, causing the point or head to raise the metal from within, as in repoussé work. It is used especially for striking up patterns on silverware.

**snarling-muscle** (snär'ling-mus'el), *n.* See *muscle*<sup>1</sup>.

**snarling-tool** (snär'ling-töl), *n.* Same as *snarling-iron*.

**snarly** (snär'li), *a.* [*snarl*<sup>1</sup> + *-y*.] Disposed to snarl; irritable; cross. [Colloq.]

We all know that there are good-natured animals and irritable animals—that the cow is tranquil and gentle, and the hyena *snarly* and fretful.

II. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 262.

**snarret**, *v. i.* Same as *snar*.

**snary** (snär'i), *a.* [*snare* + *-y*.] Of the nature of a snare; entangling; insidious. [Rare.]

Spiders in the vault their *snary* webs have spread.

Dryden.

**snash** (snash), *v. i.* [Cf. Dan. *snaske*, gnash or clump one's food with a snacking noise, = Sw. *snaska*, smack, snub, elido (*snask*, sweetmeat); cf. *snash*, *smack*<sup>2</sup>, and also *snack*<sup>1</sup> (D. *snakken*, chatter, etc.).] To talk sanely. Jamieson. [Scotch.]

**snash** (snash), *n.* [*snash*, *v.*] Insolent, opprobrious language; impertinent abuse. [Scotch.]

Poor tenant bodies, sent o' eash,  
How they manna thole the factor's *snash*!  
Burns, The Two Dogs.

**snast** (suast), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *guast*<sup>1</sup>, *knast*, in the same sense.] The snuff of a candle.

You elandler, I like not your tricks; . . . after your weeke or *snast* [read *snast*] is stilled, you dip it in filthy drosse, and after give him a coat of good tallow.

Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier (Harl. Mss., v. 419).

The swiftest in consuming was that with sawdust, which first burned faire, till some part of the candle was consumed, and the dust gathered about the *snash*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 369.

**snasty** (snas'ti), *a.* [Cf. *snash*.] Cross; snappish. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

**snatch** (snaeh), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snatched* (formerly *snaught*), ppr. *snatching*. [*ME. snachen*, *snacchen*, *sneecchen*, an assimilated form of *snakken*, E. *snack*, *snatch*: see *snack*.] I. *trans.* 1. To seize or take hastily, eagerly, abruptly, or violently.

He . . . from my finger *snatch'd* that ring.

Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 276.

I'm loth to *snatch* thy punishment  
Out of the hand of justice.

B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

Him did I see *snatch* up with horrid grasp  
Two sprawling Greeks, in either hand a man.

Addison, Æneid, III.

The farmers *snatched* down their rusty firelocks from the kitchen walls, to make good the resolute words of their town debates. Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

Hence, figuratively—2. To get or save by sudden or violent effort, or by good fortune.

From vulgar bounds with brave disorder part,  
And *snatch* a grace beyond the reach of art.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 163.

Cities and empires creep along, enlarging in silent obscurity, until they burst forth in some tremendous calamity—and *snatch*, as it were, immortality from the explosion!

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 424.

3. To seize or transport away quickly or forcibly.

Oh Nature! . . .

Enrich me with the knowledge of thy works!  
*Snatch* me to Heaven. Thomson, Autumn, l. 1354.

4. *Naut.*, to place the bight of (a rope) in a snatch-block so that it may lead properly.

II. *intrans.* 1. To seize, or attempt to seize, a thing suddenly: generally with *at*.

*Snatch* not at every favour.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 5.

No eager man among his joyous peers  
To *snatch* at pleasure.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 111.

2. See the quotation.

*Snatching* is a form of illicit pisciculture. . . . A large triangle is attached to a line of fine gut, well weighted with swan-shot or a small plummet. . . . The line is then dropped into some quiet place where fish are plentiful. . . . and, as soon as the plummet has touched the bottom, is twitched violently up. It is almost a certainty that on some one or other of the hooks, and possibly on more than one, will be a fish foul-hooked.

The Standard (London), Oct. 21, 1878. (Davies.)

**snatch** (snaeh), *n.* [*snatch*, *v.* Cf. *sneck*, *n.*] 1. A hasty catch or seizing.

How can he live by *snatches* from such people?

He bore n worthy mind.

Fletcher, Wit without Money, I. 1.

His searsella was *snatched* at, but all the while he was being hustled and drugged, and the *snatch* failed.

George Eliot, Romola, lxvi.

2. An attempt to seize suddenly; a sharp attack.

Thus not only as oft ns we speak, as one saith, but also as oft as we do anything of note or consequence, we subject ourselves to every one's censure, and happy is he that is least tossed upon tongues; for utterly to escape the *snatch* of them it is impossible!

The Translators to the Reader of the Bible (A. V.), p. cvi.

3†. A catching of the voice; impeded utterance. [Rare.]

The *snatches* in his voice,

And burst of speaking, were as his.

Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 105.

4. A piece *snatched* or broken off; a small piece or quantity; a fragment; a bit.

Mermald-like, awhile they bore her up;

Which time she chaunted *snatches* of old tunes.

Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 178.

But I am somewhat worn,

A *snatch* of sleep were like the peace of God.

Tennyson, Harold, v. 1.

5. A short fit of vigorous action: as, a *snatch* at weeding after a shower.

High-stepping horses seemed necessary to all Mr. Lamie's friends—as necessary as their transaction of business together in a hasty way at untimely hours. . . . and in rushes and *snatches*. Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, II. 4.

6. A hasty repast; a snack; a bit of food.

I fear you'll have cold entertainment when

You are at your journey's end; and 'twere discretion

To take a *snatch* by the way.

Massinger, Duke of Milan, III. 2.

7. A quibble; a shuffling answer. [Rare.]

Come, sir, leave me your *snatches*, and yield me a direct answer.

Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 6.

8. An open lead for a block. See *snatch-block*.—By *snatches*, in a disconnected or spasmodic manner; by fits and starts.—*Dumb snatch*, a snatch having no sheave.

**snatch-block** (snaeh'blok), *n.* A block, used on ships, having an opening in one side to receive the bight of a rope. The part of the strap which goes over the opening in the shell is hinged, so that by turning it back the bight of the rope can be inserted without receiving the end through. When it is used for heavy purchases where a warp or hawser is brought to a capstan, it is called a *royal* or *riot block*. Also *notch-block*. See also *cut under block*<sup>1</sup>.



Snatch-block.

**snatch-cleat** (snaeh'kleet), *n.* *Naut.*, a curved cleat or chock round which a rope may be led.

**snatcher** (snaeh'ër), *n.* [*snatch* + *-er*.] 1. One who *snatches*, or takes suddenly or guiltily: as, a body-*snatcher*; specifically, formerly, in Scotland, a roving thief, especially one of a body of plunderers hanging upon a military force.

We do not mean the coursing *snatchers* only,  
But fear the main intentment of the Scot.

Shak., Hen. V., I. 2. 143.

The Town-herd . . . regularly drove them [all the cattle belonging to the community] out to pasture in the morning, and brought them back at night, without which precaution they would have fallen a speedy prey to some of the *Snatchers* in the neighbourhood. Scott, Monastery, I.

2. *pl.* In *ornith.*, specifically, birds of prey; the *Raptors*. See *ents* under *Raptors*.

**snatchingly** (snaeh'ing-li), *adv.* By *snatching*; hastily; abruptly. Imp. Dict.



**snatching-roller** (snach'ing-rō'lér), *n.* In a printing-press using a continuous web of paper, one of a pair of rollers running at a higher speed than those next behind them, and serving to snatch or tear off the printed sheet at the line of perforations made to divide the web into sheets.

**snatchy** (snach'i), *a.* [*< snatch + -y*]. Consisting of or characterized by snatches; not uniform or continuous; irregular.

The modern style (of rowing) seems short and snatchy; it has not the long majestic sweep of former days.

Cambridge Sketches, p. 16.

**snath** (snáth), *n.* A shortened form of *snathe*<sup>2</sup>.

O mower, lean on thy bearded snath.

Look from the meadows green and low.

Whittier, Wreck of Rivermouth.

**snathe**<sup>1</sup> (snáth), *r. t.*: pret. and pp. *snathed*, pp. *snathing*. A variant of *snead*<sup>1</sup>. *Hallucell*.

**snathe**<sup>2</sup> (snáth), *n.* [A var. of *snead*<sup>2</sup>.] The curved helve or handle of a scythe, to which are attached short handles called nibs. See *scythe*.

**snatcock** (snat'ók), *n.* [Prob. for \**snaddock*, *< snead*<sup>1</sup> (ME. *snade*) + -ock.] A chip; a slice; a fragment. [Prov. Eng.]

*Snatcock* of that very cross; of cedar some, some of juniper.

Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 275.

**snaught**. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *snatch*.

**snaw** (sná), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *snail*<sup>1</sup>.

**snead**<sup>1</sup> (snéd), *v. t.* [Also *sneed*, *sned*, also *snathe*, *snaze*; *< ME. \*sneeden*, \**snæden* (in comp. to *snæden*), *< AS. snædan* (= OHG. *snætan*, MHG. *snaiten* = Icel. *snæidha*), cut, also feed, a secondary form of *snithan*, cut; see *snithe*. Cf. *snead*<sup>2</sup>.] To cut; lop; prune.

**snead**<sup>2</sup> (snéd), *n.* [*< ME. snade*, *snode*, *< AS. snæd* (= Icel. *snæidha*), a piece, bit, slice, *< snithan* (pret. *snáth*), in secondary form *snædan*, cut: see *snead*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] A piece; bit; slice.

**snead**<sup>3</sup> (snéd), *n.* [Also *sneed*, *sned*, also *snathe*, *snathe*, *snath*; *< ME. \*snæd*, *< AS. snæd*, the handle of a scythe, appar. *< snithan* (pret. *snáth*), cut: see *snead*<sup>1</sup>.] The handle of a scythe: same as *snathe*<sup>2</sup>. [Prov. Eng.]

This is fixed on a long *sneed*, or straight handle.

Evelyn.

Argent, a scythe, the blade in chief, the *sneyd* (or handle) in bend sinister sable, etc. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 14.

**snead**<sup>3</sup> (snéd), *n.* Same as *snead*<sup>2</sup>.

**sneak** (snæk), *v.* [*< ME. sniken* (appar. *sniken*, whence mod. E. \**snick*, with an allowed var. *sneak*), for orig. *sniken* (which would require a mod. E. \**snike*), *< AS. snican* (pret. \**snæc*, pp. \**snicen*), creep, = Icel. \**snika* (in pp. *snikinn*, covetous, hankering after) = Sw. dial. *sniga* (pret. *sneag*), creep, = Dan. reflex *snige*, sneak, slink; cf. Icel. *snikja* (weak verb), hanker after, beg for food silently, as a dog, = Sw. *snika* (pret. *snek*), hanker after; cf. OHG. *snahan*, sneak, MHG. *snouken*, go secretly, G. dial. *schnacken*, *schnacken*, *schnatchen*, creep; cf. Ir. Gael. *snaiigh*, *snaiigh*, creep, crawl, sneak. From the same ult. verb are E. *snail*, *snake*, *snag*<sup>3</sup>, *snack*<sup>3</sup>, etc.] I. *intrans.* 1. To creep or steal about privately; go furtively, as if afraid or ashamed to be seen; slink.

A poor unmlnd outlaw sneaking home.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 58.

I hate to see an awkward gawky come sneaking into the market.

Sheridan (?), The Camp, i. 1.

2. To behave with meanness and servility; crouch; truckle.

Tom struts a soldier, open, bold, and brave;

Will sneaks a servile, an exceeding knave.

Pope, Moral Essays, i. 154.

3. To steal; pilfer. See *sneak-thief*. [Colloq.] II. *trans.* To hide; conceal in a furtive or cowardly manner. [Rare.]

Some sins dare the world in open defiance, yet this [slander] lurks, and sneaks its head.

Abp. Wake, Rationale on Texts of Scripture (1701), p. 222.

(Latham.)

**sneak** (snæk), *n.* [*< sneak, v.*] 1. A mean, contemptible fellow; one who has recourse to mean and cowardly methods; a person of selfish and cowardly temper and conduct.

A set of simpletons and superstitious sneaks.

Glanville, Sermons, iv.

They may tell me I can't alter the world—that there must be a certain number of sneaks and robbers in it, and if I don't lie and flatter somebody else will.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, v.

Don't jaw, Dolly. Hold on, and listen to me. You never were a sneak.

Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. xiii.

2. A petty thief. See *sneak-thief* and *arca-sneak*.

360

**sneakbill** (snæk'hil), *n.* [Also *sneaksbill*; *< sneak + bill*.] A sharp-nosed, lean, sneaking fellow.

*Chiche-face*, a chicheface, mcher, *sneak-bill*, wretched fellow, one out of whose nose hunger drops.

Cotgrave.

**sneak-boat** (snæk'böt), *n.* A small decked boat used in hunting wild fowl. It is masked with weeds or brush when used. [U. S.]

The usual length of a Barnegat *sneakboat* is 12 feet, width 4 feet, square stern 34 inches wide, 7 inches deep.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 219.

**sneak-box** (snæk'hoks), *n.* Same as *sneak-boat*.

Tribune Book of Sports, p. 427. [U. S.]

**sneak-cup** (snæk'kup), *n.* [*< sneak, v.*, + obj. *cup*.] A toper who basks his glass; one who sneaks from his cup; hence, a puny or paltry fellow.

The prince is a Jack, a *sneak-cup* [sneak up in some editions, apparently confused with *sneak up*].

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 69.

**sneaker** (snæk'kér), *n.* [*< sneak + -er*.] 1. One who sneaks; one who wants spirit; a sneak.

Sneakers and time servers. Waterland, Works, III. 420.

2. A drinking-vessel: a kind of punch-bowl.

After supper he asked me if I was an admirer of punch; and immediately called for a *sneaker*.

Addison, Freeholder, No. 22.

**sneakiness** (snæk'ki-nes), *n.* Same as *sneakingness*.

**sneaking** (snæk'king), *p. a.* 1. Pertaining to or worthy of a sneak; acting like or characteristic of a sneak; mean; servile; crouching.

He objected against religion itself. He said it was a pitiful, low, *sneaking* business for a man to mind religion. He said that a tender conscience was an unmanly thing.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

The fawning, *sneaking*, and flattering hypocrite.

Stillington, Sermons, II. i.

2. Secret or clandestine, and somewhat discreditable; underhand; hence, in a less reprehensible sense, unavowed; not openly or frankly declared.

For they possess'd, with all their politer,

A *sneaking* kindness for each other.

W. Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tours, i. 7.

The *sneaking* kindness for "gentlemen of the road" is in our days but rarely displayed.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 574.

**sneakingly** (snæk'king-li), *adv.* In a sneaking manner; meanly.

Do all things like a man, not *sneakingly*;

Think the king sees thee still; for his king does.

G. Herbert, Church Porch.

**sneakingness** (snæk'king-nes), *n.* The character of being sneaking; meanness.

**sneaksbill**, *n.* See *sneakbill*.

**sneaksby** (snæks'bi), *n.* [Formerly also *sneaks-bie*, *sneaksbie*; *< sneak + -s-by* as also in *idlesby*, *lewdsbys*, *rudesby*, *suresby*, *wigsby*, etc. Cf. *sneak-bill*, *sneaksbill*.] A paltry, sneaking fellow; a sneak.

A meacock, milkesop, *sneaksbie*, worthless fellow.

Cotgrave.

A demure *sneaksby*, a clownish singularist.

Barrow, Works, III. xxxiv.

**sneak-shooting** (snæk'shō'ting), *n.* The act or practice of shooting wild fowl from a sneak-boat or sneak-hox.

**sneak-thief** (snæk'thēf), *n.* One who steals by entering houses through doors or windows left open or unfastened. [Colloq.]

**sneak-up**, *n.* See *sneak-cup*.

**sneaky** (snæk'ki), *a.* [*< sneak + -y*.] Somewhat sneaking. *Jean Ingelouw*. [Colloq.]

Both dogs had a *sneaky* appearance, as though they knew a flogging was in store for them.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 109.

**sneap** (snæp), *v. t.* [Formerly also *sneep*; E. dial. also *snape*; *< Icel. sneypa*, orig. outrage, dishonor, chide, snub, lit. 'castrato' (>) *sneypa*, a disgrace), = Sw. *snöpa*, castrate; cf. Sw. *snoppa*, cut off, snuff a candle; *snubba*, reprove: see *snip*, *snib*, *snub*.] 1. To check; reprove abruptly; reprimand.

But life that's here,

When into it the soul doth closely wind,

Is often *sneep'd* by anguish and by fear,

With vexing pain and rage that she no'te bear.

Dr. H. More, Sleep of the Soul, iii. 18.

2. To nip; bite; pinch.

Give the *sneaped* birds more cause to sing.

Shak., Lucrece, i. 333.

[Obsolete or provincial in both uscs.]

**sneap** (snæp), *n.* [*< sneap, v.*] A reprimand; a rebuke; a check; a snub. [Obsolete or provincial.]

I will not undergo this *sneap* without reply.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 133.

These *sneaps* and reproofs weighed so much on the mind of the Bishop that, as he declared, he watered them many times with salt tears.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., vii.

**sneart**, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sneer*.

**sneath, sneathe** (snéth, snēth), Same as *snead*<sup>1</sup>, *snead*<sup>2</sup>, *snathe*<sup>1</sup>, *snathe*<sup>2</sup>, *snath*.

**snebt** (snob), *v. t.* A variant of *snib*.

**sneck**<sup>1</sup> (snek), *v. t.* [A var. of *sneak*.] To snatch. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Her chain of pearl?

I *sneck* it away finely.

Middleton, Your Five Gallants, i. 2.

**Snecked rubble**. See *rubble*.—*Sneck up*, *snick up*! (also *sneak up*), shut up! be hanged! go lang! used interjectionally.

We did keep time, sir, in our catches. *Sneck up!*

Shak., T. N., ii. 3. 101.

Dost want a master? if thou dost, I'm for thee;

Else choose, and *sneak-up!* Ford, Lady's Trial, iii. 2.

Give him his money, George, and let him go *sneak-up*.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 2.

She shall not rise, sir, goe, let your Master *sneak-up*.

Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. 1874, II. 268).

**sneck**<sup>1</sup> (snek), *n.* [*< sneck*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] A snap; a click. [Scotch.]

An industrious house, wherein the birr of the wheel and the *sneck* of the reel had sounded.

A. Leighton, Traditions of Scottish Life, p. 110.

**sneck**<sup>2</sup> (snek), *n.* [*< ME. sneck*, *snekk*, *snekke*, *snek*, a latch; prob. *< snack*, *v.*, catch, snatch: see *snack*, *snatch*.] 1. The latch or catch of a door or lid. [Obsolete or provincial, especially Scotch.]

If I eud tell whey's cutt our band fra' th' *sneek*.

Next time they come Ise mack them jet the neck.

A Yorkshire Dialogue (1607), p. 46. (Hallucell.)

2. A piece of land jutting into an adjoining field, or intersecting it. *Hallucell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**sneck**<sup>2</sup> (snek), *v. t.* [*< sneck*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] To latch or shut (a door or lid).

**sneck**<sup>3</sup> (snek), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *snick*.

**sneek-drawer** (snek'drā'ér), *n.* [*< ME. snek-drawer*; *< sneck*<sup>2</sup> + *drawer*.] One who draws a latch; a latch-lifter; hence, a dishonest fellow; a thief.

**sneek-drawing** (snek'drā'ing), *a.* Crafty; cheating; roguish. [Scotch.]

And you, ye auld *sneek-drawing* dog,

Ye came to Paradise Ineog.

Burns, Address to the Devil.

**sneek-drawn** (snek'drān), *a.* Mean; stingy; close. *Hallucell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**snecket** (snek'et), *n.* [*< sneck*<sup>1</sup> + -et. Cf. *snacket*.] Same as *sneck*<sup>1</sup>. *Cotgrave*.

**sneeking** (snek'ing), *n.* In masonry, rubble-work.

**sneek-posset** (snek'pos'et), *n.* A "latch-drink": the kind of entertainment a person receives when the door is shut in his face. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 116. [Prov. Eng.]

**sned**<sup>1</sup> (snéd), *v.* Same as *snead*<sup>1</sup>.

**sned**<sup>2</sup> (snéd), *n.* Same as *snead*<sup>2</sup>. [Prov. Eng.]

**snedden** (snéd'n), *n.* The larger sand-lance. [Prov. Eng.]

**snee** (sné), *n.* [*< D. snee*, *sneide*, a cut, cleft, slice, edge, section (= MHG. *snide*, G. *sneide*, edge), *< snijden*, cut: see *snithe*, *snead*<sup>1</sup>.] A knife, especially a large knife; a dirk.—*Snick* and *snee*. See *snick*.

**sneed**<sup>1</sup> (snéd), *n.* A spelling of *snead*<sup>1</sup>, *snead*<sup>2</sup>.

**sneed**<sup>2</sup> (snéd), *n.* [A dial. var. of *sneod*.] Same as *sneod*, 2. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**sneep**, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *sneap*.

**sneer** (snēr), *v.* [Formerly also *snear*; *< ME. sneern*, *< Dan. sneerre*, grin like a dog; akin to *snar*, *snarl*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To grin or laugh foolishly.

A fourth would fondly kiss and paw his companions, and *sneer* in their faces, with a countenance more antie than any in a Dutch droll.

Beverly, Virginia, iv. ¶ 18.

2. To grin; especially and usually, to grin or smile in a contemptuous manner; express contempt by a grimace marked by slight turning up of the nose.

I have no power over one muscle in their faces, though they *sneered* at every word spoken by each other. *Tatler*.

3. To insinuate contempt by a covert expression; use words suggestive rather than expressive of contempt; speak derisively.

To *sneer* at the sentiments which are the springs of all just and virtuous actions is merely a display of unthinking levity, or of want of the natural sensibilities.

O. W. Holmes, Essays, p. 92.

= Syn. 3. *Scoff*, *Sneer*, *Jeer*, *Gibe*. *Scoff* is the strongest word for the expression of utter contempt or abhorrence



by opprobrious language. To *sneer* is to express contempt by more or less covert sarcasm. To *jeer* is to try to raise a laugh by sarcastic language. To *gibe* is to use contemptuous, mocking, or taunting expressions.

**II. trans.** 1. To treat or address with sneers; treat with contempt; sneer at.

He had *sneer'd* Sir Thomas Hamner for changing Sirrah into Sir.

*T. Edwards, Canons of Criticism* (1765), p. 75. (*Hall*.)

2. To utter with a contemptuous expression or grimace.

"A ship of fools," he shriek'd in spite,  
"A ship of fools," he *sneer'd* and wept.  
*Tennyson, The Voyage.*

3. To affect in a specified way by sneering.

Very likely they were laughing over his infatuation, and sneering her fair fame away, at that very moment in the clubs.  
*W. H. Melville, White Rose*, II. xviii.

**sneer** (snēr), *n.* [*< sneer, v.*] 1. A derisive or contemptuous grin or smile; an expression of the face marked by a slight turning up of the nose, and indicating contempt; a look of scorn, disdain, or derisive; hence, the feeling thus expressed.

That smile, if oft observed and near,  
Waned in its mirth, and wither'd to a sneer.  
*Byron, Lara*, I. 17.

2. A verbal expression of contempt; an insinuation of scorn or derision by language more or less covert and indirect.

Who can refute a sneer? *Paley, Moral Philos.*, II. v. 9.

**sneerer** (snēr'ēr), *n.* [*< sneer + -er*]. One who sneers.

**sneerful** (snēr'fūl), *a.* [*< sneer + -ful*]. Given to sneering. [*Rare*.]

Cell ever squalid! where the sneerful maid  
Will not fatigue her hand! broom never comes,  
That comes to all.  
*Shenstone, Economy*, iii.

**sneeringly** (snēr'ing-li), *adv.* In a sneering manner; with a sneer.

**sneering-match** (snēr'ing-mæch), *n.* A grinning-match (which see, under *grin*, *v.*). [*Hall*].

**sneering-muscle** (snēr'ing-mus'l), *n.* A muscle of expression which lifts the upper lip and draws also upon the nostril, and is the principal agent in producing a sneer or sneering expression of the face; the levator labii superioris alaeque nasi. Persons habitually surly or scornful often have a deep line engraven on the face, due to the frequent exercise of this muscle. Compare *snarling-muscle*, under *muscle*.

**sneese**, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sneeze*.

**sneesh** (snēsh), *n.* [Also *snish*, *snush*; *< Dan. snus, snuff*. Cf. *sneeze*.] See *snush*.

**sneeshing** (snē'shing), *n.* [Also *sneeshin*; *< sneesh, snish, snuff, + -ing*.] Snuff; also, a pinch of snuff. [*Scotch*.]

A mull o' gude sneeshin' to prie. *The Blithesome Birdie*.  
Not worth a sneeshin'. *W. Merston, Poems*.

**sneeshing-mull**, a snuff-box, generally made of the end of a horn. [*Scotch*.]

**sneevlet**, *v.* An obsolete form of *snivel*.

**sneeze** (snēz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sneezed*, ppr. *sneezing*. [Early mod. E. also *sneese, snece, snece*; *< ME. sneesen*, a variant, with substitution of *sn* for the uncommon initial sequence *fn*, of *fnesen*, *< AS. fneosan* = *D. fnezen*, *sneeze*, = *Leel. fneasa*, later *fnyasa*, *sneeze*, = *Sw. fnyasa* = *Dan. fnyse*, snort; see *fnece*, and *ef. neeze*.] I. *intrans.* To emit air from the nose and mouth audibly and violently by an involuntary convulsive action, as occasioned by irritation of the lining membrane of the nose or by stimulation of the retina by a bright light. In sneezing the glottis remains open, while the passage out through the mouth is partially obstructed by the approximation of the tongue to the roof of the mouth. See *sneezing*.

Mr. Haliburton brings forward, as his strongest case, the habit of saying "God bless you" or some equivalent expression when a person sneezes. He shows that this custom, which, I admit, appears to us at first sight both odd and arbitrary, is ancient and widely extended. It is mentioned by Homer, Aristotle, Apuleius, Pliny, and the Jewish rabbis, and has been observed in Koordistan, in Florida, in Otaheite, and in the Tonga Islands.

*Sir J. Lubbock, Orig. of Civilisation*, p. 335.

To sneeze at, to disregard; show contempt for; despise: now chiefly in the expression *not to be sneezed at*. [*Colloq.*]

A buxom, tall, and comely dame,  
Who wish'd, 'twas said, to change her name,  
And, if I could her thoughts divine,  
Would not perhaps have sneez'd at mine.  
*W. Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tours*, ii. 5.

My professional reputation is not to be sneezed at.  
*Sir A. H. Elton, Below the Surface*, xxvii.

**II. trans.** To utter with or like a sneeze.

Shall not Love to me,  
As in the Latin song I learnt at school,  
Sneeze out a full God-bless-you right and left?  
*Tennyson, Edwin Morris*.

**sneeze** (snēz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sneese*; *< sneeze, v.*] 1. The act of one who sneezes, or the sound made by sneezing; sudden and violent ejection of air through the nose and mouth with an audible sound.—2. Snuff. Also *snish*. *Hall*well. [*Prov. Eng.*].—Cup o' sneeze. See *cup*.

**sneeze-horn** (snēz'hörn), *n.* A sort of snuff-box made of an animal's horn. *Hall*well.

**sneezzer** (snē'zēr), *n.* [*< sneeze + -er*]. 1. One who sneezes.

When a Hindu sneezes, bystanders say "Live!" and the sneezer replies "With you!"

*E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture*, I. 101.

2. A violent blow; a blow that knocks the breath out. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**sneezeweed** (snēz'wēd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Helenium*, mostly the common *H. autumnale*.

In England this, though rather coarse, is known in ornamental culture. Its powdered leaves and flowers when snuffed up produce violent sneezing. Recently the finer southwestern species, *H. tenuifolium*, has received some notice. It is poisonous to human beings and to horses. Both plants have been advocated for medical use in nervous diseases. Less properly called *sneezewort*. See *cut* under *Helenium*.

**sneezewood** (snēz'wūd), *n.* [A translation of S. African *D. nics-hout*, *< D. nizen*, sneeze (= E. neeze), + *hout*, wood (= E. holt).]

A South African tree, *Pteroxylon utile*, or its timber. The latter is a handsome wood taking a fine polish; it is strong and very durable, and but slightly affected by moisture. It is made into furniture, agricultural implements, etc., and is used for railway-ties, piles, and similar purposes. The dust produced in working it causes sneezing (whence the name).

**sneezewort** (snēz'wört), *n.* [*< sneeze + wort*]. Cf. *D. nicswortel*, hellebore.

1. In old usage, the white hellebore, *Feratrum album*, more often under the form *neezewort*. *Britten and Holland, Eng. Plant Names*.—2. A composite herb, *Achillea Ptarmica*, chiefly of the Old World.

The flower-heads are larger and much fewer than those of the yarrow, *A. Millefolium*; the leaves are simple and sharply serrate, and when dried and pulverized are said to provoke sneezing (whence the name).

3. Same as *sneezeweed*.

**sneezing** (snē'zing), *n.* [*< ME. \*snecsynge*, earlier *fuesynge*, *< AS. fneósung*, verbal *n* of *fneósan*, sneeze; see *sneeze*. Cf. *neezing*.] 1. The act of emitting a sneeze.

Looking against the sun doth induce sneezing.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 637.

2. A medicine to promote sneezing; an errhine; a sternutatory.

*Sneezings*, mastectories, and nasals.

*Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 363. (*Latham*.)

**sneezing-powder** (snē'zing-pou'dēr), *n.* Snuff.

*Sneezing-powder* is not more frequent with the Irish than claving aree . . . is with these savages.

*Herbert, Travels*, an. 1638.

**sneg** (sneg), *v. t.* A Scotch variant of *snag*.

**snell** (snel), *a.* [*< ME. snel, snell*, *< AS. snel, snell*, active, strenuous, = *OS. snel, snell* = *D. snel* = *MLG. snel* = *OHG. MHG. snel* (> *ft. snello* = *Pr. isnel, irnel* = *OF. isnel*), *G. schnell*, swift, quick, = *Leel. snjallr*, eloquent, able, bold, = *Sw. snäll* = *ODan. snel*, swift, fleet; cf. *Sw. Dan. snille*, genius, *Dan. snilt*, shrewd, sagacious.]

1. Active; brisk; nimble; spirited.

Sydney went into Wales with his wyres alle,  
Sweys into Swaldye with his snelle houndes,  
For to hunt at the hartes in thas lye laundes.  
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), I. 57.

2. Keen; piercing; sharp; severe; hard: as, a snell frost. [*Scotch*.]

There came a wind out of the north,  
A sharp wind and a snell.

*The Young Tamlane* (Child's Ballads, I. 120).

He has unco little sympathy wi'ither folks; and he's snell and dure enough in casting up their nonsense to them.

*Scott, Antiquary*, xxi.

**snell** (snel), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A short piece of gut, gimp, or sea-grass on which fish-hooks are tied; a snood. The best material for snells is silkworm-gut, as it is light, strong, and nearly invisible.

**snell** (snel), *v. t.* [*< snell*, *v.*] To tie or fasten to a line or gut, as a hook for angling.

**snell-loop** (snel'lōp), *n.* A particular tie made by looping a snell, used by anglers.

**snelt** (snelt), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *snit*, *< LG. snit* (= *OHG. MHG. snit*, *G. schnitt* = *Sw. snitt* = *Dan. snit*), a slice, cut, wound, *< D. snijden* (= *G. schneiden*), see: see *snead*.] The fat of a deer. [*Obsolete or prov. Eng.*]

**snetet**, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *snite*.

**snevelit**, *snevelt*, *v.* Obsolete forms of *snivel*.

**snew**, *v.* A Middle English (and more original) spelling of *snow*.

**snew**, *v.* A Middle English or modern dialectal pretor of *snow*.

**sneydt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *snead*.

**snib** (snib), *v. t.* [Also dial. *snob*, early mod. E. *snibbe, snabbe*; *< ME. snibben, snybben*, *< Dan. snibbe*, chide, reprimand; another form of *snub* (*< Leel. snubba* = *Sw. snubba*): see *snub*. Cf. *snip, snep*.] To check; reprimand; snub; snep or snob.

Him wolde he *snybbe* sharply for the nones.  
*Chaucer, Gen. Prol.* to C. T., I. 523.

He cast him to scold

And *snebbe* the good Oake for he was old.

*Spenser, Shep. Cal.*, February.

You have *snybbed* the poor fellow too much; he can scarce speak, he cleaves his words with sobbing.

*Middleton, Your Five Gallants*, ii. 3.

**snib** (snib), *n.* [*< snib, v.*] A reproof; a reprimand; a snub.

Frost-bit, numb'd with ill-strain'd *snybbes*.

*Marston, What you Will*, ii. 1.

**snick** (snik), *v. t.* [Se. also *sneek*, E. dial. *snig*; *< Leel. snikka* = *Norw. snikka* = *Sw. dial. snikka*, nick, cut, esp. as a mason or carpenter; cf. *Sw. snickare* = *Dan. snedker*, a joiner; *Sw. snickra* = *Dan. snedkre*, do joiners' work; *D. snik*, a hatchet, a sharp tool.] To cut; chip; snip; nick.

He began by *sneeking* the corner of her foot off with nurse's scissors. *H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, lxiii. (*Davies*.)

One of the Fates, with a long sharp knife,

*Snicking* off bits of his shortened life.

*W. S. Gilbert, Baby's Vengeance*.

**snick** (snik), *n.* [*< snick, v.*] 1. A small cut; a snip; a nick. [*Prov. Eng.*].—2. In *cricket*, a hit in which the bat is but slightly moved, the ball glancing off it.—3. A knot or kink, as in yarn or thread where it is twisted too tightly.

—*Snick* and *snee*, *snick* or *snee*, *snick-a-snee*, a fight with knives: used also jocosely for a knife, as a sailors' sheath-knife, a bowie-knife, etc. Compare *snickersnee*.

Among other Customs they have in that town (Genoa), one is That none must carry a pointed Knife about him; which makes the Hollanders, who is used to *Snik* and *Snee*, to leave his Horn-sheath and Knife a Ship-board when he comes ashore.

*Hovell, Letters*, I. 1. 41.

The brutal Sport of *Snick-or-Snee*.

*Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting*.

**snicker** (snik'ēr), *v.* [Se. also *snieker*; cf. *Se. snecker*, breathe loudly through the nose, *snocker*, snort; *MD. snick*, *D. snik*, a sigh, sob, gasp, *snikken*, gasp, sob, = *LG. snukken*, sob; perhaps ult. akin to *Se. nieker*, *nicher*, neigh, and to *E. neigh*, regarded as orig. imitative.] I. *intrans.* To laugh in a half-suppressed or foolish manner; giggle.

Could we but hear our husbands chat it,  
How their tongues run, when they are at it,  
Their bawdy tales, when o'er their liquor,  
I'll warrant would make a woman *snecker*.

*Hudibras Redivivus* (1707). (*Nares*.)

**II. trans.** To say in a giggling manner.

"Ho! he! I compliment you on your gloves, and your handkerchief, I'm sure," *sneiggers* Mrs. Baynes.

*Thackeray, Phillip*, xxiv.

Also *snigger*.

**snicker** (snik'ēr), *n.* [*< snicker, v.*] A half-suppressed laugh; a giggle. Also *snigger*.

**snickersnee** (snik'ēr-snē), *n.* [An aecom. form of *snick* and *snee*, a combat with knives: see *snick* and *snee*.] Same as *snick* and *snee* (which see, under *snick*).

"Make haste, make haste," says guzzling Jimmy,  
While Jack pulled out his *sneekersnee*.

*Thackeray, Little Billie*.

**sniddle** (snid'l), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Long coarse grass; sedges and allied plants of wet places. *Hall*well; *Britten and Holland, Eng. Plant Names*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**snide** (snid), *a.* and *n.* [*Prob. a dial. var. of snithe*, sharp.] I. *a.* Sharp; characterized by low cunning and sharp practice; tricky; also, false; spurious. [*Slang*.]

II. *n.* An underhanded, tricky person given to sharp practice; a sharper; a beat. [*Slang*.]

**Snider rifle**. See *rifle*.

**sniff** (snif), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *snyff*; a secondary form of *\*sneere*, *< ME. snevien*, *sneven* (freq. *snivelen*, *snuvelen*, *> E. sneerle*, *snivel*), *< Dan. snive*, *sniff*, *snuff*; cf. *Sw. snyfta*, sob (see *snyft*); *Leel. snippa*, *G. schniepen*, *sniff*; akin to *snyft*: see *snyft*, I. and cf. *snivel*, *snifle*, *snuffle*.]

I. *intrans.* To draw air through the nose in short audible inspirations, as an expression of scorn; snuff: often with *at*.

So then you look'd scornful and *snyft* at the dean.  
*Swift, Grand Question Debated*.

Miss Pankey, a mild little blue-eyed morsel of a child, . . . was . . . instructed that nobody who *snyffed* before visitors ever went to Heaven.

*Dickens, Dombey and Son*, viii.

**sniffing bronchophony**, a form of bronchophony accompanied with a sniffing sound.



**II. trans.** 1. To draw in with the breath through the nose; smell of with an audible inhalation; snuff: as, to sniff the fragrance of a clover-field.

The horses were sniffing the wind, with necks outstretched toward the east. *O'Donovan, Merv.*

2. To perceive as by snuffing; smell; scent: as, to sniff danger.—3. To draw the breath through (the nose) in an unpleasantly audible manner.

*Snuff* nor snitynge hyt [the nose] to lowd. *Diabetes Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 134.

**sniff** (snif'), *n.* [*< sniff, v.* Cf. *snuff*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] 1. The act of sniffing: a single short audible inspiration through the nose.

Oh, could I but have had one single sup,  
One single sniff at Charlotte's snuffle-cup!  
*T. Martin, Oxford Newsman's Verses* (1767).

The intensity of the pleasurable feeling given by a rose held to the nostrils rapidly diminishes; and when the sniffs have been continued for some time scarcely any scent can be perceived. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol.*, § 45.

2. Perception of smell obtained by inhaling audibly: that which is taken by sniffing: as, a sniff of fresh air.

We were within sniff of Paris, it seemed.  
*J. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage*, p. 238.

3. The sound produced by passing the breath through the nose with a quick effort; a short, quick snuffle.

Mrs. Gamp . . . gave a sniff of uncommon significance, and said, it didn't signify.

*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, xxix.

The snores alone were quite a study, varying from the mild sniff to the stentorian snort.

*L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches*, p. 43.

**sniffle** (snif'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sniffled*, ppr. *sniffing*. [Early mod. E. also *snifle*; freq. of *sniff*, or var. of *snirel* or *snuff*.] To snuffle.

*Brouwer*. To snort or snifle with the nose, like a horse. *Colgrave*.

A pretty crowd of sniffing, sneaking varlets he has been feeding and pampering. *A. E. Barr, Friend Olivia*, xiv.

**sniffer** (snif'ler), *n.* [*< sniffle + -er*.] *Naut.*, a capful of wind.

**sniffles** (snif'ls), *n. pl.* Same as *snuffles*.

**sniffy** (snif'i), *a.* [*< sniff + -y*.] Given to sniffing; inclined to be scornful or disdainful; pettish. [Colloq., U. S.]

**sniff** (snif), *v.* [*< ME. sniften*, snifle, *< Sw. snifla*, soh, = Dan. *snifte*, snort, snuff, sniff; a secondary form of the verb represented by *sniff*: see *sniff*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To sniff; snuff; snifle; snivel. *Colgrave*.

Still sniffing and hankering after their old quarters. *Landon. (Imp. Diet.)*

2. To pass the breath through the nose in a petulant manner.

Resentment expressed by sniffing. *Johnson (under snuff)*.

**II. trans.** To snuff, as a candle.

I would sooner sniff thy farthing candle. *Miss Burney, Camilla*, iv. 8.

**snift** (snift), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *snift*<sup>1</sup>; but possibly orig. associated with *snore* (AS. *snarian*, snow).] Slight snow or sleet. *Hallucell. (Prov. Eng.)*

**snifter** (snif'ter), *v. i.* [*< ME. snifteren*, sniffo: a freq. form of *snift*<sup>1</sup>; see *snift*<sup>1</sup>.] To sniff; snift. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

**snifter** (snif'ter), *n.* [*< snifter, v.*] 1. An audible passing of the breath through the nostrils; a sniff.—2. *pl.* The stoppage of the nostrils in catarrh.—3. A dram; a nip. [Slang.—] 4. A severe storm; a blizzard. [Western U. S.]

**snifting-valve** (snif'ting-valv), *n.* A valve in the cylinder of a steam-engine for the escape or the admission of air: so called from the peculiar noise it makes. Also called *tail-valve*, *blow-valve*. See *cut* under *atmospheric*.

**snifty** (snif'ti), *a.* [*< snift + -y*.] Having an inviting odor; smelling agreeably: as, a snifty soup. [Slang, U. S.]

**snig** (snig), *v.* [A var. of *snick*.] **I. trans.** To cut or chop off. *Hallucell. (Prov. Eng.)*

**II. intrans.** To cut; bite; nag.

Others are so dangerously worldly, sniffing and hitting, usurers, hard and oppressing.

*Johnson, Nauman the Syrian*, p. 211. (*Trench.*)

**snig** (snig), *n.* [Also *snigg*; *< ME. snigge*, *snigge*, an eel; akin to *snag*<sup>3</sup>, *snail*, *snale*, ult. from the root of *snack*.] An eel. [Prov. Eng.]

**snig** (snig), *a.* A dialectal variant of *snug*. *Hallucell.*

**snig-eel** (snig'el), *n.* A snig. See *snig*<sup>2</sup>. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 255.

**snigg**, *n.* See *snig*<sup>2</sup>.

**snigger** (snig'er), *v. and n.* A variant of *snicker*.

**snigger** (snig'er), *v. i.* See the quotation.

In the way of grappling—or sniggering, as it is more politely termed.—I. e., dragging the river with huge grapnels and lead attached for the purpose of keeping them to the bottom of the pool.

*Fishing Gazette*, Jan. 30, 1880. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

**sniggerer** (snig'er-er), *n.* [*< snigger*<sup>2</sup> + *-er*.] One who sniggers.

The nephew is himself a boy, and the sniggerers tempt him to secular thoughts of marbles and string.

*Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller*, ix.

**sniggle** (snig'l), *n.* [A var. of *snigger*<sup>1</sup>.] A guttural, nasal, or grunting laugh; a snicker: used in contempt.

Marks patronized his joke by a quiet introductory sniggle. *H. B. Stowe, Uncle Tom's Cabin*, viii.

**sniggle** (snig'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sniggled*, ppr. *sniggling*. [*< snig*<sup>2</sup> + *-le*.] **I. intrans.** To fish for eels by thrusting bait into their lurking-places: a method chiefly English.

You that are but a young Angler know not what sniggle is. . . . Any place where you think an Eel may hide or shelter her self, there with the help of a short stick put in your bait.

*I. Walton, Complete Angler* (reprint of 1653), x.

I have rowed across the Pond, and sniggled for eels. *S. Judd, Margaret*, II. 2.

**II. trans.** To entch, as an eel, by pushing the bait into the hole where the eel is; hence, figuratively, to catch; snare; entrap.

*Theod.* Now, Martell,

Have you remember'd what we thought of?

*Mart.* Yes, sir, I have entgled him.

*Beau. and Fl.*, Thilery and Theodoret, II. 1.

**snigst** (snigz), *interj.* A low oath.

*Cred. Snigs*, mother!

A very perillous hend, n dnggerous brain.

*Cartwright, The Ordinary* (1651). (*Nares.*)

**snip** (snip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snipped*, ppr. *snipping*. [*< MD. D. snippen*, snip, clip (cf. *D. snip-pereu*, cut in pieces), = MHG. *snipfen*, *snippen*, G. *schneipen*, snip (cf. G. *schneipeln*, *schneipern*, *schneipeln*, cut in pieces); a secondary form of the verb represented by E. dial. *snop* (*< Sw. dial. snoppa*, etc., snip), and perhaps a collateral related to *snip* (D. *snappen*, G. *schnap-pen*, etc.), snup, catch: see *snop*, *snuff*<sup>2</sup>, and *snup*. Cf. *snib*, *snub*.] **I. trans.** 1. To cut off at one light, quick stroke with shears or scissors; clip; cut off in any way: frequently with *off*.

He wore a pair of scissors, . . . and would snip it off nicely. *Arbutnot.*

He has snipped off as much as he could pinch from every author of reputation in his time.

*Landon, Imag. Conv.*, Southey and Porson, II.

2. To steal by snipping.

Stars and "Georges" were snipped off ambassadors and eels [by thieves] as they entered St. James's Palace.

*Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 14.

3. To make by snipping or cutting: as, to snip a hole in one's coat.—4. To move or work lightly; make signs with, as the fingers. [Rare.]

The Eastern brokers have used for ages, and still use, the method of secretly fadulating numbers to one another in bargaining by "snipping fingers under a cloth." "Every joint and every finger hath his signification," as an old traveller says, and the system seems a more or less artificial development of ordinary finger-counting.

*E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture*, I. 223.

**II. intrans.** To make a short, quick cut or clip; cut out a bit; clip: sometimes with *at* for the attempt to cut.

**snip** (snip), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. A clip; a single cut with shears or scissors; hence, any similar act of cutting.—2. A small piece cut off; a shred; a bit.

Her sparkling eye is like the Morning Star;

Her lips two snips of crimson satin are.

*Sylvest. tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, II, The Trophies.

Some small snip of gain.

*Dryden, Tpl.* at his Benefit, I. 14.

3. A share; a snack. See *to go snips*, below.

He found his friend upon the mending hand, which he was glad to hear, because of the snip that he himself expected upon the dividend. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4. A tailor. [Cont.]

Sir, here's Snip the taylor

Charg'd with a riot.

*Ramolph, Muse's Looking Glass*, iv. 3. (*Davies.*)

A fashionable snip, who had authority for calling himself "breeches-maker to H. R. H. Prince Albert," had no order to prepare some finery for the Emperor.

*C. A. Bridet, English University*, p. 202, note.

To go snips, to go snacks; share.

The gamester calls out to me to give him good Luck, and promises I shall go snips with him in what he shall win.

*R. Bailey, tr. of Colloquia of Erasmus*, II. 6.

**snipe** (snip), *n.*; *pl. snipe* or *snipes* (see below). [*< ME. snipe*, *snype*, *< Icel. snipa*, a snipe (*snipri-snip*, a moor-snipe); cf. Sw. *snäppa*, a sand-

piper, = Dan. *sneppe*, snipe, = MD. *snippe*, *sneppe*, D. *snip*, *snep* = MLG. *sneppe*, *snippe* = OHG. *snepa*, *snepho*, *snepfa*, MHG. *snepe*, G. *schneppe* (*> It. dial. sguappa*), a snipe; prob. orig. a 'snipper' or 'snapper', from the root of *snip* or *snap*: see *snip*, *snap*.] 1. A bird of the genus *Scolopax* in a former broad sense. (a) Some or any bird belonging to the family *Scolopacidae*, having the bill straight, much longer than the head, dilated and sensitive at the end, and with a median lengthwise groove on the upper mandible near the end, the toes cleft to the base, the primaries not emarginate, and the tail-feathers barred; especially, a member of the genus *Gallinago* (*Scolopax* being restricted to certain woodcock). In Great Britain three species of *Gallinago* are called snipe. (1) The common snipe, or whole-snipe, is *Gallinago caelestis* or *G. media*, formerly *Scolopax gallinago*. (2) The great, double, or solitary snipe, or woodcock-snipe, is *G. major*. (3) The small snipe, half-snipe, or jack-snipe is *G. gallinula*. They differ little except in size. In the United States the common snipe, also called *jack-snipe* and *Wilson's snipe*, is *G. wilsoni* or *G. delicata*, about as large as *G. media*, which it very closely resembles, so that it is sometimes known as the "English" snipe, to distinguish it from various snipe-like birds peculiar to America, and also *boy-snipe*, *gutter-snipe*, *meadow-snipe*, *dwelf-bird*, *shad-bird*, and *shad-spirit*. It is from 10 to 11 inches long and from 17 to 19 in extent of wings; the bill is about 2½ inches long. The upper parts are blackish, varied with bay and tawny; the scapulars are edged with tawny or pale buff, forming a pair of firm stripes along the sides of the back when the wings are closed; the lining of the wings and axillary feathers is barred regularly with black and white; the tail-feathers, normally sixteen in number, are barred with black, white, and chestnut; the fore neck and breast are light-brown speckled with dark-brown; and the belly is white. (See *cut* under *Gallinago*.) Snipes like these, and of the same genus, are found in most countries, and are called by the same name, with or without a qualifying term. (b) Some other *scolopacine* or snipe-like bird. There are very many such birds, chiefly distinguished from sandpipers (see *sandpiper*) by the length, from fattlers or gumbets by the sensitiveness, and from curlews, godwits, etc., by the straightness of the bill. (1) In the United States the gray-backed or red-breasted snipe are birds of the genus *Macrorhamphus*, of which there are two species or varieties, the lesser and greater longbeak, *M. griseus* and *M. scolopaceus*. See *doctecher*. (2) The grass-snipe is the pectoral sandpiper, *Actodromas maculata*. See *cut* under *sandpiper*. Also called *jack-snipe*. (3) The robin-snipe is the knot, *Tringa canutus*, also a sandpiper. (4) The stone-snipe is *Totanus melanoleucus*, a fattler. See *cut* under *yellowlegs*. (5) In Great Britain the sea-snipe is the dunlin, *Tringa or Pelidna alpina*, a sandpiper. (6) In Great Britain the summer snipe is the common sandpiper, *Actitis hypoleucos*. (7) Painted snipe are the curious birds of the genus *Rhyngchra* or *Rostratula*. See these words. (c) A common misnomer, in various localities, of the American woodcock, *Philohela minor*; also called common snipe, *big snipe*, *mud-snipe*, *red-breasted snipe*, *big-headed snipe*, *blind snipe*, *whistling snipe*, *wood-snipe*. See *woodcock*. (d) A misnomer of the long-billed curlew, *R. Ridgway*. (Salt Lake valley.) (e) *pl.* The *Scolopacidae*; the snipe family. [The plural means either two or more birds of one kind, or two or more kinds of these birds: in the former sense, the plural is generally *snipe*; in the latter, *snipes*.]

2. A fool; a blockhead; a simpleton; a goose.

I mine own gain'd knowledge should profane,  
If I would time expend with such a snipe,  
But for my sport and profit. *Shak.*, Othello, I. 3. 301.

And, by Jove, I sat there like a great snipe face to face with him [the bushranger] as cool and unconcerned as you like. *H. Kingsley, Geoffrey Hamlyn*, xxxi.

3. A half-smoked cigar found on the street. [Slang, U. S.]—**Bartram's highland snipe**. Same as *highland plover*. See *plover*.—**Bay-snipe**, a bay-bird, or bay-birds collectively; a shore-bird.—**Beach-snipe**, a beach-bird; especially, the sanderling. See *cut* under *sanderling*.—**Blind snipe**, the still-sandpiper, *Micropalama himantopus*. See *cut* under *Micropalama*. [New Jersey.]—**Brown snipe**. Same as *red-breasted snipe* (a).—**Checkered snipe**, the turnstone, *Streptopias interpres*. [Barnegat.]—**Cow-snipe**, the pectoral sandpiper. [Alexandria, Virginia.]—**Dutch snipe**. Same as *German snipe*.—**English snipe**, the common American snipe, *Gallinago wilsoni* or *G. delicata*. It is not found in England, but much resembles the common snipe of that and other European countries, *G. media* or *G. caelestis*. See *cut* under *Gallinago*. [U. S.]—**Frost-snipe**, the still-sandpiper, *Micropalama himantopus*. [Local, U. S.]—**German snipe**. See *German*.—**Gray snipe**, the red-breasted snipe, *Macrorhamphus griseus*, in gray plumage; the graybeak.—**Jadrecka snipe**, the black-tailed godwit, *Limosa trochilophala*.—**Mire-snipe**, the common European snipe, *Gallinago media*. [Aberdeen, Scotland.]—**Painted snipe**, a snipe of the genus *Rhyngchra* (or *Rostratula*), whose plumage, especially in the female, is of varied and striking colors. See *Rhyngchra*.—**Red-breasted snipe**. See *red-breasted*.—**Red-legged snipe**, the redshank.—**Sabine's snipe**, a melismatic variety of the whole-snipe, formerly described as a different species (*Gallinago sabine*).—**Side snipe**, a carpenter's molding side-plane. See *snipe-bill*.—**Solitary snipe**, the great or double snipe, *Gallinago major*. [Great Britain.]—**Whistling snipe**. Same as *greenback*.—**White-bellied snipe**, the knot, *Tringa canutus*, in winter plumage. [Jamalen.]—**Wilson's snipe**. See *def. 1* (a). [So named from Alexander Wilson.]—**Winter snipe**, the rock-snipe, or purple sandpiper.—**Woodcock-snipe**, the little woodcock, or great snipe, *Gallinago major*. [Great Britain.] (See also *double-snipe*, *half-snipe*, *horsefoot-snipe*, *jack-snipe*, *martin-snipe*, *quail-snipe*, *robin-snipe*, *robin-snipe*, *shore-snipe*, *whole-snipe*.)

**snipe** (snip), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sniped*, ppr. *sniping*. [*< snipe*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] To hunt snipe.

The pleasures of May bird shooting should not be spoken of in the same sentence with cocking or sniping.

*Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 174.



**snipe** (snip), *n.* [A var. of *sneap*.] A sharp, clever answer; a sarcasm. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**snipe-bill** (snip'bil), *n.* 1. In *carp.*, a plume with a sharp aris for forming the quirks of moldings.—2. A rod by which the body of a cart is belted to the axle. *E. H. Knight.*

**snipe-eel** (snip'el), *n.* An eel-like fish, *Nemichthys scolopaceus*; any member of the *Nemichthyidae*. The snipe-eel attains a length of 3 feet; it is pale-



Snipe-eel (*Nemichthys scolopaceus*).

colored above, the back somewhat speckled; the belly and anal fin are blackish. It is a deep-water fish of the Atlantic, often taken off the New England coast. A similar fish, *N. avocetta*, is found in Puget Sound.

**snipe-fish** (snip'fish), *n.* 1. The sea-snipe, woodcock-fish, bellows-fish, or trumpet-fish,



Snipe-fish (*Centriscus scolopax*).

*Centriscus* (or *Macrorhamphosus*) *scolopax*; so called from its long snout, likened to a snipe's beak.—2. A murrenoid or eel-like fish of the genus *Nemichthys*, as *N. scolopaceus*; a snipe-eel.—3. The garfish, *Belone vulgaris*; in allusion to the snipe-like extension of the jaws. [Prov. Eng.]

**snipe-fly** (snip'fi), *n.* A dipterous insect of the family *Leptidae*.

**snipe-hawk** (snip'hák), *n.* The marsh-harrier, *Circus aeruginosus*. [South of Ireland.]

**snipe-like** (snip'lik), *a.* Resembling a snipe in any respect; scolopaceine: as, the *snipe-like* thread-fish.

**snipe's-head** (snips'hed), *n.* In *anal.*, the caput gallinaginis. See *verumnonnium*.

**snipper** (snip'er), *n.* [*< snip + -er*.] 1. One who snips; sometimes, in contempt, a tailor.

Our *snippers* go over once a year into France, to bring back the newest mode, and to learn to cut and shape it. *Dryden*, Postscript to *Hist. of League*.

2. *pl.* A pair of shears or scissors shaped for short or small cuts or bites.

**snipper-snapper** (snip'er-snap'er), *n.* A small, insignificant fellow; a whizzer-snapper. [Colloq.]

Having ended his discourse, this seeming gentle *snipper-snapper* vanished, so did the rout of the nonsensical deluding star-gazers, and I was left alone. *Poor Robin's Visions* (1877), p. 12. (*Hallucell.*)

**snippet** (snip'et), *n.* [*< snip + -et*.] A small part or share; a small piece snipped off.

The crazo to have everything served up in *snippets*, the desire to be fed on seasoned or sweetened tid-bits, may be deplored. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX, 673.

**snippetiness** (snip'et-i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being snippety or fragmentary. [Colloq.]

The whole number is good, albeit broken up into more small fragments than we think quite wise. Variety is pleasant, *snippetiness* is not. *Church Times*, April 6, 1889, p. 228. (*Davies.*)

**snippety** (snip'et-i), *a.* [*< snip + -ety*, in imitation of *rickety*, *rackety*, etc.] Insignificant; ridiculously small; fragmentary. [Colloq.]

What The Spectator once called "the American habit of snippety comment." *The American*, IX, 62.

**snipping** (snip'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *snip*, *v.*] That which is snipped off; a clipping.

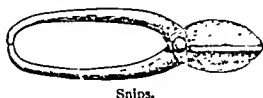
Give me all the shreds and *snippings* you can spare me. They will feel like clothes. *Landor*, *Imag. Conv.*, Lucian and Timotheus.

**snippy** (snip'i), *a.* [*< snip + -y*.] 1. Fragmentary; snipped. [Colloq.]

The mode followed in collecting these papers and setting them forth suggests a somewhat *snippy* treatment. *The Atlantic*, LXVI, 714.

2. Mean; stingy. *Hallucell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**snips** (snips), *n.* *sing.* and *pl.* [A plural form of



Snips.

*snip*. Cf. *snip*, *n.*, 1.] Small stout hand-shears for workers in sheet-metal.

**snip-snap** (snip'snap), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *snip*.] A tart dialogue with quick replies.

Dennis and dissonance, and capious art,  
And *snip-snap* short, and interruption smart. *Pope*, *Dunclad*, il. 240.

I recollect, when I was keeping school, overhearing at Esq. Bench's one evening a sort of grave *snip-snap* about Napoleon's return from Egypt, Russia seceding from the Coalition, Tom Jefferson becoming President, and what not. *S. Judd*, *Margaret*, iii.

**snipy** (snip'i), *a.* [*< snipe + -y*.] Resembling a snipe; snipe-like; scolopaceine; having a long pointed nose like a snipe's bill.

The face [of the spantel] is very peculiar, being smooth-coated, long, rather wedge-shaped, but not *snipy* or weak. *The Century*, XXX, 627.

**snirt** (snert), *n.* [A var. of *snort*.] 1. A suppressed laugh.—2. A wheeze. [Prov. Eng.]

**snirtle** (snert'le), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *snirtled*, ppr. *snirtling*. [A var. of *snortle*, freq. of *snort*. Cf. *snirt*.] To laugh in a suppressed manner; snicker. *Burns*, *Jolly Beggars*.

**snitcher** (snich'er), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. An informer; a tell-tale; one who turns queen's (or king's) evidence.—2. A handcuft.

[Slang in both uses.]

**snite** (snit), *n.* [*< ME. snite, snyte, snyghte*, *< AS. snite, a snipe*; perhaps allied to *snout*: see *snout*. Cf. *snipe*.] A snipe.

Fine fat enpon, partridge, snite, plover, larks, teal, admirable teal, my lord. *Ford*, *Sun's Darling*, iv. 1.

**snite** (snit), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snited*, ppr. *sniting*. [Early mod. E. also *snyte, snytte*; *< ME. sniten, snelen, snyten*, *< AS. \*snytan* (Somner); found only in verbal *n. snytinge* = D. *snuiten* = OHG. *snizan*, MHG. *snizen*, G. *schneiden*, *schneuzen* = Icel. *snyta* = Sw. *snyta* = Dan. *snyde*, blow (the nose), snuff (a candle): see *snol*.] I. *trans.*

To blow or wipe (the nose); snuff (a candle); in *falconry*, to wipe (the beak) after feeding.

II. *intrans.* To blow or wipe the nose.

Pro spettingg & snyting kepe the also. *Rabelais* (*Book* (L. E. T. S.), p. 13.

So looks he like a marble toward rain,  
And wrings and snites, and weeps and wipes again. *Sp. Hall*, *Satires*, VI, l. 101.

**snithet**, *v.* [Early ME. *snithen*, *< AS. snithan* (pret. *snith*, pp. *sniden*) = OS. *snithan* = OFries. *snitha*, *snida*, *snia* = D. *snijden* = OHG. *snidan*, cut (clothes), MHG. *sniden*, G. *schneiden* = Icel. *snidha* = Geth. *snithan*, ent. Cf. *snithe*, *a.*, *snead*, *snead*, *sneath*, *snath*.] To cut.

**snithe** (snith), *a.* [*< snithe*, *v.* Cf. *snide*, *a.*] Sharp; cutting; cold; said of the wind. *Hallucell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**snithy** (snith'i), *a.* [= G. *schneidig*, cutting, sharp-edged; as *snithe* + *-y*.] Same as *snithe*.

**snivel** (sniv'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. *snyvell* (after the verb), *< ME. \*snovel, \*snofel*, *< AS. \*snofel* (Somner), *snofl* (AS. *Leechdoms*, ii. 24), mucus, snot. Cf. *snuffle*, and *sniff*, *snuff*.] 1. Mucus running from the nose; snot.

I beraye my thyng with *snyvell*. *Palegrave*, p. 723.

2. Figuratively, in contempt, weak, forced, or pretended weeping; hypocritical expressions of sorrow or repentance, especially in a nasal tone; hypocrisy; emit.

The cant and *snivel* of which we have seen so much of late. *St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 9, 1880. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**snivel** (sniv'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sniveled*, *sniVELled*, ppr. *sniVELing*, *sniVELling*. [Early mod. E. *sneevle*, *snevell*, *snevil*, *snevyll*, *snyvell*, *< ME. snevelen*, *snyelen*, *snyrellen*, also *snevelen*, *sniff*, *snivel*; from the noun, AS. *\*snefel*, *snofl*, mucus, snot: see *sniffle*. Hence, by contraction, *snool*. Cf. *sniff*, *snuff*, *snuffle*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To run at the nose.—2. To draw up the mucus audibly through the nose; snuff.—3. To cry, weep, or fret, as children, with snuffling or sniveling.

Let 'em *snevel* and cry their hearts out. *Congreve*, *Way of the World*, I, 6.

4. Figuratively, to utter hypocritical expressions of contrition or regret, especially with a nasal tone; affect a tearful or repentant snite.

He *sniVELs* in the cradle, at the school, at the altar, . . . on the death-bed. *Whipple*, *Ess. and Rev.*, II, 117.

II. *trans.* To suffer to be covered, as the nose or face, with snivel or nasal mucus.

Nor imitate with Socrates  
To wipe thy *sniVELled* nose  
Upon thy cap, as he would doo,  
Nor yet upon thy clothes. *Rabelais* (*Book* (L. E. T. S.), p. 202.

**snivelard**, *n.* [*< ME. snyvelard*; *< snivel + -ard*.] A sniveler. *Promp.*, *Parv.*, p. 401.

**sniveler**, **sniveller** (sniv'l-er), *n.* [*< snivel + -er*.] 1. One who snivels, or who cries with sniveling.—2. One who weeps; especially, one who manifests weakness by weeping.

And more lament, when I was dead,  
Than all the *snivellers* round my bed. *Swift*, *Death of Dr. Swift*.

3. Figuratively, one who affects tearfulness or expressions of penitence, especially with a nasal tone.

**sniveling**, **snivelling** (sniv'l-ing), *p. a.* Running at the nose; drawing up the mucus in the nose with an audible sound; hence, figuratively, whining; weakly tearful; affecting tearfulness: much used loosely as an epithet of contempt.

"That *sniveling* virtue of meekness," as my father would always call it. *Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, ix. 12.

Come forward, you sneaking, *snivelling* sot you. *Sheridan* (?), *The Camp*, i. 1.

**snivel-nose** (sniv'l-nöz), *n.* A niggardly fellow. *Hallucell.* [Low.]

**snively**, **snivelly** (sniv'l-i), *a.* [*< snivel + -y*.] Running at the nose; snotty; hence, whining; sniveling.

**snob** (snob), *n.* [Also in some senses *Sc. snab*; prob. a var. of *Sc. and E. dial. snap, snape*, a boy, servant, prob. *< Icel. snäpr*, a dolt, idiot, Sw. dial. *snopp*, a boy. The literary use (def. 3) seems to have arisen from the use in the universities (def. 2), this being a contemptuous application of def. 1. In def. 4 the word is perhaps an independent abusive use of def. 1.]

1. A shoemaker; a journeyman shoemaker. The Shoemaker, born a *Snob*. *Barham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II, 220, note.

2. A townsman as opposed to a gownsmen; a Philistine. [University cant, especially in Cambridge.]

*Snobs*.—A term applied indiscriminately to all who have not the honour of being members of the university; but in a more particular manner to the "profanum vulgus," the tug-rag and bob-tail, who vegetate on the sedgy banks of Camus. *Gradus ad Cantabrigiam* (1824).

3. One who is servile in spirit or conduct toward those whom he considers his superiors, and correspondingly proud and insolent toward those whom he considers his inferiors; one who vulgarly apes gentility.

Aln't a *snob* a fellow as wants to be taken for better bred, or richer, or cleverer, or more influential than he really is? *Lever*, *One of Them*, xxxix.

My dear Flunkies, so absurdly conceited at one moment, and so abject at the next, are but the types of their masters in this world. He who meekly admires mean things is a *Snob*—perhaps that is a safe definition of the character. *Thackeray*, *Book of Snobs*, II.

4. A workman who continues working while others are out on strike; one who works for lower wages than other workmen; a knobstick; a rat; so called in abuse. [Prov. Eng.]

**snob<sup>2</sup>**, **snub<sup>2</sup>** (snob, snub), *v. i.* [*< ME. snoben*, sob, *< MD. snuben*, snore, snort; cf. D. *sniven*, snore, = LG. *snueven* = MHG. *snäven*, *snupfen*, G. *schnauben*, *schnaufen*, snort, snuff, pant: see *snuff*, *sniff*, *snivel*.] To sob or weep violently.

Suh, suh, sho cannot answer me for *snobbing*. *Middleton*, *Mind World*, III, 2.

**snob<sup>2</sup>**, **snub<sup>2</sup>** (snob, snub), *n.* [*< snob<sup>2</sup>*, *snub<sup>2</sup>*, *v.*] A convulsive sob.

And eke with *snubs* profound, and heaving breast,  
Convulsions intermitting! [he] does declare  
His grievous wrong. *Shenstone*, *The School-Mistress*, st. 24.

**snob<sup>3</sup>** (snob), *n.* [*< snob<sup>2</sup>*, *snuff<sup>2</sup>*.] Mucus of the nose. [Prov. Eng.]

**snobbery** (snob'er-i), *n.* [*< snob<sup>1</sup> + -ery*.] The character of being snobbish; the conduct of snobs.

**snobbess** (snob'es), *n.* [*< snob<sup>1</sup> + -ess*.] A woman of a townsman's family. See *snob<sup>1</sup>*, 2. [English university cant.]

**snobbish** (snob'ish), *a.* [*< snob<sup>1</sup> + -ish*.] Of or pertaining to a snob; resembling a snob. (a) Vulgarly ostentatious; desirous to seem better than one is, or to have a social position not deserved; inclined to tinge gentility.

That which we call a *snob* by any other name would still be *snobbish*. *Thackeray*, *Book of Snobs*, xviii.

(b) Proud, conceited, or insolent over adventitious advantages.

**snobbishly** (snob'ish-li), *adv.* In the manner of a snob.

**snobbishness** (snob'ish-nes), *n.* The character or conduct of a snob.

The state of society, viz. Toadyism, organized; base Man-and-Mammon worship, instituted by command of law;—*snobbishness*, in a word, perpetuated. *Thackeray*, *Book of Snobs*, iii.



**snobbism** (snob'izm), *n.* [*< snob + -ism.*] The state of being a snob; the manners of a snob; snobbishness.

The *snobbism* would perish forthwith (if for no other cause) under public ridicule. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

**snobby** (snob'i), *a.* [*< snob + -y.*] Of or relating to a snob; partaking of the character of a snob; snobbish.

Our Norwegian travel was now at an end; and, as a *snobby* Englishman once said to me of the Nile, "It is a good thing to have gotten over."

*B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 397.*

**snobling** (snob'ling), *n.* [*< snob + -ling.*] A little snob.

You see, dear *snobling*, that, though the parson would not have been authorized, yet he might have been excused for interfering. *Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xli.*

**snobocracy** (snob-ok'ra-si), *n.* [*< snob + -o-cracy* as in *aristocracy, democracy.*] Snobs collectively, especially viewed as exercising or trying to exercise influence or social power. *Kingsley.* [Humorous.]

How New York *snobocracy* ties its cravats and flirts its fans in Madison Square. *D. J. Hill, Irving, p. 168.*

**snobographer** (snob-og'ra-fēr), *n.* A historian of snobs. *Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xxviii.* [Humorous.]

**snobography** (snob-og'ra-fi), *n.* [*< snob + -o-gr. -yapā.* *< γράφω, writō.*] A description of snobs. *Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xxxi.* [Humorous.]

**snod**, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *snood*.

**snod** (snod), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *snodded*, ppr. *snodding*. [A var. of *snead*.] To trim; make trim or tidy; set in order. [Scotch.]

On stake and rye he knits the crooked vines,  
And *snoddes* their bowes.

*T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, iv.*

**snod** (snod), *a.* [Appar. a form of the pp. of *snead* or of *snod*, *v.*] Neat; trim; smooth. [Scotch.]

**snood** (snūd), *n.* [Also dial. (in sense 2) *snead*; *< ME. snod*, *< AS. snōd*, *u* fillet, *snood*, = *Icel. snúthr*, *u* twist, twirl. = *Sw. snod*, *snodd*, *sno*, a twist, twine; cf. *Icel. snúa*, turn, twist, = *Sw. sno* = *Dan. sno*, twist, twine. Cf. *snare*, *n.*] 1. A fillet formerly worn by young women in



Snoods.

Scotland to confine the hair. It was held to be emblematic of maidenhood or virginity.

The *snood*, or ribband, with which a Scottish lass braided her hair had an emblematical signification, and applied to her maiden character. It was exchanged for the church, toy, or cowl when she passed, by marriage, into the matron state. *Scott, L. of the L., ill. 5, note.*

2. In *angling*, a hair-line, gut, or silk cord by which a fish-hook is fastened to the line; *n* snell; a leader or trace. Also *snead*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—3. One of the short lines of a buttow to which the hooks are attached; also called by fishermen *gauging*. The *snoods* are 6 feet long, and placed at intervals of 12 feet.

**snood** (snūd), *v. t.* [*< snood, n.*] 1. To bind up with a snood, as *n* maiden's hair.

Have ye brought me a braid o' lace,  
To *snood* up my golden hair?

*Sweet William and May Margaret* (Child's Ballads, II. 153). 2. To tie, fasten, or affix, as an anglers' hook when the end of the line or gut-loop is seized on to the shank of the hook.

**snooded** (snūd'ed), *a.* [*< snood + -ed.*] Wearing or having a snood.

And the *snooded* daughter . . .  
Smiled on him. *Whittier, Barelay of Ury.*

**snooding** (snūd'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *snood*, *v.*] That which makes a snood; a snood.

Each baited hook hanging from its short length of *snooding*. *Field, Oct. 17, 1855. (Encyc. Diet.)*

**snook** (snūk), *v. i.* [Also *Sc. snout*; *< ME. snoken*, *< LG. snoken*, *snōken* = *Sw. snoko*, search, hunt for, lurk, dog (a person); cf. *Icel. snako*, *Dan. snage*, rummage, snuff about, *Sw. dinl. snok*, a snout, *G. schnökern*, snuff.] 1. To lurk; lie in ambush; pry about.

I must not lose my harmless recreations  
Abroad, to *snook* over my wife at home.  
*Brome, New Academy, ill. 1. (Nares.)*

2. To smell; search out. [Scotch.]

*Snook* but, and *snook* ben.  
I find the smell of an earthly man;  
Be he living, or be he dead,  
His heart this night shall kitchen my bread.  
*The Red Elin* (in *Lang's Blue Fairy Book*).

**snook** (snūk), *n.* [*< D. snoek*, a pike, jack.] 1. The cobia, crab-eater, or sergoant-fish, *Elateo canad.* See cut under *cobia*. [Florida.]—

2. Any fish of the genus *Centropomus*; a robalo. See *robalo*, and cut under *Centropomus*.—3. A garfish.—4. A carangoid fish, *Thyrstites atun*: so called at the Capo of Good Hope, and also *snoek* (a Dutch form).

**snool** (snūl), *v.* [A contraction of *snivel*, as *drool* is of *drivel*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To snivel.—2. To submit tamely.

*II. trans.* To keep in subjection by tyrannical means.

[Scotch in both uses.]

**snool** (snūl), *n.* [A contraction of *snivel*; cf. *snool*, *v.*] One who meanly subjects himself to the authority of another: as, "yo silly *snool*," *Ramsay*. [Scotch.]

**snoop** (snūp), *v. i.* [*Prob. a var. of snook.*] To pry about; go about in a prying or sneaking way. [Colloq.]

**snoop** (snūp), *n.* [*< snoop, v.*] One who snoops, or pries or sneaks about; a snooper. [Colloq.]

**snooper** (snū'pēr), *n.* One who pries about; a sneak. [Colloq.]

**snooze** (snūz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *snoozed*, ppr. *snoozing*. [Prob. imitative, ult. identical with *snore* (cf. *choose*, *AS. pp. coren*; *lose*, *AS. pp. lore* or *loru*), perhaps affected by the form of *sneez*.] To slumber; take a short nap. [Colloq.]

*Snooze* gently in thy arm-chair, thou easy bald-head!  
*Thackeray, Newcomes, xlix.*

Another who should have led the same *snoozing* countenanced existence for these years, another had become rusted, become stereotype; but I, I praise my happy constitution, retain the spring unbroken.  
*R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard.*

**snooze** (snūz), *n.* [*< snooze, v.*] A short nap. That he might enjoy his short *snooze* in comfort.

*Quarterly Rev.*

**snoozer** (snū'zēr), *n.* One who snoozes. **snoozle** (snū'zl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *snoozled*, ppr. *snoozling*. [A var. of *nuzzle*.] To nestle; snuggle.

A dog . . . *snoozled* its nose overforwardly into her face.  
*E. Bronte, Wuthering Heights, ill. (Davies.)*

**snore** (snōr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snoored*, ppr. *snooring*. [*< ME. snoren*, *< AS. \*snorjan*, *snoro* (*> snora*, a snoring; cf. *snora*, a snoring), = *MD. snorren* = *MLG. snorren*, *LG. snoren*, grumble, mutter; cf. *snork*, *snort*, and *snar*.] *I. intrans.* To breathe with a rough, hoarse noise in sleep; breathe noisily through the nose and open mouth while sleeping. The noise is sometimes made at the gottis, the vocal chords being approximated, but somewhat loose; while the very loud and rattling inspiratory noise often developed is due to the vibrations of the soft palate.

Can *snore* upon the flint, when resty sloth  
Flnds the down-pillow hard.

*Shak., Cymbeline, ill. 6. 34.*

Cicely, brisk maid, steps forth before the rout,  
And kiss'd with smacking lip the *snooring* lout.

*Gay, Shepherd's Week, Saturday, l. 36.*

*II. trans.* To spend in snoring, or otherwise affect by snoring, the particular effect or influence being defined by *n* word or words following.

Ho . . .  
*Snore* out the watch of night.

*Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 28.*

**snore** (snōr), *n.* [*< snore, v.*] A breathing with *n* harsh noise through the nose and mouth in sleep; especially, a single respiration of this kind. See *snore, v. i.*

There's meaning in thy *snores*.

*Shak., Tempest, ill. 1. 218.*

**snore-hole** (snōr'hōl), *n.* One of the holes in the snore-piece or lowest piece in a pump-sot, through which the water enters. See *snore-piece*.

**snore-piece** (snōr'pēs), *n.* In *mining*, the suction-pipe of the bottom lift or drawing-lift of *n* pump, or that piece which dips into the sump or fork. It is closed at the bottom, but provided with holes in the sides, near the bottom, through which the water enters, and which are small enough to keep out chips or stones which might otherwise be sucked in. Also called *wind-bore* and *tail-piece*.

**snoorer** (snōr'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. suorarc*; *< snore, v.*, + *-er*.] One who snores.

**snork** (snōrk), *v. i.* [*< ME. \*snorken* (found only as *snorten*), *< D. snorken* = *MLG. snorken*, *LG. snorken*, *snurken*, snore, = *Dan. snorken* = *Sw. snorka*, *snurko*, threaten, = *Icel. snerkja*, *snorka*, sputter, = *MHG. snorchen*, *G. schnorchen*, snore, snort; with formative *-k*, from *snore* (as *hark* from *hear*): see *snore*. Cf. *snort*.] To snore; snort.

At the cocke-crowing before daye thou shalt not hear  
there the servauntes *snorke*.

*Stapleton, Fortress of the Faith, fol. 121 b. (Latham.)*

**snorlet**, *v. i.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps an error for *snort*, or *snore*, or *snortle*.] To snore (?)

Do you mutter? sir, *snorle* this way,  
That I may hear, and answer what you say.

*B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, ill. 1.*

**snort** (snōrt), *v.* [*< ME. snorten*, *snurten*, snore, put for *\*snorken* (by the occasional change of *k* to *t* at the end of a syllable, as in *bat* from *back*): see *snork*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To snore loudly.

As an hors he *snorteth* in his slepe.  
*Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 243.*

Awake the *snoiting* citizens with the bell.  
*Shak., Othello, i. 1. 90.*

2. To force the air with violence through the nose, so as to make a noise: said of persons under excitement, and especially of high-spirited horses.

He chafes, he stamps, careers, and turns about;  
He foams, *snorts*, neighs, and fire and smoke breathes out.

*Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, xx. 29.*

Duncan . . . conceived the speaker was drawing a parallel between the Duke and Sir Donald Gorme of Sleat; and, being of opinion that such comparison was odious, *snorted* thrice, and prepared himself to be in a passion.

*Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xlv.*

3. To laugh outright or boisterously; burst into a horse-laugh. [Vulgar.]—4. To turn up: said of the nose.

His nose *snorted* up for tene. *Rom. of the Rose, l. 157.*

*II. trans.* 1. To express by a snort; say with a snort: as, to *snort* defiance.

"Such airs!" he *snorted*; "the likes of them drinking  
ten." *The Century, XLII. 340.*

2. To expel or force out as by a snort.

*Snorting* a entrance  
Of rage-froth from every cranny and ledge.  
*Lowell, Appledore.*

**snort** (snōrt), *n.* [*< snort, v.*] A loud abrupt sound produced by forcing air through the nostrils.

**snorter** (snōr'tēr), *n.* [*< snort + -er*.] 1. One who snores loudly.—2. One who or that which snorts, as under excitement.—3. Something fierce or furious, especially a gale; something large of its kind. [Slang.]—4. The wheatear or stonechint, *Soxiole aquatilis*. See cut under *stonechint*. [Prov. Eng.]

**snorter** (snōr'tēr), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *snotter*. **snorting** (snōr'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *snort, v.*] 1. The act of forcing the breath through the nose with violence and noise; the sound thus made.

The *snoiting* of his horses was heard from Dan.  
*Jer. viii. 16.*

2. The act of snoring; the noise thus made.

**snortlet** (snōr'tl), *v. i.* [Freq. of *snort, v.*] To snort; grunt.

To wallow almost like a beare,  
And *snortle* like a hog.

*Breton, Floorish upon Fancie, p. 7.*

**snorty** (snōr'ti), *a.* [*< snort + -y*.] Snoring; broken by snorts or snores.

His nodil in crossewise wresting downc droups to the  
groundward,  
In belcho grip vometing with dead sleapo *snortye* the  
collops.

*Stanisbur, Aeneid, ill. 645. (Davies.)*

**snot** (snot), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *snot*; *< ME. snol*, *snotte*; not in *AS.*; = *OFries. snotte* = *D. snot* = *MLG. LG. snolle* = *MHG. snuz*, a snuffling cold, = *Dan. snot*, *snot*: see *suite*.] 1. Nasal mucus. [Low.]

Pieces of Linen Rags, *n* great many of them retaining  
still the Marks of the Snot.

*N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 32.*

2. A low, mean fellow; *n* sneak; a snivel: used as a vague term of reproach. [Low.]—3. The snuff of a candle. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

**snot** (snot), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *snotted*, ppr. *snotting*. [*< snol, n.*] To froo from snot; blow or wipe (the nose). [Low.]

**snotter** (snot'ēr), *v. i.* [Freq. of *snot, v.*; cf. *D. snotterig* = *G. dial. schnoddrig*, snotty.] To breathe through an obstruction in the nostrils; blubber; sob; cry. [Scotch.]

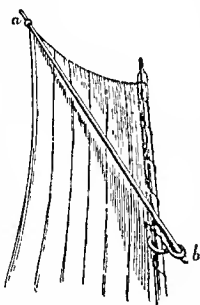


What signified his bringing a woman here to *snotter* and snivel, and botlier their Lordships?

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxiii.

**snotter**<sup>1</sup> (snót'ér), *n.* [*< snotter*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. The red part of a turkey-cock's head.—2. Snot. [*Scotch.*]

**snotter**<sup>2</sup> (snót'ér), *n.* [*Also corruptly snorter*; perhaps ult. connected with *snod*<sup>1</sup>, *snood*, a fillet, band, *< Icel. snúthr*, a twist, twirl: see *snood*, *snod*, 1.] *Naut.*: (a) A rope so attached to a royal- or topgallant-yardarm that in sending down the yard a tripping-lino bent to the free end of the snotter pulls off the lift and brace. (b) A becket fitted round a boat's mast with an eye to hold the lower end of the sprit which is used to extend the sail.



**snottery** (snót'ér-i), *n.*; pl. *snotteries* (-iz). [*< snot + -ery.*] Snot; snottiness; hence, figuratively, filthiness.

To purge the *snottery* of our slimie time!

Marston, Scourge of Villainie, li.

**snottilly** (snót'i-li), *adv.* In a snotty manner.

**snottiness** (snót'i-nes), *n.* The state of being snotty.

**snotty** (snót'i), *a.* [*< snot + -y.*] 1. Foul with snot. [*Low.*]

Better a *snotty* child than his nose wiped off.

G. Herbert, Jacula Prudentum.

2. Mean; dirty; sneering; sarcastic. [*Low.*]

**snotty-nosed** (snót'i-nōz), *a.* Same as *snotty*. [*Low.*]

**snouk** (snouk), *v. i.* A Scotch form of *snook*<sup>1</sup>. **snout** (snout), *n.* [*< ME. snoute, snoutte, snute* (not found in AS.) = MD. *snute*, D. *snuit* = MLG. *LG. snute* = G. *schnauze*, G. dial. *schnan*, a snout, beak; = Sw. *snut* = Dan. *snude*, snout; connected with *snut*, *snute*<sup>2</sup>: see *snut*, and cf. *snute*<sup>2</sup>. Cf. also Sw. dial. *snok*, a snout, LG. *snau*, G. dial. *schnuß*, a snout, E. *snuff*<sup>1</sup>, *sniff*, all from a base indicating a sudden drawing in of breath through the nose.] 1. A part of the head which projects forward; the furthest part or fore end of the head; the nose, or nose and jaws, when protrusive; a proboscis; a muzzle; a beak, or beak-like part; a rostrum.

Thou art like thy name,  
A cruel Boar, whose snout hath rooted up  
The fruitful vineyard of the commonwealth.

Fletcher (and another), Prothetess, li. 2.

They write of the elephant that, as if guilty of his own deformity, and therefore not abiding to view his snout in a clear spring, he seeks about for troubled and muddy waters to drink in.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 434.

2. Specifically, in *ichth.*, that part of the head which is in front of the eyes, ordinarily consisting of the jaws.—3. Anything that resembles the snout of a hog in shape or in being used for rooting or plowing up the ground. (a) The nose of man, especially when large, long, or coarse; used ludicrously or in contempt.

Bo the knave never so stoute.

I shall rappe him on the snoute.

Playe of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 425).

Her subtle snout

Did quickly wind his meaning out.

S. Butler, Hudibras, I. lii. 357.

(b) In *entom.*: (1) The rostrum or beak of a rhynchophorous beetle or weevil. See *snout-beetle* and *rostrum*, and cuts under *Balaninus* and *diamond-beetle*. (2) A snout-like prolongation of, or formation on, the head of various other insects. See *snout-butterfly*, *snout-mite*, *snout-moth*. (c) The nozzle or end of a hollow pipe. (d) *Naut.*, the beak or projecting prow of a ship.

The Merrimac's snout was knocked askew by a ball.

New York Tribune, March 15, 1862.

(e) The front of a glacier.  
At the end, or snout, of the glacier this water issues forth.

Huxley, Physiography, p. 161.

The ends or snouts of many glaciers act like ploughshares on the land in front of them.

Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 58.

(f) In *conch.*, the rostrum of a gastropod or similar mollusk.

**snout** (snout), *v. t.* [*< snout, n.*] To furnish with a snout or nozzle; point.

**snout-beetle** (snout'bē'tl), *n.* Any beetle of the coleopterous suborder *Rhynchophora*, all the forms of which have the head more or less prolonged into a beak; as, the imbricated *snout-beetle*, *Epicærus imbricatus*. Several kinds are dis-

tinguished by qualifying terms, as club-horned, *Anthrribidæ*; leaf-rolling, *Attelabidæ*; elongate, *Brentidæ*. These are collectively known as *straight-horned snout-beetles* (*Orthocæratæ*), as distinguished from the *bent-horned snout-beetles* (*Gnathocæratæ*). Among the latter are the true weevils or curculios, and also the wood-eating snout-beetles, or *Scolytidæ*.

**snout-butterfly** (snout'but'ér-flī), *n.* Any butterfly of Hübner's subfamily *Hypati*, or Boisduval's subfamily *Libythrines*, of the *Erycinidæ*.

**snouted** (suon'ted), *a.* [*< snout + -ed.*] Having a snout of a kind specified by a qualifying word: as, long-snouted, pig-snouted.

Antae, resembling a Mule, but somewhat less; slender snouted, the nether chappo very long, like a Trumpet.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 835.

**snouter** (snout'ér), *n.* A cutting-shears for removing the cartilage from a pig's nose, to prevent the pig from rooting.

**snout-fair** (snout'fär), *a.* Good-looking.

Str. Not as a sultor to me, Sir?

Sic. No, you are too great for me. Nor to your Mopsey without: though she be snout-fair, and has some wit, she's too little for me.

Brome, Court Beggar, li. 1.

**snout-mite** (snout'mit), *n.* A snouted mite; any acarid or mite of the family *Bdelliidæ*.

**snout-moth** (snout'moth), *n.* 1. Any moth of the noctuid or deltoïd family *Hypenidæ*: so named from the long, compressed, obliquely ascending palpi. See cut under *Hypena*.—2.

A pyralid moth, as of the family *Crambidæ*: so called because the palpi are large, erect, and hairy, together forming a process like a snout in front of the head. See cut under *Crambidæ*.

**snout-ring** (snout'ring), *n.* A ring passed through a pig's nose to prevent rooting.

**snouty** (snout'ti), *a.* Resembling a beast's snout; long-nosed.

Tho nose was ugly, long, and big,

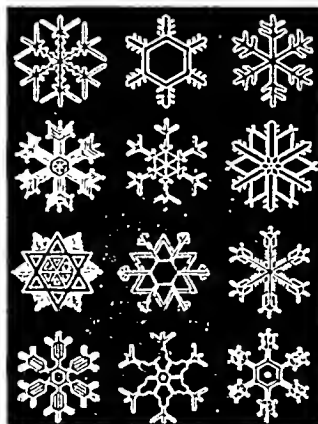
Broad and snouty like a pig.

Olway, Poet's Complaint of his Muse.

The lower race had long snouty noses, prognathous mouths, and retreating foreheads.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 200.

**snow**<sup>1</sup> (snō), *n.* [*< Sc. snaw*; *< ME. snow, snou, snauh, snouig, snau, snaw*, *< AS. snāw* = OS. *snēu*, *snō* = MD. *sneue*, *sneec*, D. *sneeuw* = MLG. *snei*, *snē*, LG. *snee* = OHG. *snēo*, MHG. *snē*, G. *schnee* = Icel. *snjær*, *snjár*, *snjör* = Sw. *snö* = Dan. *sne* = Goth. *snaiwes*, snow; related to O Bulg. *snigū* = Serv. *snijeg* = Bohem. *snih* = Pol. *śnieg* = Russ. *sniegū* = Lith. *snegas* = Lett. *snegs* = OIr. *snechta*, Ir. *sneachd*, Gael. *sneachd*, snow; L. *nix* (nir-, orig. \**snighr-*) (*> It. nere* = Sp. *nieve* = Pg. *neve*; also, through LL. \**nireca*, F. *neige*; W. *nyf*) = Gr. *νίφα* (nee-), snow, *νίφας*, a snowflake, Zend *snizh*, snow; all from the verb represented by OHG. *sniecan*, MHG. *snien*, G. *schneien*, L. *ningere*, impers. *ningit* (*< snighr-*), Gr. *νίφειν*, impers. *νίφει*, snow, Lith. *snigti*, *sningti*, Zend *snizh*, snow; Gael. *snidh*, ooze in drops, Ir. *snidhe*, a drop of rain; Skt. *snizh*, bo sticky or oily; = *sneha*, moisture, oil. Cf. Skt. *snizh*, cleanse, Gr. *νίφειν*, wash. The mod. verb *snow*<sup>1</sup> is from the noun.] 1. The aqueous vapor of the atmosphere precipitated in a crystalline form, and falling to the earth in flakes, each flake consisting of a distinct crystal, or more commonly of combinations of separate crystals. The crystals belong to the hexagonal system, and are generally in the form of thin plates and long needles or spicules; by their different modes of union



Crystals of Snow, after Scoresby.

they present uncounted varieties of very beautiful figures. The whiteness of snow is due primarily to the large number of reflecting surfaces arising from the minuteness of the crystals. When sufficient pressure is applied, the slightly adhering crystals are brought into

molecular contact, and the snow, losing its white color, assumes the form of ice. This change takes place when snow is gradually transformed into the ice of a glacier. Precipitation takes the form of snow when the temperature of the air at the earth's surface is near or below the freezing-point, and the flakes are larger the moister the air and the higher its temperature. The annual depth of snowfall and the number of days on which the ground is covered with snow are important elements of climate. In a ship's log-book abbreviated *s.*

2. A snowfall; a snow-storm. [*Colloq.*].—3. A winter; hence, in enumeration, a year: as, five *snows*. [*North Amer. Indian.*].—4. Something that resembles snow, as white blossoms.

That breast of snow.

Dionysius (trans.).

The lily's snow.

Moore, tr. of Anacreon's Odes, li.

5. In *her.*, white; argente.

Tho field of snow, with the gle of blak therrine.

Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 393.

Red snow. See *Protococcus*.

**snow**<sup>1</sup> (snō), *v.* [*< ME. snowen, snawen* = D. *sneuwen* = Icel. *snjōfa*, *snjōva*, *snjāva* = Sw. *snōa*, *snōga* = Dan. *sne* (cf. *It. nevicare*, *nevigare* = Sp. Pg. *nevar* = F. *neiger*), snow; from the noun. The older verb was ME. *sneuen*, *sniren*, *< AS. sniecan*, snow: see *snow*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To fall as snow: used chiefly impersonally: as, it *snows*; it *snowed* yesterday.

II. *trans.* 1. To scatter or cause to fall like snow.

Let it thunder to the tune of Green Sleeves, hail kissing comets, and *snow* eringoes. Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 21.

2. To surround, cover, or imprison with snow: with *in*, *up*, *under*, or *over*: often used figuratively. See *snow-bound*.

I was *snowed up* at a friend's house once for a week. . . . I went for only one night, and could not get away till that very day se'nlight.

Jane Austen, Emma, xiii.

**snow**<sup>2</sup> (snō), *n.* [*< MD. snawu, snau, D. snaauw*, a kind of boat; prob. *< LG. snau, G. dial. schnan*, a snout, beak; = G. dial. *schnuß*, a snout: see *snout*.] A vessel equipped with two masts, resembling the mainmast and foremast of a ship, and a third small mast just abaft and close to the mainmast, carrying a trysail. In rig it resembles a *brig*, except that the big bends her fore-and-aft masts to the mainmast, while the *snow* bends it to the trysail-mast. Vessels are no longer rigged in this way.

There was no order among us—he that was captain to-day was swabber to-morrow. . . . I broke with them at last for what they did on board of a bit of a *snow*; no matter what it was; bad enough, since it frightened me.

Scott, Redgauntlet, ch. xiv.

**snow-apple** (snō'ap'pl), *n.* A variety of apple which has very white flesh.

**snowball** (snō'bāl), *n.* [*< ME. \*snaeballe, snayballe*; *< snō*<sup>1</sup> + *ball*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A ball of snow; a round mass of snow pressed or rolled together.

The nobleman would have dealt with her like a nobleman, and she sent him away as cold as a *snowball*.

Shak., Pericles, iv. 6. 140.

2. The cultivated form of the shrub *Fiburnum Opulus*; the guelder-rose. The name is from its large white balls of flowers, which in cultivation have become sterile and consist merely of an enlarged corolla. See *cranberry-tree*, and cut under *neutral*.

3. In *cookery*: (a) A pudding made by putting rice which has been swelled in milk round a pared and cored apple, tying up in a cloth, and boiling well. (b) White of egg beaten stiff and put in spoonfuls to float on the top of custard. (c) Rice boiled, pressed into shape in a cup, and variously served.—Wild snowball. Same as *redroot*, 1.

**snowball** (snō'bāl), *v.* [*< snowball, n.*] I. *trans.* To pelt with snowballs.

II. *intrans.* To throw snowballs.

There are grave professors who cannot draw the distinction between the immorality of drinking and *snowballing*.

N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 433.

**snowball-tree** (snō'bāl-trē), *n.* Same as *snow-ball*, 2.

**snowbank** (snō'bangk), *n.* A bank or drift of snow.

The whiteness of sea sands may simulate the tint of old *snowbanks*.

The Atlantic, LXVI. 597.

**snowberry** (snō'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *snowberries* (-iz). 1. A shrub of the genus *Symphoricarpos*, chiefly *S. racemosus*, native northward in North America. It is commonly cultivated for its ornamental, but not edible, white berries, which are ripe in autumn. The flowers are not showy, and the habit is not neat.

2. A low erect or trailing rubaceous shrub, *Chiocecea racemosa*, of tropical and subtropical America, entering Florida.—Creeping snowberry, an ericaceous plant, *Chiocecea serpyllifolia*, of northern North America. It is a slender creeping and trailing scarcely woody evergreen, with thyme-like leaves and small bright-white berries. It has the aromatic flavor of the American wintergreen.

**snowbird** (snō'bērd), *n.* A bird associated in some way with snow. Specifically—(a) The snow-



finch. (b) The snow-bunting. (c) The popular name in the United States of all the species of the genus *Junco*; any junco. They are small fringilline birds of a certain type of form and pattern of coloration, breeding in alpine regions and northerly localities, flocking in winter and then becoming familiar, whence the name. The common snowbird of the United States is *J. hiemalis*, about 6 inches long, dark slate-gray, with white belly, two or three white feathers on each side of the tail, and the bill white or pinkish-white. It inhabits North America at large, breeding in the northern United States and British America, and in mountains as far south as Georgia and Arizona. It has a sweet song in the summer, in winter only a chirp. It nests on the ground and lays speckled eggs. In many parts of the United States it appears with the first cold weather in October, and is seen until the following April, in docks. There are numerous other species or varieties, some reaching even Central America. See *Junco*. (d) The fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*. See *ent under fieldfare*. (Prov. Eng.)



Snowbird (*Junco hiemalis*).

**snow-blind** (snō'blind), *a.* Affected with snow-blindness.

**snow-blindness** (snō'blind'nes), *n.* Amblyopia caused by the reflection of light from the snow, and consequent exhaustion of the retina.

**snow-blink** (snō'blingk), *n.* The peculiar reflection that arises from fields of ice or snow: same as *ice-blink*. Also called *snow-light*.

**snow-boot** (snō'büt), *n.* A boot intended to protect the feet from dampness and cold when walking in snow. Specifically—(a) A boot of waterproof material with warm lining. (b) A thick and high boot of leather, specially designed for use in snow. (c) Before the introduction of lined rubber boots, a knitted boot with double or cork sole, usually worn over another boot or a shoe.

**snow-bound** (snō'bound), *a.* Shut in by a heavy fall of snow; unable to get away from one's house or place of sojourn on account of the obstruction of travel by snow; blocked by snow, as a railway-train.

The *snow-bound* in their arctic hulk are glad to see even a wanderling Esquimaux.

C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 124.

**snow-box** (snō'boks), *n.* *Theat.*, a device used in producing an imitation of a snow-storm.

**snowbreak** (snō'bräk), *n.* A melting of snow; a thaw.

And so, like *snowbreak* from the mountains, for every staircase is a melted brook, it forms, tumultuous, wild, shrilling, towards the Hotel-de-Ville.

Carlyle, French Rev., I. vii. 4.

**snow-broth** (snō'bröth), *n.* Snow and water mixed; figuratively, very cold liquor.

A man whose blood

Is very *snow-broth*. Shak., M. for M., I. 4. 65.

"This is none of your *snow-broth*, Peggy," said the mother, "it's warning."

S. Judd, Margaret, I. 6.

**snow-bunting** (snō'bun'ting), *n.* A kind of snowbird. *Plectrophanes nivalis*, a bunting of the family Fringillidae, which inhabits arctic and cold temperate regions of both hemispheres, and is chiefly white, varied with black or brown. Also called *snowbird*, *snowflake*, *snowfleck*, *snowflight*, *snowfowl*. In full plumage, rarely seen in the United States, the bird is pure-white, with the bill, feet, middle of back, and the wings and tail in part jet-black. In the usual plumage the white is overlaid with rich, warm brown in various places, and the black is not pure or continuous. The length is 7 inches, the extent of wings 12½. This bird is a near relative of the longspurs, as the Lapland, but has the hind claw curved, and is sometimes therefore placed in another genus (*Plectrophenax*). It breeds only in high latitudes, moving south in the fall in flocks, often of vast extent. It nests on the ground, lines the nest with feathers, and lays from four to six variegated eggs.

**snowbush** (snō'bush), *n.* One of several shrubs bearing profuse white flowers. Such are *Ceanothus cordulatus* of Californian mountains, *Olearia stellulata* of Australia and Tasmania, and *Phyllanthus nivalis* of the New Hebrides.

**snowcap** (snō'kap), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Microchloa*, having a snowy cap. There are two species, *M. albocoronata* and *M. parvirostris*, the former of Veragua, the latter of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, both of minute size (2½ inches long). The character of the white crown is unique among the Trochilidae.

**snow-capped** (snō'kapt), *a.* Capped with snow.

**snow-chukor** (snō'chū'kor), *n.* [*< snow* + *chukor*, a native name: see *chourika*.] A kind

of snow-partridge. See *chourika*, 1, and *snow-partridge*, 2.

**snow-cock** (snō'kok), *n.* Same as *snow-partridge*, 2.

**Snowdonian** (snō-dō'ni-an), *a.* [*< Snowdon* (see *def.*) + *-ian*.] Relating to Snowdon, a mountain of Carnarvonshire, Wales.—**Snowdonian** series, in *geol.*, a name given by Sedgwick to a part of the Lower Silurian or Cambrian in Wales, including what is now known as the Arenig series and the Bala beds.

**snow-drift** (snō'drift), *n.* A drift of snow; snow driven by the wind; also, a bank of snow driven together by the wind.

**snowdrop** (suō'drop), *n.* A low herb, *Galanthus nivalis*, a very early wild flower of European woods, often cultivated. The name is also applied, in an extended sense, to the genus *G. plicatus*, the Crimean snowdrop, is larger, with broader plicate leaves. See *Galanthus* and *purification-flower*.—**African snowdrop**. See *Royena*.

**snowdrop-tree** (snō'drop-trē), *n.* 1. See *Linosyris*.—2. See *Halesia* and *rattlebox*, 2 (c).

**snow-eater** (snō'ō'tēr), *n.* A warm, dry west wind which rapidly evaporates the snow. These winds are similar in character to Chinook winds. *Science*, VII. 242. [Eastern Colorado.]

**snow-eyes** (snō'iz), *n. pl.* A contrivance used by the Eskimos as a preventive of snow-blindness. It is made of extremely light wood, with a bridge resting on the nose, and a narrow slit for the passage of the light.

**snowfall** (snō'fāl), *n.* 1. The falling of snow: used sometimes of a quiet fall in distinction from a snow-storm.

Through the wavering *snow-fall*, the Saint Theodore upon one of the granite pillars of the Mazzetta did not show so grim as his wont is. Howells, Venetian Life, III.

2. The amount of snow falling in a given time, as during one storm, day, or year. This amount is measured popularly by the depth of the snow at the close of each time of falling, and scientifically by melting this snow and measuring the depth of the water.

Stations reporting the largest total *snow-fall*, in inches, were Blue Knob, 46; Eagles Mere, 49; Gramplan Hills, 33. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXIX. 2.

**snow-fed** (snō'fed), *a.* Originated or augmented by melted snow: as, a *snow-fed* stream.

**snow-field** (snō'fēld), *n.* A wide expanse of snow, especially permanent snow, as in the arctic regions.

As the Deer approach, a few stones come hurtling down, as the *snow-field* begins to yield.

D. G. Elliot, in Wolf's Wild Animals, p. 121.

**snow-finch** (snō'finch), *n.* A fringilline bird of Europe, *Montifringilla nivalis*; the stone-finch or mountain-finch, somewhat resembling the snow-bunting, but of a different genus. See *ent under brambling*.

**snowflake** (snō'flāk), *n.* 1. A small feathery mass or flake of falling snow. See *snow*, 1, 1. Flowers bloomed and *snow-flakes* fell, unquestioned in her sight. Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, III.

2. In *ornith.*, same as *snow-bunting*. *Cones*.—3. A plant of the genus *Leucolium*, chiefly *L. æstivum* (the summer snowflake), and *L. vernalis* (the spring snowflake). They are European wild flowers, also cultivated, resembling the snowdrop, but larger. Of the two species the latter is smaller, and chiefly continental. The name was devised to distinguish this plant from the snowdrop, and is now commonly accepted.

4. A particular pattern of weaving certain woolen cloths, by which small knots are produced upon the face, which, when of light color, resemble a sprinkling of snow. *Diet. of Needlework*.

**snow-flange** (snō'flanj), *n.* A metal scraper fixed to a railroad-car, for the purpose of removing ice or snow clinging to the inside of the head of the rail.

**snow-flea** (snō'flō), *n.* Any kind of springtail or poduran which is found on the snow. *Achoerutes nivalis* is the common snow-flea of the United States, often appearing in great numbers on the snow. See *ent under springtail*.

Our common *snow-flea* is . . . sometimes a pest where maple sugar is made, the insects collecting in large quantities in the sap. Comstock, *Introduct. Entom.* (1888), p. 61.

**snowfleck** (snō'flek), *n.* The snow-bunting or snowflake. See *ent under snow-bunting*.

**snowflight** (snō'flit), *n.* The snowflake or snow-bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis*.

**snow-flood** (snō'flūd), *n.* A flood from melted snow.

**snowflower** (snō'flōw'ēr), *n.* 1. A variant name of the snowdrop, *Galanthus*.—2. Same as *fringe-tree*.—3. A shrub, *Deutzia gracilis*. See *Deutzia*. *Miller, Diet. Eng. Names of Plants*.

**snow-fly** (snō'fli), *n.* 1. A perid insect or kind of stone-fly which appears on the snow, as *Perlania nivalis* of Fitch. The common snow-fly of New York is *Cynia pygmaea*, which is black with gray hairs.

2. A neuropterous insect of the family *Panorpidæ* and genus *Boreus*, as *B. nivorundus*, which appears on the snow in northerly parts of the United States. Also called *springtail*.—3. A wingless dipterous insect of the family *Tipulidæ* and genus *Chionea*, as *C. valga*, occurring under similar circumstances. Also *snow-gnat*.—4. A snow-gnat. —5. A snow-flea.

A paper on "insecta nive delapsa" or "schneewürmer," . . . some one or another of the Thysanura. In America we find that these little creatures are to this day called *snow-flies*. E. P. Wright, *Animal Life*, p. 491.

**snowfowl** (snō'fowl), *n.* The snow-bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis*.

**snow-gage** (snō'gāj), *n.* A receptacle for catching falling snow for the purpose of measuring its amount.

**snow-gem** (snō'jem), *n.* A garden name of *Chionodoxa Lucilia*. See *snow-glory*.

**snowlight**, *n.* An old spelling of *snow*.

**snow-glory** (snō'glō'ri), *n.* A plant of the liliaceous genus *Chionodoxa*. Two species from Asia Minor, *C. Lucilia*, sometimes called *snow-gem*, and *C. nana*, the dwarf snow-glory, are beautiful hardy garden flowers with some resemblance to squill.

**snow-gnat** (snō'nat), *n.* 1. Any one of certain gnats of the genus *Chironomus* found on the snow in early spring, as *C. nivorundus*.—2. Same as *snow-fly*, 3.

**snow-goggle** (snō'gog'li), *n.* Same as *snow-eyes*.

Mr. Murdock, of the Point Barrow Station, . . . found an Eskimo *snow-goggle* beneath more than twenty feet of frozen gravel.

A. R. Wallace, *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 672.

**snow-goose** (snō'gūs), *n.* A goose of the genus *Chen*, of which the white brant, *C. hyperboreus*, is the best-known species, white, with black-tipped wings, the head washed with rusty-brown, and the bill pink. Also called *Mexican goose*, *red goose*, *Texas goose*. See *wavey*, and *ent under Chen*.—Blue or blue-winged snow-goose. See *goose* and *wavey*.

**snow-grouse** (snō'grou), *n.* A ptarmigan; any bird of the genus *Lagopus*, nearly all of which turn white in winter. Also *snow-partridge*. See *ent under grouse* and *ptarmigan*.

Up above the timber line were *snow-grouse* (*Lagopus leucurus*) and huge hoary-white woodchucks. T. Roosevelt, *The Century*, XXXVI. 210.

**snow-ice** (snō'is), *n.* Ice formed by the freezing of slush: such ice is opaque and white, owing to the incompleteness of the melting of the snow: opposed to *black ice*. The word is especially used of ice thus formed in places where, without the snow, black ice would have been formed, as on a pond or a river.

**snowily** (snō'i-li), *adv.* In a snowy manner; with or as snow.

Afar rose the peaks

Of Parnassus, *snowily* clear.

M. Arnold, *Youth of Nature*.

**snowiness** (snō'i-nes), *n.* The state of being snowy, in any sense.

These last may, in extremely bright weather, give an effect of *snowiness* in the high lights.

Lea, *Photography*, p. 210.

**snow-in-harvest** (snō'in-här'vest), *n.* A mouse-ear chickweed, *Cerastium tomentosum*, and some other plants with abundant white flowers in summer. *Britten and Holland, Eng. Plant Names*. [Prov. Eng.]

**snow-insect** (snō'in'sekt), *n.* A snow-flea, snow-fly, or snow-gnat.

**snow-in-summer** (snō'in-sum'ēr), *n.* A garden name of *Cerastium tomentosum*. See *snow-in-harvest*.

**snowish** (snō'ish), *a.* [*< ME. snowish*; *< snow* + *-ish*.] Resembling snow; somewhat snowy; snow-white.

He ran to stroke; and good thrift had full oft

Hire *snowish* [var. *snow-ich*] throte.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, III. 1250.

Her *snowish* necke with blewish vaines

Stood bolt upright vpon

Her portly shoulders.

Warner, *Albion's England*, IV. 54.

**snow-knife** (snō'nif), *n.* An implement used by Eskimos for scraping snow from fur garments, having the general form of a large knife, but made of morse-ivory or some similar material.

**snowl** (snōul), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*. See *ent under merganser*. G. Trumbull, 1888. [Crisfield, Maryland.]

**snow-leopard** (snō'lep'ird), *n.* The ounce. *Felis uncia* or *irbis*. See *ent under ounce*.

**snowless** (snō'les), *a.* [*< snow* + *-less*.] Destitute of snow.

**snow-light** (snō'lit), *n.* Same as *snow-blink*.



Snow-bunting (*Plectrophanes nivalis*), male, in breeding-plumage.



**snowlike** (snō'lik), *a.* [*< snow + like<sup>2</sup>.*] Resembling snow.

**snow-limbed** (snō'limd), *a.* Having limbs white like snow. [Rare.]

The snow-limb'd Eve from whom she came.  
Tennyson, *Maud*, xviii. 3.

**snow-line** (snō'lin), *n.* The limit of continual snow, or the line above which a mountain is continually covered with snow. The snow-line is due primarily to the decrease of the temperature of the atmosphere with increase of altitude. In general, the height of the snow-line diminishes as we proceed from the equator toward the poles; but there are many exceptions, since the position of the snow-line depends not only upon the mean temperature, but upon the extreme heat of summer, the total annual snowfall, the prevalent winds, the topography, etc. For these reasons, the snow-line is not only at different heights in the same latitude, but its position is subject to oscillation from year to year in the same locality. Long secular oscillations in the height of the snow-line are evidence of corresponding oscillations of climate. In the Alps the snow-line is at an altitude of 8,000 to 9,000 feet; in the Andes, at the equator, it is nearly 10,000 feet.

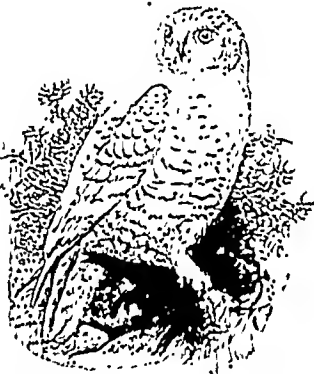
Between the glacier below the ice-fall and the plateau above it there must exist a line where the quantity of snow which falls is exactly equal to the quantity annually melted. This is the snow-line.

Tyndall, *Forms of Water*, p. 49.

**snow-mouse** (snō'mous), *n.* 1. An alpine vole or field-mouse, *Arvicola nivalis*, inhabiting the Alps and Pyrenees.—2. A lemming of arctic America which turns white in winter, *Lemmus torquatus*. See *Cuniculus*, 2.

**snow-on-the-mountain** (snō'on-thē-moun-tān), *n.* 1. A white-flowered garden-plant, *Arabis alpina*, from southern Russia; also, *Cerastium tomentosum*, from eastern Europe. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A plant, *Euphorbia marginata*. *T. McClan*, Native Wild Flowers of the United States. [Western U. S.]

**snow-owl** (snō'oul), *n.* The great white or snowy owl, *Strix nyctea* or *Nyctea scandiaca*, in-



Snow-owl (*Nyctea scandiaca*).

habiting arctic and northern regions of both hemispheres, and having the plumage more or less white. See *Nyctea*, and *owl* under *bracteate*.

**snow-partridge** (snō'pār'trij), *n.* 1. A gallinaceous bird of the Himalayan region, *Lerua* (or *Lerua*) *nivalis*. See *owl* under *Lerua*.—2. A bird of the genus *Tetraogallus*, as *T. himalayensis*. Also called *snow-cock*, *snow-chukor*, and *snow-pheasant*. See *chourika*, *partridge*, and *owl* under *Tetraogallus*.—3. A ptarmigan: same as *snow-gronse*.

**snow-pear** (snō'pūr), *n.* See *pear*.

**snow-pheasant** (snō'fēz'ant), *n.* 1. Any pheasant of the genus *Crossoptilon*, as *C. mantchuricum*. See *cared pheasant*, under *pheasant*.—2. Same as *snow-partridge*.

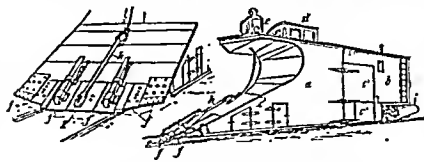
**snow-pigeon** (snō'pī'yon), *n.* A notable true pigeon, *Columba leucanola*, of the northwestern Himalayan region, known to some sportsmen as the *imperial rock-pigeon*, and found at an altitude of 10,000 feet and upward. The upper parts are mostly white, the crown and nape blackish, the wings brownish-gray with several dusky bars, and the tail is ashy-black with a broad grayish-white bar.

**snow-planer** (snō'plā'nér), *n.* See *planer*.

**snow-plant** (snō'plant), *n.* 1. Red snow. See *Protococcus*.—2. See *Sarcodes*.

**snow-plow** (snō'plou), *n.* An implement for clearing away snow from roads, railways, etc. There are two kinds—one to be hauled by horses, oxen, etc., as on a common highway, and the other to be placed in front of a locomotive to clear the rails. A modification of the latter is adapted to street-railroads. The snow-plow for ordinary country roads usually consists of a frame of boards braced together so as to form an acute angle in

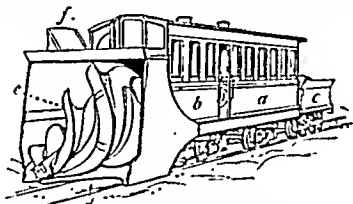
front, and spread out behind to any required distance. The machine being drawn by horses harnessed to the center framework, the angular point enters the snow,



Wing Snow-plow.

*a*, body of plow; *b*, caloose for implements and workmen; *c*, movable wings for widening the cuttings; *d*, doors which give access to leading track for filling, etc.; *e*, cupola; *f*, headlight; *g*, iron plates, scrapers, or shoes which remove snow from the outer margins of the track; *h*, adjustable aprons which clean out the snow from between the tracks such with the wheelblades; *i*, intermediate apron; *j*, draw-bar for hauling the plow when not in use; *k*, adjustable scraper for removing hard-packed snow or ice from the inner side of the rails.

which is thrown off by the side-boards, and thus a free passage is opened for pedestrians, etc. For railway purposes, snow-plows are of various forms, adapted to the



Centrifugal Snow-plow.

*a*, caloose; *b*, cab; *c*, tender; *d*, shoe plate, or scraper which cuts horizontally at a level with the tops of the rails; *e*, roller which cuts into the snow drift, and assists by its screw-like action to propel the machine (its centrifugal action projects the snow upward through the chute *f*, and laterally to a distance of 60 feet).

character of the country, the amount of snowfall, the tendency to drift, etc. Such plows vary in size from the simple plows carried on the front of an engine, resembling a cowcatcher with smooth iron sides, to heavy structures mounted on freight-car trucks, and pushed before one locomotive or more, or as sometimes made, self-propelling. In recent forms the principle of centrifugal force has been utilized for removal of the snow. Snow-plows are often of great size, sometimes weighing fifty tons, and can be forced through very deep drifts.

**snow-probe** (snō'prōb), *n.* An instrument used by the Eskimos to probe snow and ice in searching for seals.

**snow-scraper** (snō'skrā'pér), *n.* 1. A form of snow-plow made of two small planks and a crosspiece, like the letter A.—2. An iron scraper attached to a car or locomotive, to remove snow and ice from the rails.—3. Same as *snow-knife*.

**snow-shed** (snō'shed), *n.* On a railroad, a construction covering the track to prevent accumulations of snow on the line, or to carry snow-slides or avalanches over the track in mountainous regions.

**snow-shoe** (snō'shō), *n.* A contrivance attached to the foot to enable the wearer to walk on deep snow without sinking to the extent of being disabled. There are two principal kinds—the web or Canadian, and the long or Norwegian. The Canadian is a contracted oval in front and pointed behind, and is from 3 to 5 feet long and from 1 to 2 feet wide, the foot being fastened on the widest part of the shoe by means of thong and so as to leave the heel free. It has a light rim of tough wood, on which is woven from side to side a web of rawhide. The Norwegian is merely a thin board, about 8 feet long and 3 inches wide, slightly curved upward in front; it is especially adapted to mountains, in descending which by its use great speed is attained. See *ski*.

O'er the heaped drifts of winter's moon  
Her snow-shoes tracked the hunter's way.  
Whittier, *Bridal of Pennacook*, III.

**snow-shoe disease**, a painful affection of the feet occurring in arctic and subarctic America after long journeys on snow-shoes.—**snow-shoe rabbit**. See *rabbit*.

**snow-shoe** (snō'shō), *v. t.* [*< snow-shoe, n.*] To walk on snow-shoes.

You can snow-shoe anywhere, even up to some chaucy taps.  
Harper's *Mag.*, LXXVI. 353.

Skating is a fine art in Canada, tobogganing is no accomplishment; but sledding and snow-shoeing, though often pastimes, are also normal methods of locomotion during the long winter.

Sir C. W. Dilke, *Prob. of Greater Britain*, I. 2.

**snow-shoer** (snō'shō'ér), *n.* [*< snow-shoe + -er<sup>1</sup>.*] One who walks on snow-shoes.

The manly snow-shoer hungers for the tramp on snow-shoes.  
The Century, XXIX. 522.

**snow-shovel** (snō'shuv'1), *n.* A flat, broad wooden shovel made for shoveling snow.

**snow-skate** (snō'skāt), *n.* In northern Europe, a contrivance for gliding rapidly over frozen or compact snow. It is usually a long, narrow sole of wood, 6 feet or more in length. See *snow-shoe*.

He put on his snowskates and started, and I set about turning the delay to profit by making acquaintance with the inmates of the tents.

B. Taylor, *Northern Travel*, p. 120.

**snow-slide** (snō'slid), *n.* An avalanche; also, any mass of snow sliding down an incline, as a roof.

The terms "ground" and "dust" avalanches are applied to different varieties of snow slips or slides.  
D. G. Elliot, in *Wolf's Wild Animals*, p. 118.

**snow-slip** (snō'slip), *n.* A snow-slide.

**snow-snake** (snō'snāk), *n.* Among North American Indians, a slender shaft from 5 to 9 feet long, with a head curving up at one end and a notch at the other and smaller end; also, the game played with this shaft.

The game is simply one of dexterity and strength. The forefinger is placed in the basal notch, the thumb and remaining fingers reaching along the shaft, and the snow-snake is thrown forward on the ice or hard snow. . . . When the slender shaft is thrown, it glides rapidly over the surface, with upraised head and a quivering motion, that gives it a strange resemblance to a living creature. . . . The game is to see which person or side can throw it farthest, and sometimes the distance of a quarter of a mile is reached under favorable circumstances, but I think this rare.  
W. M. Benschamp, *Science*, XI. 87.

**snow-sparrow** (snō'spar'ō), *n.* Any snowbird of the genus *Junco*. *Coues*.

**snow-squall** (snō'skwil), *n.* A short fall of snow with a high wind.

Almost completely thwarted by snow-squalls.  
Nature, XXXVII. 333.

**snow-storm** (snō'stōrn), *n.* A storm with a fall of snow.

**snow-sweeper** (snō'swē'pér), *n.* A snow-plow combined with a street-sweeping machine for clearing snow from a horse-car track.

**snow-track** (snō'trak), *n.* 1. The footprints or track of a person or an animal going through snow.—2. A path or passage made through snow for persons coming and going.

**snow-water** (snō'wāt'ér), *n.* [*< ME. snaw-water; < snow + water.*] Melted snow.

The ter that mon schet for his cneristenes sunne is hemmed snaw-water for hit melt of the neche horte swa deth the snow to-geines the sunne.

Old Eng. Hom. (ed. Morris, E. E. T. S.), 1st ser., p. 150.

**snow-white** (snō'hwit), *a.* [*< ME. snaw-icht, snaw-licht, snaw-licht, snaw-licht, AS. snæhwīt (= D. sneeuwīt = MLG. snēcht = MHG. snē-ric, G. schneeweiß = Icel. snæhvīttr, snjōhvīttr = Sw. snöhvīt = Dan. snehvīt), as snæw, snow, + hwīt, white; see snow and white.*] White as snow; very white.

And than list sette  
Upon mi hors, snaw-icht and wel ambling.  
Chaucer, *Clerk's Tale*, l. 332.

Why are you sequester'd from all your train,  
Discounted from your snaw-white goodly steed?  
Shak., *Tit. And.*, II. 3. 76.

**snow-wreath** (snō'rēth), *n.* A snow-drift. [Scotch.]

Was that the same Tam Linton that was precepted from the Ban Law by the break of a snaw wreath?  
Blackwood's *Mag.*, XIII. 320.

**snowy** (snō'y), *a.* [*< ME. snawy, snawi (not in AS.) (= MLG. snēg = OHG. snēac, MHG. snēacc, G. schneecig = Icel. snængr = Sw. snöig, snöig = Dan. snedig); < snow + -y<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. Abounding with snow; covered with snow.

The snowy top  
Of cold Olympus.  
Milton, *P. L.*, I. 515.

2. White like snow; niveous.

So shows a snowy dave trooping with crows,  
As yonder lady o'er her fellows shows.  
Shak., *R. and J.*, I. 5. 50.

3. White; pure; spotless; unblemished.—**snowy** *horon*, the small white egret of the United States, *Grus zetta candidissima*, when adult entirely pure-white with recurved occipital crest and dorsal plumes. See *owl* under *Grus*.—**snowy** *lemming*, the colored or Hudson's Bay lemming, or hare-tailed rat. See *snow-mouse*, 2, and *Cuniculus*, 2.—**snowy owl**, the snow-owl.—**snowy** *pear*. See *pear*.—**snowy plover**, *Spizella monticola*, a small ring-plover of the Pacific and Mexican Gulf coasts of the United States, related to the Kentish plover.

**snub** (snub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *snubbed*, ppr. *snubbing*. [*< ME. snubben, snuben, < Icel. snubba, snub, chido, = Sw. snubba, elip or snub off, snubba, lop off, snuff (a candle); cf. Icel. snubbátr, snubbed, nipped, with the tip cut off, snupra, snub, chido; akin to E. snip. Cf. snib, a var. of snub.*] 1. To cut off short; nip; check in growth; stunt.



Trees . . . whose heads and boughs I have observ'd to run out far to landward, but toward the sea to be so snubbed by the winds as if their boughs had been pared or shaven off on that side. *Ray, Works of Creation, i.*

2. To make snub, as the nose.

They laughed, and snubbed their noses with their handkerchiefs. *S. Judd, Margaret, i. 14.*

3. To check or stop suddenly; check the headway of, as a vessel by means of a rope in order to turn her into a narrow berth, or an unbroken horse in order to break him to the halter: commonly with *up*; also, to fasten, or tie up, as to a snub or snubbing-post.

One of the first lessons the newly caught animal has to learn is not to "run on a rope," and he is taught this by being violently snubbed up, probably turning a somersault, the first two or three times that he feels the noose settle round his neck and makes a mad rush for liberty. *T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 600.*

4. To disconcert; check; rebuke with a savor or sarcastic reply or remark; slight designedly; treat with deliberato neglect.

If the brother shall synne in thee, go thnu, and reprove hym, or rebuke. *Wyclif, Mat. xviii. 15.*

Would it not vex a Man to the Heart to have an old Fool snubbing a Body every Minute afore Company? *Steele, Tender Husband, i. 1.*

I did hear him say, a little snubbing before marriage would teach you to bear it the better afterwards.

*Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, iv.*

The House of Lords, or a majority of them, about 200 men, can snub both king and House of Commons. *W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 96.*

This youth spoke his mind too openly, and moreover would not be snubbed.

*G. Meredith, Oracle of Richard Feverel, xii.*

5. To affect or compel in a specific way by snubbing: as, to snub one into silence.

"Delorah, there's a gentleman sitting in the drawing-room with his arm round Miss Jessie's waist!" . . . Miss Jenkyns snubbed her down in an instant: "The most proper place in the world for his arm to be in. Go away, Matilda, and mind your own business."

*Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, ii.*

To snub a cable (*naut.*), to check it suddenly in running out.

snub<sup>1</sup> (snub), *n.* [See snub<sup>1</sup>, *v.* t.] 1. A protuberance or knot in wood.

And lifting up his dreadful club on high, All armed with ragged snubbs and knotted graine. *Spenser, F. Q., i. viii. 7.*

2. A nose turned up at the tip and somewhat flat and broad; a pug-nose.

My father's nose was aquiline, and mine is a snub. *Marryat.*

3. A check; a rebuff; a rebuke; an intentional slight.

They [the porphyrogeniti] seldom forget faces, and never miss an opportunity of speaking a word in season, or administering a snub in season, according to circumstances. *H. A. Ozonham, Short Studies, p. 13.*

4. The sudden checking of a rope or cable running out.—5. A stake, set in the bank of a river or canal, around which a rope may be cast to check the motion of a boat or raft. [U. S. and Canada.]

snub<sup>1</sup> (snub), *a.* [See snub<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] Somewhat broad and flat, with the tip turned up: said of the nose.

Her nose was unformed and snub, and her lips were red and dewy. *Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, i.*

snub<sup>2</sup>, *v.* and *n.* See snub<sup>2</sup>.

snubber (snub'er), *n.* *Naut.*, a contrivance for snubbing a cable; a check-stopper.

snubbing-line (snub'ing-līn), *n.* On a boat or raft, a line carried on the bow or forward end, and passed around a post or bollard, to check the momentum when required.

snubbing-post (snub'ing-pōst), *n.* A post around which a rope can be wound to check the motion of a body, as a boat or a horse, controlled by the rope; particularly, a post framed into a dock, or set in the bank of a canal, around which a line or hawser attached to a vessel can be wound to snub or check the vessel. Also *snub-post*.

A stout line is carried forward, and the ends are attached on starboard and port to snubbing posts that project over the water like cathedrals. *Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 320.*

Near the middle of the glade stands the high, circular horse-corral, with a snubbing-post in the center. *T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 655.*

snubbish (snub'ish), *a.* [See snub<sup>1</sup> + -ish.] Tending to snub, check, or oppress. [Colloq.]

Spirit of Kant! have you not had enough To make religion sad, and sour, and snubbish! *Hood, Open Question.*

snubby (snub'i), *a.* [See snub<sup>1</sup> + -y.] Somewhat snub; short or flat.

Both have mottled legs, Both have snubby noses. *Thackeray, Peg of Limavaddy.*

snub-cube (snub'kūb), *n.* A solid with thirty-eight faces, at each of whose solid angles there are four triangles and a square, having six faces belonging to a cube, eight to the coaxial octahedron, and twenty-four others not belonging to any regular bodies. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids. See cut under *solid*.

snub-dodecahedron (snub'dō'dek-a-hē'drōn), *n.* A solid with ninety-two faces, at each of whose corners there are four triangles and a pentagon, the pentagonal faces belonging to the regular dodecahedron, twenty of the triangular faces to the icosahedron, and the remaining sixty triangular faces to no regular body. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids. See cut under *solid*.

snub-nose (snub'nōz), *n.* A bivalve mollusk. snub-nosed (snub'nōzd), *a.* [See snub<sup>1</sup> + -nosel + -ed.] Cf. Sw. dial. *snubba*, a cow without horns or with cut horns, leel. *snubbōtt*, snipped, clipped, with the end cut off; cf. E. *snubbs* (see snub<sup>1</sup>, *n.*), knobs on a roughly trimmed staff.] Having a short, flat nose with the end somewhat turned up; pug-nosed.

Can you fancy that black-top, snub-nosed, sparrow-mouthed, paunch-bellied creature? *Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, i. 44.*

Snub-nosed auk, any auklet of the genus *Simorhynchus*. See cut under *auklet*. *Cotes*.—Snub-nosed echalot, a pigmy sperm-whale, as *Kogia breviceps*. See *Kogia* and *sperm-whale*.—Snub-nosed eel, the pug-nosed eel, *Simenchelys parasiticus*. See cut under *Simenchelys*.

snub-post (snub'pōst), *n.* 1. Same as snubbing-post.—2. A similar post on a raft or canal-boat; a head-fast.

snudge<sup>1</sup> (snuj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *snudged*, ppr. *snudging*. [Assimilated form of *snug*.] To move along, being snugly wrapped up. *Halliwel.*

Now he will fight it out, and to the wars; Now eat his bread in peace, And snudge he quiet. *G. Herbert, Giddiness.*

snudge<sup>2</sup> (snuj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *snudged*, ppr. *snudging*. [cf. *snudge<sup>1</sup>*.] To save penuriously; be miserly or niggardly. *Halliwel.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

snudge<sup>2</sup> (snuj), *n.* [See *snudge<sup>2</sup>*, *v.*] A miser, or a mean sneaking fellow.

Like the life of a covetous snudge that ofte very evil proves. *Ascham, Toxophilus, i.*

They may not say, as some snudges in England say, I would find the Queen a man to serve in my place. *Hakluyt's Voyages, i. 240.*

snudging (snuj'ing), *n.* Penurious practices. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

*Snudging* wittily rebuked. . . . Whereupon she beeyng greved charged hym with these words, that he should saie she was such a pinchpeny as would sell her olde shoues for mouey. *Sir T. Wilson, Rhetorike.*

snudging (snuj'ing), *n.* Miserly; niggardly. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Some of his friends, that were snudging penefathers, would take him vp verio roughlie for his lavishing and his outrageous expenses. *Stanhurst, Descrip. of Ireland, iii. (Holinshed.)*

snuff<sup>1</sup> (snuf), *v.* [See MD. *snuffen*, < D. *snuffen*, snuff (cf. D. *snuff*, smelling, scent); = G. *schnuffen*, breathe, snuff, wheeze, snort; cf. Sw. *snuffa*, Dan. *snuc*, cold, catarrh; Sw. *snuffen*, a snuff; MHG. *snupfe*, G. *schnupfen*, a catarrh, *schnupfen*, take snuff; otherwise in freq. form *snuffe*, and var. *sniff*; cf. also *sniffle*, *snivel*.] I. trans. 1. To draw in through the nose with the breath; inhale: as, to snuff the wind; to snuff tobacco.

The youth who first appears in sight, And holds the nearest station to the light, Already seems to snuff the vital air. *Dryden, Æneid, vi. 1031.*

He called suddenly for salts, which . . . applying to the nostrils of poor Madame Duval, she involuntarily snuffed up such a quantity that the pain and surprise made her scream aloud. *Miss Burney, Evelina, xix.*

2. To scent; smell; take a sniff of; perceive by smelling. *Dryden.*

Mankind were then familiar with the God, He snuff'd their incense with a gracious Nod. *Congreve, tr. of Eleventh Satiro of Juvenal.*

Those that deal in elections look still higher, and snuff a new parliament. *Walpole, Letters, ii. 227.*

3. To examine by smelling; nose: said of an animal.

He [Rab] looked down at his victim appeased, ashamed, and amazed; snuffed him all over, stared at him, and . . . trotted off. *Dr. J. Broien, Rab and his Friends.*

II. intrans. 1. To inhale air vigorously or audibly, as dogs and horses.

The fury fires the pack, they snuff, they vent, And feed their hungry nostrils with the scent. *Dryden, Æneid, vii. 667.*

2. To turn up the nose and inhale air, as in contempt or anger; sniff disdainfully or angrily.

Ye said also, Behold, what a weariness is it! and ye have snuffed at it, saith the Lord of hosts. *Mal. i. 13.*

Do the enemies of the church rage, and snuff, and breathe nothing but threats and death? *Ep. Hall, Thanksgiving Sermon, Jan. 29, 1625.*

3. To smell; especially, to smell curiously or doubtfully.

Have, any time this three years, snuffed about With your most grovelling nose. *B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 1.*

A sweet-breath'd cow, Whose manger is stuff'd full of good fresh hay, Snuffs at it daintily, and stoops her head To chew the straw, her litter, at her feet. *M. Arnold, Balder Dead.*

4. To take snuff into the nose. Compare to dip snuff, under *dip*, *v. t.*

Although snuffing yet belongs to the polite of the present day, owing perhaps to the high workmanship and elegance of our modern gold snuff-boxes. *J. Nott, Note in Dekker's Gull's Hornbook.*

snuff<sup>1</sup> (snuf), *n.* [See snuff<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. Inhalation by the nose; a sniff; also, a pinch of snuff.

I will enrich . . . thy nose with a snuff from my mull, and thy palate with a dram from my bottle of strong waters, called, by the learned of Goaderleugh, the Dominie's Dribble o' Drink. *Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, Prol.*

2. Smell; scent; odor.

The Immortal, the Eternal, wants not the snuff of mortal incense for his, but for our sakes. *Stukely, Palaeographia Sacra, p. 93. (Latham.)*

3. Offense; resentment; huff, expressed by a sniffing.

Jupiter took snuff at the contempt, and punished him. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4. A powdered preparation of tobacco taken into the nostrils by inhalation. It is made by grinding, in mortars or mills, the chopped leaves and stalks of tobacco in which fermentation has been induced by moisture and warmth. The tobacco is well dried previous to grinding, and this is carried sometimes so far as to give the peculiar flavor of the high-dried snuffs, such as the Irish, Welsh, and Scotch. Some varieties, as the rappes, are moist. The admixture of different flavoring agents and delicate scents has given rise to fanciful names for snuffs, which, the flavor excepted, are identical. Dry snuffs are often adulterated with quicklime, and the moist kinds with ammonia, hellebore, pearl-ash, etc.

Thou art properly my cephalick snuff, and art no bad medicine against megrims, vertiges, and profound thinking. *Colman and Garrick, Clandestine Marriage, iv.*

Among these [the English gentry], the mode of taking the snuff was with pipes of the size of quills, out of small spring boxes. These pipes let out a very small quantity of snuff upon the back of the hand, and this was snuffed up the nostrils. *J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, i. 203.*

5. In *therap.*, any powder with medicinal properties to be snuffed up into the nose.—*Cephalic snuff*, an eriline powder composed of asarabacca (7 parts) and dried lavender-flowers (1 part); also, a powder of equal parts each of dried tobacco-leaves, marjoram-leaves, and lavender-leaves.—*Ferriar's snuff*, a snuff for nasal catarrh, composed of morphine hydrochlorate, powdered opium, and bismuth subnitrate.—To dip snuff. See *dip*.—To take a thing in snuff, to be offended at it; take offense at it.

Who therewith angry, when it next came there, Took it in snuff. *Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 41.*

For, I tell you true, I take it highly in snuff to learn how to entertain gentlefolks of you, at these years. *B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.*

Up to snuff, knowing; sharp; wide-awake; not likely to be deceived. [Slang.]

Lady A., who is now what some call up to snuff, Straight determines to patch Up a clandestine match. *Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, i. 295.*

snuff<sup>2</sup> (snuf), *v. t.* [See ME. *snuffen*, snuff (a candle) (cf. *snoffe*, the snuff of a candle); perhaps a var. of \**snuppen*, \**snoppen*, > E. dial. *snop*, crop, as catfio do young shoots: see *snop*, and cf. *snub<sup>1</sup>*.] To crop the snuff of, as a candle; take off the end of the snuff from.

If it be necessary in one hour three or four times to snuffe the candle, it shall not be overmuch that every week, nt the least, once or twice to purge and snuffe the soul. *Guevara, Letters (tr. by Helioles, 1577), p. 355.*

This candle burns not clear; 'tis I must snuff it; Then out it goes. *Shak., 1 Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 95.*

To snuff out, to extinguish by snuffing; hence, figuratively, to put an end to suddenly and completely: as, my hopes were quickly snuffed out.

'Tis strange the mind, that very fiery particle, Should let itself be snuff'd out by an article. *Byron, Don Juan, xi. 60.*

To snuff peppert, to take offense. *Halliwel.*

snuff<sup>2</sup> (snuf), *n.* [See ME. *snuffe*, *snoffe*, *snof*; < *snuff<sup>2</sup>*, *v.*] 1. The burning part of a candle or lamp-wick, or the part which has been charred by the flame, whether burning or not.

The snoffes ben quenched. *Wyclif, Ex. xxv. 38 (earlier version).*

There lives within the very flame of love A kind of wick or snuff that will abate it. *Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 115.*

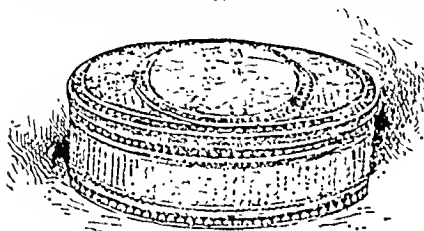


Like *snuffs* that do offend, we tread them out.  
*Massinger, Duke of Milan, v. 1.*  
 2. A candle almost burnt out, or one having a heavy snuff. [Rare.]  
*Lamentable! What,*  
*To hide me from the radiant sun, and solace*  
*The dungeon by a snuff?*  
*Shak., Cymbeline, l. 6. 87.*

**snuff**<sup>3</sup> (snuf), *n.* In mining, same as *sniff*.  
**snuff-bottle** (snuf'bot'l), *n.* A bottle designed or used to contain snuff.

It is a matter of politeness to pass around the *snuff-bottle*, just as their husbands and brothers pass around the whiskey-bask.  
*W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 75.*

**snuff-box** (snuf'boks), *n.* 1. A box for holding snuff, especially one small enough to be carried in the pocket. When it was customary to take snuff, as in the eighteenth century, a snuff-box was a common



Gold Snuff-box with incrustated enamel and an enamel portrait, 18th century.

present, whether of good will or ceremony. On this account, and for personal display, these boxes were often made of the most costly materials, highly finished portraits were set in their lids, and settings of diamonds or pearls were not unknown. See also *cut under snuff*.

Many a lady has fetched a sigh at the loss of a wig, and been ruined by the tapping of a *snuff-box*.  
*Steele, Tatler, No. 151.*

2. A puffball: same as *devil's snuff-box* (which see, under *devil*). See also *Lycopericon*.—Anatomist's snuff-box, the depression formed on the back of the hand at the root of the thumb, when the thumb is strongly bent back by the action of the extensor muscles, whose tendons then rise in two ridges, the one nearest the border of the wrist formed by the two tendons of the extensor metacarpal and extensor primus internodii pollicis, and the other formed by the tendon of the extensor secundus internodii pollicis.  
**snuff-celer** (snuf'kul'or), *n.* A cool or yellowish brown, generally of a dark shade.

The doors and windows were painted some sort of *snuff-colour*.  
*M. W. Savage, Reuben Medlicott, viii. 1.*

**snuff-dipper** (snuf'dip'er), *n.* One who practices snuff-dipping.

**snuff-dipping** (snuf'dip'ing), *n.* A mode of taking tobacco practised by some women of the lower class in the southern United States, consisting in wetting a stick or sort of brush, putting it into snuff, and rubbing the teeth and gums with it.

**snuff-dish**<sup>1</sup> (snuf'dish), *n.* A small open dish to hold snuff.

**snuff-dish**<sup>2</sup> (snuf'dish), *n.* 1. A dish used to hold the snuff of the lamps of the tabernacle. In the authorized version of the Bible this is the rendering of a Hebrew word (*nachah*) elsewhere represented by 'censer' and 'fire-pan.' The same name seems to have applied both to a dish for carrying the rods to the altar of incense and to a dish used for the snuff of the lamps.

The *snuff-dishes* thereof shall be of pure gold.

Ex. xiv. 34.

2. A tray to hold the snuff of candles, or to hold snuffers; a snuffer-tray.

This night comes home my new silver *snuff-dish*, which I do give myself for my closet.  
*Peppes, Diary, 111. 51.*

**snuffer**<sup>1</sup> (snuf'er), *n.* [*snuff* + *-er*]. 1. One who snuffs.—2. A snuffing-pig or porpoise.

**snuffer**<sup>2</sup> (snuf'er), *n.* [*snuff* + *-er*]. 1. *pl.* An instrument for cropping the snuff of a candle.



Silver Snuffers, 19th century.

dle, usually fitted with a close box to receive the burnt snuff and retain the smoke and smell. Also called *pair of snuffers*.

You sell *snuffers* too, if you be remembered.

*B. Jonson, Poetaster, li. 1.*

24. Same as *snuff-dish*, 2.

**snuffer-dish**, **snuffer-pan** (snuf'er-dish, -pan), *n.* Same as *snuffer-tray*.

**snuffer-tray** (snuf'er-trā), *n.* A tray made to receive the snuffers when not in use.

**snuff-headed** (snuf'hed'ed), *a.* Having a snuffy or reddish-brown head: as, the *snuff-headed* widgeon, the poehard, *Fuligula ferina*. [Local, Eng.]

**snuffiness** (snuf'i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being snuffy, in any sense.

**snuffing-iron** (snuf'ing-i'ern), *n.* A pair of snuffers.

**snuffing-pig** (snuf'ing-pig), *n.* A porpoise or puffing-pig; a snuffer.

**snuffkin** (snuf'kin), *n.* A muff for the hands. *Cont. Ang., p. 347; Cotgrave.* Also *snuffkin*.

**snuffle** (snuf'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *snuffled*, pp. *snuffling*. [*LG. snuffeln* = *D. snuffelen* = *Sw. snuffla* = *Dan. snuffle*, *snufflo*: see *snivel*, *sniffle*, and *snuffl*.]

1. To breathe hard through the nose, or through the nose when obstructed; draw the breath noisily on account of obstructions in the nasal passages; snuff up mucus in the nose by short catches of breath; speak through the nose: sometimes used, especially in the present participle, of affected, canting talk or persons: as, a *snuffling* fellow.

Some senseless Philistia, in a broken note,  
*Snuffling* at me, and creaking in his throat.  
*Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, l. 75.*

Which . . . they would not stick to call, in their *snuffling* cant, the judgment of Providence. *Scott, Abbot, 11. 152.*

2. To take offense.

And making a speech on a time to his soldiers all armed, when they *snuffed* and became murely, he threatened that he would betake himself to a private life againe unless they left their mutiny.

*Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (Nares.)*

**snufflo** (snuf'l), *n.* [*snuffle*, *v.*]. 1. A snuff made by the passage of air through the nostrils; the audible drawing up of air or of mucus by inhalation, especially in short catches of breath.

A snort or *snuffle*. *Cotgrave. (Imp. Diet.)*

2. *pl.* Troublesome mucus discharge from the nostrils. Also *snuffles*.

First the Queen asserts us; then Princess Royal begins coughing; then Princess Augusta gets the *snuffles*.  
*Mme. D'Arday, Diary, 111. 184. (Davies.)*

3. A speaking through the nose, especially with short audible breaths; an affected nasal twang; hence, cant.

**snuffler** (snuf'ler), *n.* [*snuffle* + *-er*]. 1. One who snuffles. See *snuffler*, *v.*—2. One who makes a pretentious assumption of religion; a religious cantor.

You know I never was a *snuffler*; but this sort of title makes one serious. If one has any reverence at all in one.  
*T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xlv.*

**snufflingly** (snuf'ling-li), *adv.* 1. With snuffling; in a snuffling manner.

Nor practice *snufflingly* to speak.  
*Balcan Book (E. T. S.), p. 203.*

2. Cantingly; hypocritically.

**snuffman** (snuf'man), *n.*; *pl.* *snuffmen* (-mən). [*snuff* + *man*.] A man who snuffs snuff.

*M. W. Savage, Reuben Medlicott, viii. 1.*

**snuff-mill** (snuf'mil), *n.* 1. A mill or machine for grinding tobacco into the powder known as snuff.—2. Same as *snuff-box*, 2. Also *snuff-mull*.

**snuff-rasp** (snuf'rasp), *n.* A rasp for snuff. See the quotation under *rasp*.

A *snuff-rasp* of ivory, given me by Mrs. St. John for Hingley, and a large roll of tobacco, which she must hide, or cut shorter out of modesty.  
*Scrib. Journal to Stella, Oct. 24, 1711.*

**snuff-spoon** (snuf'spōn), *n.* A spoon, sometimes of ivory, used to take snuff out of a snuff-box or -dish. *Baker, An Act at Oxford, iii.*

**snuff-taker** (snuf'tū'ker), *n.* 1. One who takes snuff, or inhales it into the nose.—2. The snuff-sealer or snuff-duck. *Edwin (Pelionetta) perspicillata*: so called because the variegated colors of the beak suggest a careless snuff-taker's nose. See *cut under Pelionetta*. *G. Trumbull, 1884. [Connecticut.]*

**snuff-taking** (snuf'tū'king), *v.* The habit of taking snuff.

**snuffy** (snuf'i), *a.* [*snuff* + *-y*]. 1. Resembling snuff in color, smell, or other character.—2. Soiled with snuff, or smelling of it.

Georgius Secundus was then alive—  
*Snuffy* old alone from the German hive.  
*O. W. Holmes, One-Hoss Shay.*

3. Offended; displeased.

**snuffkin** (snuf'kin), *v.* Same as *snuffkin*.

**snug** (snug), *a.* and *n.* [*E. dial.* also *snug* and *snig*; *Ice. snöggr*, smooth, short (noting hair, wool, grass, etc.) = *OSw. snygg*, smooth, cropped, trim, neat, *Sw. snygg*, trim, neat, gentle = *Norw. snögg*, short, quick, = *ODan.*

*snög*, *snygg*, *snök*, neat, tidy, smart, comfortable; from the verb seen in *leol*. *Norw. Sw. dial. snik-ka*, cut, > *E. snick*, *snig*, cut, notch: see *snick*. The MD. *snuggher*, *snoggher*, slender, sprightly, D. *snugger*, sprightly, can hardly be related.]  
 I. *a.* 1. Trim; compact; especially, protected from the weather; tight; comfortable.

Captain Read . . . ordered the Carpenters to cut down our Quarter Deck, to make the Ship *snug*, and the fitter for Balling.  
*Dampier, Voyages, I. 380.*

They spy'd at last a Country Farm,  
 Where all was *snug* and clean and warm.  
*Prior, The Ladle.*

O 'tis a *snug* little Island!  
 A right little, tight little Island!  
*T. Dibdin, The Snug Little Island.*

2. Fitting close, but not too close; of just the size to accommodate the person or thing contained: as, a *snug* coat; a *snug* fit.—3. Lying close; closely, securely, and comfortably placed or circumstanced: as, the baby lay *snug* in its cradle.

Two briefless barristers and a titleless parson; the former are now lords, and the latter is a *snug* prebendary.  
*Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 10.*

4. Close-concealed; not exposed to notice.

Did I not see you, rascal, did I not,  
 When you lay *snug* to snap young Damon's goats?  
*Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Pastorals, 111. 24.*

*Snug's* the Word; I slung and am silent.  
*Congreve, Way of the World, l. 9.*

5. Cozy; agreeable owing to exclusion of disagreeable circumstances and persons; also, loosely, agreeable in general.

There is a very *snug* little dinner to-day at Brompton.  
*Sydney Smith, To Lady Holland.*

Duluth has a cool salubrious summer, and a *snug* winter climate.  
*Harper's Mag., LXXXVI. 562.*

As *snug* as a bug in a rug, in a state of comfort due to cozy surroundings. [*Colloq.*]

I find it in 1769 in the comedy of "The Stratford Jubilee" (ridiculing Garrick's vagary as it was called). Act II. sc. 1. p. 32. An Irish captain says of a rich widow, "If she has the makings, I'll have her, as *snug* as a bug in a rug."  
*F. J. Furness, N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 126.*

II. *n.* 1. In *mach.*, a projection or abutment which holds firmly or binds by a wedge-like action another piece in contact with it, or which limits the motion of a part in any direction.—

2. In a steam-engine, one of the catches on the eccentric pulley and intermediate shaft, by means of which the motion of the shaft is transmitted through the eccentric to the slide-valves.  
*E. H. Knight.*

**snug** (snug), *adv.* [*snug*, *n.*] *Snugly*.

For a Guinea they may do it *snug*, and without Noise.  
 Quoted in *Johnson's Social Life in Beluga of Queen*  
*[Anne, I. 36.]*

**snug** (snug), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snugged*, pp. *snugging*. [*snug*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To move so as to lie close; snuggle; often with *up* and *to*: as, a child *snugs* (up) to its bedfellow; also, to move so as to be close.

I will *snug* close.  
*Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, iv. 3.*

The Summer Clouds, *snugging* in laps of Flowers.  
*J. Beaumont, Psyche, 11. 6.*

II. *trans.* 1. To make smooth and compact; in *rope-manning*, to finish (rope) by rubbing down the fuzzy projecting fibers. Also *slick* and *finish*.  
*E. H. Knight.*—2. To put in a snug position; place snugly; bring or move close; snuggle: often reflexive.

You must know, sir, every woman carries in her hand a stove with coals in it, which, when she sits, she *snugs* under her petticoats.

*Goldsmith, To Rev. T. Contarino (1754).*

To *snug up*, to make snug and trim; put in order.

She had no sister to nestle with her, and *snug* her up.  
*S. Judd, Margaret, l. 17.*

The tent was slant, and everything *snugged up*.  
*The Century, XXXVI. 617.*

**snugger** (snug'er), *n.* [*snug*, *v.*, + *-er*]. A device for imparting to twine a uniform thickness and a smooth and dense surface. *E. H. Knight.*

**snuggery** (snug'er-i), *n.*; *pl.* *snuggeries* (-iz). [*snug* + *-ery*]. A snug or warm and comfortable place, as a small room.

"Were are they?" said Sam. . . "In the *snuggery*," rejoined Mr. Weller. "Catch the red-nosed man again!" any were but were the liquors is; not he, Samvel, not he."  
*Dickens, Pickwick, xiv.*

Knowing simply that Mr. Farebrother was a bachelor, he had thought of being ushered into a *snuggery*, where the chief furniture would probably be books.  
*George Eliot, Middlemarch, xvii.*

**snuggle** (snug'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snuggled*, pp. *snuggling*. [*Freq. of snug*.] I. *intrans.* To move one way and the other to get close to



something or some one; lie close for warmth or from affection; cuddle; nestle.

We were friends in a minute—young Newcome *snuggling* by my side, his father opposite.

Thackeray, *Newcomes*, I.

**II. trans.** To bring close for comfort or for affection; cuddle; nestle.

**snugify** (snug'-i-fy), *v. t.* [*snug* + *-i-fy.*] To make snug. [Ludicrous.]

Coleridge, I devoutly wish that Fortune, who has made sport with you so long, may play one freak more, throw you into London, or some spot near it, and there *snugify* you for life.

Lamb, *To Coleridge*.

**snugly** (snug'-li), *adv.* In a snug manner; closely; comfortably.

**snugginess** (snug'-nes), *n.* The state or character of being snug, in any sense.

**snush** (snush), *n.* [Also *snish*, *sneesh*; < Dan. *Sw. snus*, snuff (> Dan. *snuse*, Sw. *snusa*, snuff, take snuff); akin to *sneeze*. Hence *sneezing*, partly confused with *sneezing*.] Snuff.

Whispering over their New Minnets and Bories, with their hands in their pockets, if freed from their *snush* box.

Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 220.

**snush** (snush), *v. t.* [*snush*, *n.*] To snuff; use as snuff.

Then, filling his short pipe, he blows a blast, And does the burning weed to ashes waste, Which, when 'tis cool, he *snushes* up his nose, That he no part of his delight may lose.

Tom Brown, *Works*, I. 117. (Davies.)

**snv** (sni), *n.* [Perhaps < Icel. *snúa* = Sw. *Dun. sna*, turn, twist. Cf. *sluic*.] The line or curve given to planking put upon the curving surfaces at the bow or stern of a ship; the upward curving of the planking at the bow or stern. Sometimes called *spiling*.

**snvht**, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *snib*.

**snvying** (snv'-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *\*snv*, *v.*: see *snv*, *n.*] In ship-building, curved planks, placed edgewise, to work in the bows or stern of a ship.

**snvpet**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *snipe*.

**snvter**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *snitel*, *snitel*.<sup>2</sup>

**so** (sō), *adv.* and *conj.* [Also *Sc. sac*, *sa*; < ME. *so*, *soo*, *sa*, a contraction (with loss of *u*, as also in the mod. form, as pronounced, of *tico*, < AS. *tičā*) of *sico*, *sica*, *sua*, *squa*, *zuo*, < AS. *sicā* = OS. *sō* = OFries. *sō*, *sā* = MD. *sōō*, D. *soo* = MLG. *sō*, LG. *so* = OHG. MHG. *sō* = Icel. *sā*, later *srō*, *sro*, *so* = Sw. *sā* = Dan. *saa*, *so*, = Goth. *sica*, *so*, *swr*, *so*, just as, *sica* *sicā*, just as: orig. an oblique case of a pronominal stem *\*sica*, one's own. oneself, = L. *suus*, one's own (his, her, its, their), = Gr. *ἑός* (*\*sōs*), his, her, its, = Skt. *sra*, one's own, self, own. Cf. L. reflex *se*, Goth. *sik*, etc. (see *scā*, *scere*, etc.). The element *so* exists in the compound *also*, contracted *as*, and in *such* (Se. *sic*, etc.), orig. a compound; also in the pronouns and adverbs *whoso*, *whosoever*, *whatso*, *whatsoever*, *wheresoever*, etc. See these words, esp. *also*, *as*, and *such*.] **I. adv.** 1. In, of, or to that degree; to an amount, extent, proportion, or intensity specified, implied, or understood; used in various constructions. (a) In correlation with the conjunction *as* (or in former use *so*) introducing a clause, or some part of a clause understood, limiting the degree of a preceding adjective or adverb. Be . . . servissabul to the simple *so* as to the richie. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 338. So treatable speaking *as* possible thou can. Iabec Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 342. Look I *so* pale, Lord Dorset, *as* the rest? Shak., Rich. III., II. 1. 83. Within an houre after his arrivall, he caused his Drubman to strip him naked, and shave his head and beard *so* bare *as* his hand. Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 31. There are *so* many consciousnesses *as* there are sensations, emotions, thoughts. Maudslayi, Mind, XII. 490. In the same sense *so* sometimes modifies *n* verb. I loved my Country *so* as only they Who love a mother fit to die for may. Lovell, To G. W. Curtis. (b) With an adjective, adverb, or verb only, the consequence being omitted or ignored, and the degree being fixed by previous statements or by the circumstances of the case. When the kynge Ban saugh his *so* affraid he asked him what her eyld. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 416. Bot erist, that nane is to him like, Walde noght late his dere rellike, Squa notful thing, *squa* lang be hid. Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 108. Give thanks you have lived *so* long. Shak., Tempest, I. 1: 27. Thou art *so* Becravated, and *so* Beperrivig'd. Congreve, Way of the World, III. 15. (c) Followed by *that*, *as*, or *but*, introducing a clause or an infinitive phrase noting result.

So mekill pepull is comen to towne That we can nowhere herbered be.

York Plays, p. 112.

He raised a sigh *so* piteous and profound As it did seem to shatter all his bulks.

Shak., Hamlet, II. 1. 94.

Of her strict guardian to bribe So much admittance *as* to speak to me.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 6.

She compiled [by singing] in a maae *so* exquisitely pathetic *as* moved me.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xxiv.

I cannot sink So far—far down, but I shall know Thy voice, and answer from below.

Tennyson, My Life Is Full of Weary Days.

In this sense sometimes followed by a phrase or clause of result without any connective.

He eust hem alle, *so* fayn he was, And selde, "deo graias."

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

No woman's heart So big to hold so much. Shak., T. N., II. 4. 99.

I am not yet *so* powerful To meet him in the field; he has under him The flower of all the empire and the strength.

Fletcher (and another), Prophetess, I. 1.

The rest he as their Market Clarke set the price himselfe, how they should sell; *so* he had inehanted these poore soules, being their prisoner.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 165.

(d) Of or to the following degree, extent, amount, etc.; thus.

This other worldes elde is *so*, A thuseut ger [years] acent and two.

Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), I. 705.

**2.** In that manner; in such manner (as the context indicates). (a) In the manner explained by a correlative *as* (or *so* or *how*) and a subordinate clause.

Yit *as* myno auctor spak, *so* woldo I speke.

Palladius, Ihusbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

Like *as* a father pitlich his children, *so* the Lord pitlieth them that fear him.

Ps. ciii. 13.

Look, *how* a bird lies tangled in a net; So fasten'd in her arms Adonis lies.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, I. 63.

Sae *as* ho wan it, *soe* will ho keep it. Saug of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 23).

(b) In the following manner; as follows; thus.

Mi thord sanyu (read saynt) Ion ino . . . the apocalpse zuo zayti thet ho yezc a best thet com out of the ze, wonderliche yalgt, and to moche dreduol.

Apocalypse of Inwyrt (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

(c) In the manner previously noted or understood.

Why gab ye me *sua* And fcyne swilk faustasy?

York Plays, p. 100.

My horse is gone, And 'tis your fault I am bereft him *so*.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, I. 331.

So spako the seraph Abdiel. Milton, P. L., v. 896.

Still gath'ring force, it smokes; and, urg'd amain, Whirls, leaps, and thunders down impetuous to the plain.

There stops—*So* Hector. Pope, Iliad, xiii. 109.

The English people . . . will not bear to be governed by the unchecked power of the sovereign, nor ought they to be *so* governed.

Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

(d) In such a manner; followed by *that* or *as*, with a clause or phrase of result.

So run, *that* ye may obtain. 1 Cor. ix. 24.

I will *so* plead That you shall say my cunning drift excels.

Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2. 82.

I might perhaps leave something *so* written to after-times *as* they should not willingly let it die.

Milton, Church-Government, II., Int.

**3.** By this or that means; by virtue of or because of this or that; for that reason; therefore; on those terms or conditions: often with a conjunctive quality (see II.).

And sho remembered the myschief of hir fader and moder. . . and *so* ther was grete sorowe and grete fro at hir herto.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 9.

Obeys, I beseech thee, the voles of the Lord: . . . *so* it shall be well unto thee.

Jer. xxxviii. 20.

Take heed how you la thought offend; So mind and body both will mend.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 2.

As the Mahometans have a great regard for the memory of Alexander, *so* there have been travellers who relate that they pretended to have his body in some mosque; but at present they have no account of it.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 4.

Mo mightier transports move mind and thrill; So keep I fair thro' faith and prayer A virgin heart la work and will.

Tennyson, Sir Galahnd.

**4.** In a like manner, degree, proportion, etc.; correspondingly; likewise: with a correlative clause (usually with *as*) expressed or understood.

As thy days, *so* shall thy strength be. Deut. xxxiii. 25.

A harsh Mother may bring forth sometimes a mild Daughter; So Fear begets Love. Howell, Letters, II. 53.

As I mixed more with the people of the country of middle rank, *so* I had a better opportunity of observing their humours and customs than in any other place.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. I. 120.

**5.** In such way as aforesaid; in the aforesaid state or condition; the same: a pronominal adverb used especially for the sake of avoiding repetition.

Thanne songe I that songe and so did many hundreth.

Piers Plowman (B), xix. 200.

Well may the kynge hym a-vaunt that yet ye lyve to age ye shall be the wisest lady of the world; and so be ye now, as I beleve.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 501.

Thou may'st to Court, and Progress to and fro; Oh that thy captiv'd Master could do *so*!

Tr. from Ovid, quoted in Howell's Letters, I. vi. 60.

One particular tribe of Arabs, called Beni Koreish, had the care of the Caba, for *so* the round tower of Mecca was called.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 511.

Sadder than owl-songs or the midnight blast Is that portentous phrase, "I told you *so*," Utter'd by friends, those prophets of the past.

Byron, Don Juan, xiv. 50.

My lord was ill, and my lady thought herself *so*.

Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 247.

"Shakespeare dramatised stories which had previously appeared in print, it is true," observed Nicholas.—"Meaning Bill, Sir?" said the literary gentleman. "So he did. Bill was an adapter, certainly, *so* he was—and very well he adapted too—considering."

Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xlviii.

**6.** As aforesaid; precisely as stated; in very truth; in accordance with fact; verily.

She tells me that the Queen's sickness is the spotted fever; that she was as full of the spots as a leopard: which is very strange that it should be no more known; but perhaps it is not *so*.

Pepys, Diary, II. 49.

But if it were all *so*—if our advice and opinion had thus been asked, it would not alter the line of our duty.

D. Webster, Speech, April, 1826.

**7.** Such being the case; accordingly; therefore; well, then: used in continuation, with a conjunctive quality.

And *so* in May, when all true hearts rejoice, they stale out of the castle, without staying *so* much as for their breakfast.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, II.

Why, if it please you, take it for your labour; And *so*, good morrow, servant.

Shak., T. G. of V., II. 1. 140.

So, when he was come in, and sat down, they gve him something to drink.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 118.

So to this hall full quickly rode the King.

Tennyson, Holy Grail.

**8.** In an indefinite degree; extremely: as, you are *so* kind; we were *so* delighted. [Chiefly colloq.]

The archbishops and bishops . . . commanded to give n particular recommendation to all persons for the advancement of this *so* pious a work.

N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 454.

**9.** Then; thereafter. [Rare.]

In the morning my lute an hour, and *so* to my office.

Pepys, Diary, Feb. 4, 1660.

**10.** An abbreviation of *so be it*: implying acquiescence, assent, or approbation.

And when it's writ, for my sake read it over, And if it please you, *so*; If not, why, *so*.

Shak., T. G. of V., II. 1. 137.

If he be ruin'd, *so*; we know the worst then.

Fletcher, Loyal Subject, II. 5.

I'll leave him to the mercy of your search; if you can tako him, *so*!

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, III. 1.

**11.** An abbreviation of *is it so?* as, He leaves us to-day. *So?* [Colloq.]—**12.** In asseveration, and frequently with an ellipsis: as, I declare I did not, *so* help me God!

Never, Pinquina; *so* be blest my spirit!

Shak., W. T., v. 1. 71.

**13.** As an indefinite particle: Ever; at all: now used only in composition, as in *whoso*, *whosoever*, *whatsoever*, etc.

Now wol I telle tho my tene wat *so* tido after.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 607.

Confesso the to some frere, He shal a-sollo tho thus sone how *so* thou euvre wyne hit.

Piers Plowman (C), xii. 7.

And *so* forth. See *forth*, *adv.*—And *so* on. Same as *and so forth*.—By *so* (that)!. (a) Provided that.

By *so* thou richo were, haue thou no conscience How that thou come to good.

Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 5.

(b) In proportion as.

For the more a man may do by *so* that he do hit, Tho more is he worth and worth of wyse and goode yprised.

Piers Plowman (C), xl. 399.

Ever *so*. See *ever*.—In *so* far as. See *far*, *adv.*—Not *so* much as. See *much*, *adv.*—Or *so*, or about thus; or thereabouts; or something of that kind: now used particularly with reference to number.

She went forth early this morning with a waiting-woman and a page *or so*.

Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, II. 1.

I will take occasion of sending one of my suits to the tailor's, to have the pocket repaired, *or so*.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, I. 1.

A little sleep, once in a week *or so*.

Sheridan, The Duenna, I. 2.

Quite *so*. See *quite*.—*So* as. (a) Such as.



Thou art as tyrannous, *so* as thou art,  
As those whose beauties proudly make them cruel.  
*Shak., Sonnets, cxxxii.*

(b) *So long as*; provided that.

O, never mind; *so* as you get them off [the stag], I'll answer for it the audience won't care how.  
*Sheridan, The Critic, II. 2.*

He could play 'em a tune on any sort of pot you please, *so* as it was iron or block tin. *Dickens, Bleak House, xxvi.*  
(c) With the purpose or result that; to that degree that: now followed by an infinitive phrase, or, in dialectal use, a clause of purpose or result.

And his raiment became shining, exceeding white as snow; *so* as no fuller on earth can white them.  
*Mark ix. 3.*

D'yo s'pose of Jeff giv him a lek,  
Ole flick'ry 'd tried his head to sof'n  
So 's 't wouldn't hurt that ebony stick  
That 's made our side see stars so o'n?  
*Lovell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., vii.*

*So* called, commonly called; commonly so styled: often a saving clause introduced to indicate that the writer or speaker does not accept this name, either because he regards it as erroneous or misleading, or because he wishes for his particular purpose to modify or improve the definition: as, this liberty, *so* called, is only license; one of the three *so*-called religions of China.

He advocates the supremacy of Human Law against the *so*-called doctrine of Divine Right.  
*Selden, Table-Talk, p. 10.*

*So far forth*. See *far forth*, 2.—*So long*. See *so long*.—*So many*. See *many*, 1.—*So much*. (a) To that amount; just to that extent: as, our remonstrances were *so much* wasted effort. (b) Such a quantity regarded indefinitely or distributively: as, *so much* of this kind and *so much* of that. Compare *so many*, under *many*, a.

If this 'ere milk'n o' the wits,  
So much a month, warn't givin' Natur' fits.  
*Lovell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., vi.*

*So much as*, however much.

*So much as* you admire the beauty of his verse, his prose is full as good.  
*Pope.*

*So that*. (a) To the end that; in order that; with the purpose or intention that; as, these measures were taken *so that* he might escape. (b) With the effect or result that.

And when the ark . . . came into the camp, all Israel shouted with a great shout, *so that* the earth rang again.  
*1 Sam. iv. 5.*

The elder is such an enormous crop that it is sold at ten shillings per hoghead; *so that* a human creature may lose his reason for a penny.  
*Sydney Smith, To the Countess Grey.*

(c) Provided that; in case that; if.

Poor Queen! *so that* thy state might be no worse,  
I would my skill were subject to thy curse.  
*Shak., Rich. II., III. 4. 102.*

It [a project] involves the devotion of all my energies, . . . but that is nothing, *so that* I succeed.  
*Dickens, Bleak House, iv.*

*So so*, only thus (implying but an ordinary degree of excellence); only tolerably; not remarkably. [Colloq.]

She is a mighty proper maid, and pretty comely, but *so so*; but with a most pleasing tone of voice, and speaks handsomely.  
*Pepys, Diary, IV. 124.*

Dr. Taylor [Johnson's old schoolfellow] read the service [at Mr. Johnson's funeral], but *so so*.  
*Dr. S. Parr, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 274.*

*So to say*, *so to speak*, to use or borrow that expression; speaking figuratively, by analogy, or in approximate terms: as, a moral monotony, *so to speak*.

The habits, the manners, the life-play, *so to speak*, of those picturesque antiquities, the penitentiaries of Greenwich College?  
*D. Jerrold, Men of Character, II. 125.*

The huge original openings are thus divided, *so to say*, into two open stories.  
*The Century, XXXV. 705.*

*So well as*, as well as; in the same way as

The rest overgrown with trees, which, *so well as* the bushes, were so overgrown with vines we could scarce pass them. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 100.

Than *so*, than something indicated or signified; than that.

*Have contentment abate*. I am I *so* little set by of thee; yea, make you no more account of me than *so*!

*Terence in English (1614). (Nares.)*

=Syn. 7. *Wherefore, Accordingly*. See *therefore*.

II. *conj.* 1. In, or to what degree, extent, amount, intensity, or the like; as: used with or without the correlative adverb *so* or *as*, in connecting subordinate with principal clauses. See *as*, 11.

He was bright *so* the glass,  
He was white *so* the star,  
Rose red was his color.

*King Horn (L. E. T. S.), p. 1.*  
*So* shall they come to a court as clear *so* the sun.  
*Piers Plowman (C), VIII. 272.*

2. In the manner that; even as; as.

Thou *so* worth [was] light *so* god [God] it had.  
*Genesis and Exodus (L. E. T. S.), I. 57.*

Wary *so* water in wore [wore].  
*Alypoun, I. 35. (T. Wright's Specimens of Lyric Poetry.)*

Allas! thil lavesum eyghen to  
Laketh *so* man dath on his lo.  
*Sir Orfeo (ed. Lang), I. 74. (Halliwell.)*

3. In such a manner that; so that: followed by a clause of purpose or result.

Thanne seide I to my-self *so* Penance I herde.  
*Piers Plowman (B), XIII. 67.*

4. Provided that; on condition that; in case that.

"At gowre preyere," quod Paeyence tho, "*so* no man displese hym."  
*Piers Plowman (B), XIII. 135.*

And, *so* ye will mo now to wyvo take  
As ye han sworn, than wol I yivo you love  
To sleen me.  
*Chaucer, Good Women, I. 1310.*

Or any other pretty invention, *so* it had been sudden.  
*J. Jonson, Cynthia's Loves, III. 1.*

Soon *so*, as soon as.

The child him answerde  
Sone *so* he hit herde.  
*King Horn (L. E. T. S.), p. 6.*

That I was of Wittis hous and with his wyf dame Studyde.  
*Piers Plowman (B), x. 226.*

*so*! (*sō*), *interj.* [The adv. *so* used elliptically: 'stand, hold, keep, etc., *so*!'] 1. Go quietly! gently! easy now! be still: often used in quieting a restless animal. Sometimes spelled *soh*.

The cheerful milkmaid takes her stool,  
And sits and milks in the twilight cool,  
Saying, "*So!* *so!* ho! *so!*!"  
*J. T. Troubridge, Farm-Yard Song.*

2. *Naut.*, a direction to the helmsman to keep the ship steady: as, steady, *so!* steady!

*so*! *n.* See *sac*.

3. *O.* In exchange transactions, an abbreviation of seller's option. See *seller*, 1.

*soak*, *n.* Same as *sac*.

*soak* (*sōk*), *v.* [*< ME. soken, soak, snek, < AS. socian, soak (AS. Leechdoms, II. 252, I. 11; III. 14, I. 17), lit. snek, a secondary form of sœcan (pp. sacen), suck: see suck.*] 1. *intrans.* 1. To lie in and become saturated with water or some other liquid; steep.

*Sakun* yn *lyeure* (as thynge to be made softe, or other cawys' chys).  
*Prompt. Par., p. 462.*

The farmer who got his hay in before the recent rains rejoices over his neighbours whose crop lies *soaking* over many acres.  
*Mertimer Collins, Thoughts in my Garden, I. 5.*

2. To pass, especially to enter, as a liquid, through pores or interstices; penetrate thoroughly by saturation: followed by *in* or *through*.

That all the tears that thy poor eyes let fall  
May run into that sink, and *soaking* in  
Brown the lamenting food in *soak-salt* tears.  
*Shak., Tit. And., III. 2. 10.*

A composition . . . hard as marble, and not to be *soaked* through by water.  
*Sandys, Travels, p. 231.*

3. To flow.

The sea-breezes and the currents that *soak* down between Africa and Brazil.  
*Dampier, Voyages, II. III. 8.*

4. To drink intemperately and habitually, especially strong drink; booze; be continually under the influence of liquor.

You do nothing but *soak* with the guests all day long; whereas, if a spoonful of liquor were to cure me of a fever, I never touch a drop.  
*Giddings, Vear, xvi.*

5. To become drained or dry. Compare *soak*, *v. t.* 7. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—6. To sit over the fire absorbing the heat. [Prov. Eng.] Hence—7. To receive a prolonged baking; bake thoroughly: said of bread. [Southern U. S.]

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to lie immersed in a liquid until thoroughly saturated; steep: as, to *soak* rice in water; to *soak* a sponge.

Many of our princes—was the while!—  
He drew and *soak'd* in murtherous blood.  
*Shak., Hen. V., IV. 7. 70.*

2. To flood; saturate; drench; steep.

Their land shall be *soaked* with blood. Isa. xxxiv. 7.  
Winter *soaks* the fields.  
*Coryer, Task, I. 215.*

3. To take up by absorption; absorb through pores or other openings; suck in, as a liquid or other fluid: followed by *in* or *up*.

For, Take you me for a sponge, my lord?  
Haw. Ay, sir, that *soaks up* the king's countenance, his rewards, his authorities.  
*Shak., Hamlet, IV. 2. 10.*

The thirsty earth *soaks up* the rain.  
*Corley, Amercontiques, II.*

4. Hence, to drink; especially, to drink immoderately; guzzle.

Scarce a Ship goes to Chion but the Men come home fat with *soaking* this Liquor [Arrack], and being store of Jars of it home with them.  
*Dampier, Voyages, I. 419.*

Her voice is as cracked as thine, O thou beer-soaking Renower!

5. To penetrate, work, or accomplish by wetting thoroughly: often with *through*.

The rivulet beneath *soaked* its way obscurely through wreaths of snow.  
*Scott.*

6. To make soft as by steeping; hence, to enfeebly; enervate.

And furth with all she came to the kyng,  
Which was feyill and *sokyd* with sickness.  
*Generities (L. E. T. S.), I. 231.*

7. To suck dry; exhaust; drain. [Rare.]

His feastings, wherein he was only sumptuous, could not but *soak* his exchequer.  
*Wotton.*

8. To bake thoroughly: said of the lengthened baking given, in particular, to bread, so that the cooking may be complete. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]—9. To "put in soak"; pawn; pledge: as, he *soaked* his watch for ten dollars. [Slang.]—To *soak* or *soak up* bait, to consume much bait without taking the hook, as fish. [Fishermen's slang.]

*soak* (*sōk*), *n.* [*< soak, v.*] 1. A soaking, in any sense of the verb.—2. Specifically, a drinking-bout; a spree.

When a Southron intends to have a *soak*, he takes the bottle to his bedside, goes to bed, and lies there till he gets drunk.

*Parsons's Tour Among the Planters. (Bartlett.)*

3. That in which anything is soaked; a steep.

A *soak* or steep for seeds. *New Amer. Farm Book, p. 58.*

4. One who or that which soaks. (a) A land-spring. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] (b) A tippler; a hard drinker. [Colloq.]

5. An over-steeking, with or without a foot, worn over the long stocking for warmth or protection from dirt. Compare *boot-hose, stirrup-hose*.—To *put in soak*, to put in pawn; pawn; pledge: as, to *put one's* rings in *soak*. [Slang.]

*soakage* (*sō'kāj*), *n.* [*< soak + -age.*] The act of soaking; also, that which soaks; the amount of fluid absorbed by soaking.

The entire country from Gazeraup to Cassala is a dead flat. . . . There is no drainage upon this perfect level; thus, during the rainy season, the *soakage* actually melts the soil.  
*Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, I.*

It shall be suitable to allow *soakage* to cover the moisture absorbed by the package from its contents as follows, etc.  
*New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888-9, p. 300.*

*soak-barrel* (*sōk'bar'el*), *n.* A barrel in which fresh fish are put to *soak* before salting.

*soaker* (*sō'kēr*), *n.* [*< soak + -er.*] One who or that which soaks. (a) That which steeps, wets, or drenches, as a rain.

Well, sir, suppose it's a *soaker* in the morning, . . . then may be, after all, it comes out a fine day.  
*Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 314.*

(b) A habitual drinker; one accustomed to drink spirituous liquors to excess; a toper. [Colloq.]

By a good natur'd man is usually meant neither more nor less than a good fellow, a painful, able, and laborious *soaker*.  
*South, Sermons, VI. III.*

The Sun's a good Phlegm, an honest *soaker*; he has a Cellar at your Antipodes. *Congreve, Way of the World, IV. 10.*

*soak-hole* (*sōk'hōl*), *n.* A space marked off in a stream, in which sheep are washed before shearing. [Australian.]

Parallel poles, resting on forks driven into the bed of the waterhole, were run out on the surface of the stream, forming square *soak-holes*, a long narrow lane leading to the dry land. *A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 82.*

*soaking* (*sō'king*), *n.* [*< ME. sokynge*; verbal *n.* of *soak, v.*] 1. A steeping; a wetting; a drenching.

*Sokynge*, or longe lyyng in lyeure. Infusio, imbibitura.  
*Prompt. Par., p. 463.*

Few in the ships escaped a good *soaking*.  
*Cook, Second Voyage, I. 1.*

2. Intemperate and continual drinking. Compare *soak, v. t.* 4. [Colloq.]

*soakingly* (*sō'king-lī*), *adv.* As in soaking; hence, little by little; gradually.

A man's enemies in battle are to be overcome with a carpenter's squaring axe—that is to say, *soakingly*, one piece after another.

*Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus.*

*soaking-pit* (*sō'king-pit*), *n.* A pit in which steel ingots are placed immediately after casting, in order that the mass may acquire a uniform temperature, the interior of such ingots remaining for some time after casting too hot to roll satisfactorily. These pits are generally known as "Ogers soaking-pits," from the name of the metallurgist who first introduced them into use.

*soaky* (*sō'ki*), *a.* [Also dial. *sokky*; *< soak + -y*. Cf. *soggy*.] 1. Moist on the surface; steeped in water; soggy.—2. Effeminate. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

*soam* (*sōm*), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A chain for attaching the leading horses to a plow. It is supported by a hanger beneath the clevis, in order to preserve the line of draft and avoid pulling down the nose of the plow-beam. *E. H. Knight.*

2. A short rope used to pull the tram in a coal-mine. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

*soam* (*sōm*), *n.* [A var. of *soam*.] A herse-load. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

*so-and-so* (*sō'aul-sō*), *n.* Some one or something not definitely named: commonly representing some person or thing in an imaginary or supposed instance: as, Mrs. *So-and-so*; was he wrong in doing *so-and-so*? Compare *so*, 1, *adv.*, 5.



**soap** (sôp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sopce*; < ME. *sopce*, *soppe*, *soppe*, < AS. *sāpe* = MD. *sape*, D. *seep* = MLG. *sēpe*, LG. *sepe* = OHG. *seifa*, *seipha*, *seipfa*, soap, MHG. G. *seife*, G. dial. *seipfe* = Icel. *sāpa* = Sw. *sāpa* = Dan. *sæbe* (Icel., etc., < AS.), soap; cf. L. *sapo*, pomade for coloring the hair (Pliny: see def. 2), LL. ML. soap (> Gr. *σάπων* = It. *sapone* = Sp. *jabon* = Pg. *sabão* = Pr. *sabo* = F. *savon* (> Turk. *sabun*) = W. *sehon* = Ir. *siabuan* = Gael. *siopuun*, soap), prob. < Teut., the true L. cognate being prob. *schum*, tallow, grease (see *schum*, *schaccous*). Cf. Finn. *saippio*, < Teut. The word, if orig. Teut., is prob. identical with AS. *sāp* = OHG. *seifa*, resin, and connected with AS. *\*sīpan*, *sīpian*, LG. *sipen*, MHG. *sifen*, trickle, and perhaps with AS. *sāp*, *sap*, *sap*: see *seep*, *sip*, *sap*.] 1. A chemical compound in common domestic use for washing and cleansing, made by the union of certain fatty acids with a salifiable base. Fats and fixed oils consist of fatty acids combined with glycerin. On treating them with a strong base, like potash or soda, glycerin is set free, and the fatty acid combines with the strong base and forms a soap. Soap is of two kinds—*soluble* soap, in which the base is potash, soda, or ammonia, and *insoluble* soap, whose base is an earth or a metallic oxid. Only the soluble soaps dissolve readily in water and have detergent qualities. Insoluble soaps are used only in pharmacy for liniments or plasters. Of the fats, steatites make the hardest, olivates the softest soaps; and of the bases, soda makes the hardest and least soluble, and potash the softest and most soluble. Perfumes are occasionally added, or various coloring matters are stirred in while the soap is semi-fluid. White soaps are generally made of olive-oil and soda. Common household soaps are made chiefly of soda and tallow. Yellow soap is composed of tallow, rosin, and soda, to which some palm-oil is occasionally added. (See *rosin-soap*.) Mottled soap is made by simply adding mineral and other colors during the manufacture of ordinary hard soap. Marine soap, known as *salt-water soap*, which has the property of dissolving as well in salt water as in fresh, is made of palm- or coconut-oil and soda. Soft soaps are made with potash, instead of soda, and whale, seal, or olive-oil, or the oils of linseed, hemp-seed, rapeseed, etc., with the addition of a little tallow. Excellent soaps are made from palm-oil and soda. A solution of soap in alcohol, with camphor and a little essential oil added to scent it, forms a soft ointment called *opodeldoc*, now superseded by soap liniment, a similar preparation, which is liquid. Medical soap, when pure, is prepared from caustic soda and either olive- or almond-oil. It is chiefly employed to form pills of a gently aperient antacid action. 2. A kind of pomade for coloring the hair. [Only as a translation of the Latin.]—3. Smooth words; persuasion; flattery: more often called *soft soap*. [Slang.]

He and I are great chums, and a little *soft soap* will go a long way with him.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xxxiii. (Davies.)

4. Money secretly used for political purposes. [Political slang, U. S.]

*Soap*.—Originally used by the Republican managers during the campaign of 1860, as the cipher for "money" in their telegraphic dispatches. In 1864 it was revived as a derisive war cry aimed at the Republicans by their opponents.

Mag. of Amer. Lit., XLII. 304.

**Almond-oil soap**, *n.* soap made of sodium hydrate and almond-oil. Also called *amygdaline soap*.—**Arsenical soap**, a saponaceous preparation used in tixidermy to preserve skins from natural decay and from the attacks of insects. There are many kinds, all alike consisting in the impregnation of some kind of soap with arsenious acid or commercial arsenic.—**Beef's-marrow soap**, a soap of soda and animal oil.—**Bellied soap**. Same as *grained soap*.—**Bone soap**, a soap made from coconut-oil mixed with jelly from bones.—**Butter soap**, soap made from soda and butter; *sapo butyricus*.—**Calcium soap**, a soap made either directly by saponifying fat with hydrate of lime, or by treating soluble soap with a solution of a salt of lime. It is used in the manufacture of stearin wax.—**Carbolic soap**, a disinfectant soap containing 1 part of carbolic acid to 9 parts of soap.—**Castile soap**, a hard soap composed of soda and olive-oil, of two varieties: (1) *schle* *Castile soap*, which contains 21 per cent. of water, is of a pale grayish-white color, giving no oily stains to paper, free from rancid odor, and entirely soluble in alcohol or water; and (2) *marbled Castile soap*, which is harder and more alkaline, contains 14 per cent. of water, and has veins or streaks of ferruginous matter running through it. Formerly also, erroneously, *castile-soap*; also *Spanish soap*.

Roll but with your eyes  
And foam at the mouth. A little *castile-soap*  
Will do it, to rub your lips.

B. Jonson, Devil Is an Ass, v. 3.

**Curd soap**, soap made from soda and a purified animal fat consisting largely of stearin.—**Filling-soap**, a soap used in fulling cloth, composed of 124 parts of soap, 54 of clay, and 110 of calcined soda-ash.—**German soft soap**. Same as *green soap*.—**Glass-makers' soap**. Same as *glass-soap*.—**Grained soap**, soap remelted and worked over for toilet purposes.—**Green soap**, an official preparation of soft soap, made from potash and linseed- or hempseed-oil, colored by indigo, and used in the treatment of eczema and other cutaneous diseases.—**Gum soap**, a soap prepared from potash and fixed oils.—**Marine soap**. See def. 1.—**Olive-oil soda-soap**. Same as *Castile soap*.—**Quicksilver soap**. See *quicksilver plaster*, under *quicksilver*.—**Silicated soap**. See *silicated*.—**Soap of guaiac**, soap composed of liquor potassæ and guaiac.—**Soft soap**. (a) A liquid soap, especially a soap made with potash as a base; so called because it does not harden into cakes, but remains semi-fluid orropy. The softest soap is made from

potash lye and olive-oil or fats rich in oleic acid. (b) See def. 3.—**Spanish soap**. Same as *Castile soap*.

Some may present thee with a pound or twaine  
Of *Spanishe soape* to washe thy linnen white.

Gascogne, Councell to Master-Withpoll.

**Starkey's soap**, a soap made by triturating equal parts of potassium carbonate, oil of turpentine, and Venice turpentine.—**Transparent soap**, a soap made of soda and kidney-fat, dried, then dissolved in alcohol, filtered, and evaporated in molds.—**Venice soap**, a mottled soap made of olive-oil and soda, with a small quantity of iron or zinc sulphate in solution. *Simmonds*.—**Windsor soap**, a scented soap made of soda with olive-oil 1 part and tallow 9 parts.—**Zinc soap**, a soap obtained by the double decomposition of zinc sulphate and soap, or by saponifying zinc white with olive-oil or fat. It is used as an oil-color, as an ointment, and as zinc plaster.

**soap** (sôp), *v. t.* [*< soap, n.*] 1. To rub or treat with soap; apply soap to.

Bella *soaped* his face and rubbed his face, and *soaped* his hands and rubbed his hands, and splashed him and rinsed him and towled him, until he was red as beet-root.

Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 5.

2. To use smooth words to; flatter. [Slang.]

These Dear Jacks *soap* the people shameful, but we Cheap Jacks don't. We tell 'em the truth about themselves to their faces, and scorn to court 'em.

Dickens, Doctor Marigold.

**soap-apple** (sôp'ap'el), *n.* Same as *soap-plant*.  
**soap-ashes** (sôp'ash'ez), *n. pl.* Ashes containing lye or potash, and thus useful in making soap.

So drugs and sweet woods, where they are, cannot but yield great profit; *soap ashes* likewise, and other things that may be thought of. Bacon, Plantations (ed. 1887).

**soap-balls** (sôp'bâlz), *n. pl.* Balled soap, made by dissolving a soap in a little hot water, mixing it with starch, and then molding the mixture into balls. The starch acts upon the skin as an emollient.

**soap-bark**, **soap-bark tree** (sôp'bârk, -trê). See *quillai* and *Pithecolobium*.

**soap-beck** (sôp'bek), *n.* In a dye-house, a vessel filled with a solution of soap in water.

**soapberry** (sôp'ber'i), *n.*; *pl. soapberries* (-iz). The fruit of one of several species of *Sapindus*; also, any of the trees producing it, and, by extension, any member of the genus. The fruit of the proper soapberries so abounds in saponin as to serve the purpose of soap. That of *S. saponaria*, a small tree of South America, the West Indies, and Florida, is much used in the West Indies for cleansing linen, etc., and is said to be extremely efficacious, though with frequent use deleterious to the fabric. Its roots also contain saponin. Its hard black seeds are made up into rosaries and necklaces, and sometimes have been used as buttons. In the East Indies the fruit of *S. trifoliatum* appears to have been used as a detergent from remote times. The pulp is regarded also as astringent, antihelmintic, and tonic, and the seeds yield a medicinal oil. The wood is made into combs and other small articles. This species is sometimes called *Indian fig*, translating the Mohammedan name, *S. (Dittelanna) Jarak*, of Cochinchina, etc., has also detergent property. The wood of *S. acuminatus* (*S. marginatus*) of the southern United States, etc., is hard and strong, easily split into strips, and in the southwest much used for making cotton-baskets and the frames of pack-saddles. Its berries are reddish-brown, of the size of a cherry, with a soapy pulp. Also called *wild china-tree* (which see, under *china-tree*). The fruit of some species yields an edible pulp, though the seed is poisonous. Another name, especially of *S. trifoliatum*, is *soapnut*.

**soap-boiler** (sôp'boi'ler), *n.* 1. A maker of soap.

The new company of gentlemen *soapboilers* have procured Mrs. Sanderson, the Queen's laundress, to subscribe to the goodness of the new soap.

Court and Times of Charles I., II. 230.

2. That in which soap is boiled or made; a soap-pan. *Imp. Dict.*

**soap-boiling** (sôp'boi'ling), *n.* The business of boiling or manufacturing soap.

**soap-bubble** (sôp'bub'el), *n.* A bubble formed from soapy water; especially, a thin spherical film of soap-suds inflated by blowing through a pipe, and forming a hollow globe which has often beautiful iridescent colors playing over the surface.

One afternoon he was seized with an irresistible desire to blow *soap-bubbles*. . . Behold him, therefore, at the arched window, with an earthen pipe in his mouth! . . . Behold him scattering airy spheres abroad, from the window into the street. Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xi.

**soap-bulb** (sôp'bûlb), *n.* Same as *soap-plant*.

**soap-cerate** (sôp'sô'rât), *n.* An ointment composed of soap-plaster (2 parts), yellow wax (2½ parts), and olive-oil (4 parts).

**soap-coil** (sôp'koi), *n.* A coiled pipe fitted to the inside of a soap-boiling kettle, through which hot steam is circulated to boil the contents of the kettle.

**soap-crutch** (sôp'kruch), *n.* A staff or rod with a crosspiece at one end, formerly used in crutching or stirring soap.

**soap-crutching** (sôp'kruch'ing), *n.* The process of crutching or stirring soap in kettles.—**Soap-crutching machine**, an apparatus for mixing soap.

It consists of a vortical cylinder in which are numerous spiral wings and an upright shaft with radial arms, to which a rotary motion is communicated by gearing. When the tank is filled with soap, the spiral wings act like screws, carrying up the heavier part of the materials toward the top, and the thoroughly intermixing the whole.

**soap-earth** (sôp'êrth), *n.* Soapstone or steatite.  
**soap-engine** (sôp'en'jin), *n.* A machine upon which slabs of soap are piled to be crosscut into bars. *Weale*.

**soaper** (sôp'pèr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *soper*; < ME. *sopare*; < soap + -er.] A soap-maker; a dealer in soap. [Obsolete or provincial.]

*Sopers* and here *sones* for *selher* can be knyghtes.

Piers Plowman (C), vi. 72.

**soap-fat** (sôp'fat), *n.* Fatty refuse laid aside for use in the making of soap.

**soap-fish** (sôp'fish), *n.* A serranoid fish of the genus *Rhypticus* (or *Promicropus*): so called from the soapy skin. Several are found along the Atlantic coast of the United States, as *R. maculatus*, *R. decoratus*, and *R. pituitosus*. See cut under *Rhypticus*.

**soap-frame** (sôp'frâm), *n.* A series of square frames locked together, designed to hold soap while solidifying, preparatory to its being cut into bars or cakes.

The interior width of *soap-frames* corresponds to the length of a bar of soap, and the length of a frame is equal to the thickness of about twenty bars of soap.

Watt, Soap-making, p. 20.

**soap-glue** (sôp'glü), *n.* A gelatinous mass resulting from the boiling together of tallow and lye.

**soap-house** (sôp'hous), *n.* A house or building in which soap is made.

**soapiness** (sôp'i-nes), *n.* The stato or quality of being soapy. *Bailey*, 1727.

**soap-kettle** (sôp'ket'el), *n.* A soap-boiler.

**soapless** (sôp'les), *a.* [*< soap* + -less.] Lacking soap; free from soap; hence, unwashed.

He accepted the offered hand of his new friend, which . . . was of a marvellously dingy and *soapless* aspect.

Bulwer, Pelham, xlix.

**soap-liniment** (sôp'lin'i-ment), *n.* A liniment composed of soap (10 parts), camphor (5), oil of rosemary (1), alcohol (70), and water (14): an anodyne and rubefacient embrocation.

**soap-lock** (sôp'lok), *n.* A lock of hair worn on the temple and kept smoothly in place by being soaped; hence, any lock brushed apart from the rest of the hair, and carefully kept in position. [U. S.]

As he stepped from the ears he . . . brushed his *soaps* forward with his hand. The Century, XXXVI. 249.

**soap-maker** (sôp'mâ'kêr), *n.* A manufacturer of soap.

**soap-making** (sôp'mâ'king), *n.* The manufacture of soap; soap-boiling.

**soap-mill** (sôp'mil), *n.* 1. A machine for cutting soap into thin shavings, preparatory to drying it, and as a step toward fitting it for grinding.—2. A mill for grinding dry soap, in the manufacture of bath-soap and other soap powders.

**soapnut** (sôp'nut), *n.* 1. Same as *soapberry*.—2. The fruit of an East Indian climbing shrub, *Acacia concinna*; also, the plant itself. The long flat pod have a saponaceous property, and are much used in Bombay as a detergent, especially in a wash for the head. They are also used as a deobstruent and expectorant and in jaundice. Also *soap-pod*.

**soap-pan** (sôp'pan), *n.* In the manufacture of soap, a large pan or vessel, generally of cast-iron, in which the ingredients are boiled to the desired consistence.

The *soap-pan* or copper (or, as the French and Americans term it, *kettle*) is sometimes made of cast-iron, in several divisions, united together by iron cement.

Watt, Soap-making, p. 17.

**soap-plant** (sôp'plant), *n.* One of several plants whose bulbs serve the purpose of soap; particularly, the Californian *Chlorogalum pomoidium*, of the lily family. It is a stout brownish plant, from 1 to 3 feet high, with long linear leaves and a spreading panicle of white flowers. The bulb, which is from 1 to 4 inches thick, when divested of its coat of dark-brown fibers, produces, if rubbed on wet cloth, a thick lather, and is often substituted for soap. Also called *soap-apple* and *soap-bulb*, and, together with some plants of a similar property, by the Mexican name *amole*. *Zygadenus Fremontii*, also Californian, is another soap-plant.—**Indian soap-plant**, a name ascribed to the soapberry *Sapindus acuminatus*, and to the *Chlorogalum*.

**soap-plaster** (sôp'plâs'têr), *n.* A plaster composed of curd soap (10 ounces), yellow wax (12½ ounces), olive-oil (1 pint), oxid of lead (15 ounces), and vinegar (1 gallon).

**soap-pod** (sôp'pod), *n.* 1. One of the legumes of several Chinese species of *Cesalpinia*; also, the plant itself. The legumes are saponaceous, and are employed by the Chinese as a substitute for soap.—2. Same as *soapnut*, 2.



**soaproot** (sôp'rôt), *n.* 1. A Spanish herb, *Gypsophila Struthium*, whose root contains saponin. Also called *Egyptian* or *Spanish soaproot*. — 2. A Californian bulbous plant, *Leucocrinum montanum*, of the lily family, bearing white fragrant flowers close to the ground in early spring. Soaproot is used by the Digger Indians to take trout. At the season of the year when the streams run but little water, and the fish collect in the deepest and widest holes, they cut off the water above such holes in the stream, and put soaproot rubbed to a lather into the holes, which soon causes the fish in the holes to float striped on the surface.

**soapstone** (sôp'stôn), *n.* A variety of stentite (see *talc*); specifically, a piece of such stone used when heated for a griddle, a foot-warmer, or other like purpose.

Ho . . . fished up a disused soapstone from somewhere, put it on the stove that was growing hot for the early baking, and stood erect and patient — like a guard — till the soapstone was warm. *The Century*, XL 531.

**soap-suds** (sôp'sudz'), *n. pl.* A solution of soap in water stirred till it froths; froth of soapy water.

Phil Cook left her evening wash-tub, and appeared at her door in soap-suds . . . and general dampness. *George Eliot*, *Janet's Repentance*, iv.

**soap-tree** (sôp'trô), *n.* The soapberry-tree *Sapindus Saponaria*. See *soapberry*.

**soapweed** (sôp'wêd), *n.* A plant, *Agave heliocrantha*, or some other species of the same genus. See *amole*.

**soapwood** (sôp'wûd), *n.* A West Indian timber-tree or shrub, *Clethra tinifolia*.

**soap-works** (sôp'wûks), *n. sing. or pl.* A place or building for the manufacture of soap.

The high price of potash, and the diminished price as well as improved quality of the crude sodas, have led to their general adoption in soap-works. *Ure*, *Dict.*, III, 816.

**soapwort** (sôp'wôrt), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Saponaria*, chiefly *S. officinalis*. It is a smooth perennial herb, a rather stout rambling plant a foot or two high, bearing white or pinkish flowers, native in Europe and western Asia, and running wild from gardens in America. Its leaves and roots abound in saponin; they produce a froth when rubbed in water, and are useful as a cleansing agent. They can be employed with advantage. It is said, in some fluid processes of washing silk and wool, imparting a peculiar gloss without injuring the most sensitive color. (Also called *launcing-bet*, *fuller's herb*, and by many other names. See *ent under petal*.) *S. vaccaria* (*Vaccaria vulgaris*), the cow-wort, also contains saponin. *S. cespitosa*, *S. Calabrica*, and *S. oenoides* are other European species desirable in culture.

2. Any plant of the order *Sapindaceae*. *Lindley*, — *Soapwort-gentian*. See *gentian*.

**soapy** (sô'pî), *a.* 1. Consisting of or containing soap; resembling soap; having some of the properties of soap; saponaceous.

All soaps and soapy substances . . . resolve solids, and sometimes attenuate or thin the fluids. *Arbutnot*, *On Diet*, I.

2. Smeared with soap: us, soapy hands.

Our soapy laundresses. *Randolph*, *Cancelled Peddler*.

3. Belonging to or characteristic of soap: us, a soapy taste; a soapy feeling.

The backgrounds to all these figures have been scraped off, leaving a soapy light color. *The Century*, XXXVII, 672.

4. Smooth-tongued; unctuous; plausible; flattering. [Slang.]

**soar** (sôr), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *sore*; < ME. *soren*, *sooren*, < OF. *essorer*, *essorer*, F. *essorer*, lay out, mount, or soar, dim. *essorer*, air clothes, = Pr. *essaureiar*, *cisaurar* = It. *sorare*, soar, < LL. *\*saurare*, expose to the air, formed < L. *cr*, out, & *aura*, a breeze, the air: see *aura*.]

1. To mount on wings, or as on wings, through the air; fly aloft, as a bird or other winged creature; specifically, to rise and remain on the wing without visible movements of the pinions. The specific mode of flight is specially distinguished from any one in which the wings are flapped to beat the air; but the term *soaring* is also loosely applied to any light, easy flight to a great height with little advance in any other direction, whatever be the action of the wings, as of a skylark rising vertically from the ground. In the case of heavy-bodied short-winged birds which fly up thus, the action is often specified as *rocketing* or *launching* (see these verbs). A kind of swift wayward soaring, as of

the swallow, is often called *skimming*. Soaring specifically so called, or sailing on the air, is best shown in the flight of long-winged birds, whether their wings be either narrow and sharp, or simple and blunt, as the albatross, frigate, and some other sea-birds, storks, cranes, and some other large waders, turkey-buzzards and other vultures, eagles, kites, and some other large birds of prey. It is capable of being indefinitely protracted, either on a horizontal plane, or at a considerable inclination upward, at least in some cases; but most birds which soar to a higher level without beating the wings take a spiral course, mounting as much as they can on that part of each lap which is against the wind, and this action is usually specified as *gyrating* or *circling*.

So have I seen a lark rising from his bed of grass, and soaring upwards, singing as he rises, and hopes to get to heaven, and climb above the clouds.

*Jer. Taylor*, *Sermon*, *The Return of Prayers*, II.

2. To mount or rise aloft; rise, or seem to rise, lightly in the air.

Flames rise and sink by fits; at last they soar in one bright blaze, and then descend no more. *Dryden*.

Ho could see at once the huge dark shell of the cupola, the slender soaring grace of Giotto's campanile, and the quiet octagon of San Giovanni in front of them. *George Eliot*, *Tomola*, III.

Ho miss the cupola of Saint Cyrillus soaring in triumph above the triumphal monument of the heathen. *E. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 72.

3. To float, as at the surface of a liquid. [Rare.]

'Tis very likely that the shadow of your rod . . . will cause the Clubs to sink down to the bottom with fear; for they lie a very fearful fish . . . but they will presently rise up to the top again, and lie there soaring till some shadow frights them again.

*J. Walton*, *Complete Angler* (ed. 1653), p. 53.

4. To rise mentally, morally, or socially; aspire beyond the commonplace or ordinary level.

How high a pitch his resolution soars! *Shak.*, *Rich.*, II, I, 1. 109.

But know, young prince, that valour soars above What the world calls misfortune and affliction. *Addison*, *Cato*, II, 4.

In every age the first necessary step towards truth has been the renunciation of those *soaring* dreams of the human heart which strive to picture the cosmic frame as other and farther than it appears to the eye of the impartial observer. *Lotze*, *Microcosmus* (trans.), I, I, Int., p. vii.

**soar** (sôr), *n.* [*soar*, *v.*] 1. The act of soaring, or rising in the air.

The churches themselves [of Rome] are generally ugly. . . . There is none of the spring and soar which one may see even in the Lombard churches. *Lowell*, *Preside Travels*, p. 266.

2. The height attained in soaring; the range of one who or that which soars. [Rare.]

Within soar Of towering eagles, to all the fowls he seems A phoenix. *Milton*, *P. L.*, v, 270.

**soar** (sôr), *v.* See *sore* 2.

**soarant** (sôr'ant), *a.* [*OF. essorant*, pp. of *essorer*, mount, soar: see *soar*.] In her, flying aloft, poised on the wing, as an eagle.

**soar-eagle**, **soar-falcon**, *n.* See *sore-eagle*, *sore-falcon*.

**soaringly** (sôr'ing-li), *adv.* [*soaring* + *-ly*.] As if soaring; so as to soar; with an upward motion or direction.

Their summits to heaven Shoot soaringly forth. *Byron*, *Maufréd*, I, 1.

**soavo** (sô-i've), *adv.* [It., < L. *suavis*, sweet, grateful, delightful: see *suave*.] In music, with sweetness or tenderness.

**soavemento** (sô-i-vi-men'te), *adv.* [It., < *soave*, sweet: see *soave*, *suave*.] Same as *soave*.

**sob** (sob), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sobbed*, pp. *sobbing*. [*ME. sobben*, < AS. *\*sobbian*, a secondary or collateral form of *seofian*, *siofian*, lament; perhaps connected with OHG. *siofian*, *siofion*, MUG. *siofien*, *siofzen*, G. *siofzen*, sob, sigh, < OHG. *siof*, n. sob, sigh (cf. *lecl. syptir*, a sobbing), < *siofan* (= AS. *sôpan*, etc.), drink in, sup: see *sup*, *sop*. Cf. *sob* 2.] I, *intrans.* 1. To sigh strongly with a sudden heaving of the breast or a kind of convulsive motion; weep with convulsive catchings of the breath.

Ho . . . sobgan weve, And wepte waler with his eyghen and weyled the tymo That enere he dede dede that dere God displeied; Snowed and sobbed and syked full ofte. *Piers Plowman* (II), xiv, 320.

Sweet father, cense your tears: for, at your grief, See how my wretched sister sobs and weeps. *Shak.*, *Tit. And.*, III, 1. 137.

2. To make a sound resembling a sob.

Pale Ocean in unquiet slumber lay, And the wild winds flew round, sobbing in their dismay. *Shelley*, *Adonais*, xiv.

II, *trans.* 1. To give forth or utter with sobs; particularly, to say with sobbing.

Ho sobs his soul out in the gush of blood. *Pope*, *IIIad*, xvi, 410.

2. In *lute-playing*, to deaden the tone of by damping the string, or relaxing the finger by which it is stopped.

**sob** (sob), *n.* [*sob*, *v.*] 1. A convulsive heaving of the breast and inspiration of breath, under the impulse of painful emotion, and accompanied with weeping; a strong or convulsive sigh. It consists of a short, convulsive, somewhat noisy respiratory movement.

Here with his swelling sobs Did the life long from take. *Gascoigne*, *Philomena* (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 99).

I'll go in and weep, . . . Crack my clear voice with sobs. *Shak.*, *T. and C.*, iv, 2. 114.

2. A sound resembling the sobbing of a human being.

The tremulous sob of the complaining owl. *Wordsworth*, (*Ilchester*.)

**sob** (sob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sobbed*, pp. *sobbing*. [*Prob. a var. of sop*: see *sop*, *sup*. Cf. *sob*.] 1. To sup; suck up. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*] — 2. To sop; soak with a liquid. [*Prov. Eng. and U. S.*]

The tree, being sobbed and wet, swells. *Mortimer*.

The highlands are sobbed and boggy. *New York Herald*, Letter from Charleston. (*Bartlett*.)

**sob** (sob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sobbed*, pp. *sobbing*. [*Origin obscure*.] To frighten. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

It was not of old that a Conspirator of Bishops could frustrate and sob off the right of the people. *Milton*, *Reformation in Eng.*, I.

**sobal**, *n.* Same as *sobol*.

**sobbing** (sob'ing), *n.* [*ME. sobbing*, *sobbinge*; verbal *n.* of *sob*, *v.*] The act of one who sobs; a series of sobs or sounds of a similar nature.

**sobbingly** (sob'ing-li), *adv.* With sobs. *George Eliot*, *Felix Holt*, xxxvii.

**sobeit** (sô-bô'it), *conj.* [*Prep. three words, so be it, if it be so; cf. albeits, howbeit*.] If it be so; provided that.

The heart of his friend eared little whither he went, sobeit he were not too much alone. *Longfellow*, *Hyperion*, II, 9.

**sober** (sô'bër), *a.* [*ME. sober*, *sobur*, *sobre*, < OF. (and P.) *sobre* = Sp. *Fig.* It. *sobrio*, < L. *sabrus*, sober, < *sa-*, a var. of *se-*, apart, used privatively, & *chris*, drunken: see *chris*, *chris*, *chris*.] The same prefix occurs in L. *socors*, without heart, *solvare*, loose (see *solve*).] 1. Free from the influence of intoxicating liquors; not drunk; unintoxicated.

Ner, how like you the morning German? . . . For, very viliely in the morning, when he is sober, and most viliely in the afternoon, when he is drunk. *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, I, 2. 63.

2. Habitually temperate in the use of liquor; not given to the use of strong or much drink.

A sober man is perefval and pure; But once in life was fluster'd with new wine. *Tennyson*, *Merrill and Vivien*.

3. Temperate in general character or habit; free from excess; avoiding extremes; moderate.

Ho robe of sytle and of tongue, In etynge and in handlyng and in alle thil fyne wittis. *Piers Plowman* (II), xiv, 53.

A man of sober life, Fond of his friend and evil to his wife; Not quite a madman, though a pesty fell, And much too wise to walk into a well. *Pope*, *Imit. of Hor.*, II, II, 188.

4. Guided or tempered by reason; rational; sensible; sane; sound; dispassionate; commonplace.

A sober and humble distinction must . . . be made betwixt divine and human things. *Bacon*, *Physical Tables*, II, Expt.

The dreams of Oriental fancy have become the sober facts of our every-day life. *O. W. Holmes*, *Med. Essays*, p. 213.

5. Free from violence or tumult; serene; calm; tranquil; self-controlled.

Then the se vex sober, sealt the wyndis; Calme was the course, cleinst the fire. *Destruction of Troy* (L. E. T. S.), I, 4663.

With such sober and unnoted passion He did behave his anger, ere 'twas spent, As if he had but proved an argument. *Shak.*, *T. of A.*, III, 5. 21.

I'd have you sober, and contain yourself. *B. Jonson*, *Every Man in his Humour*, I, 1.

6. Modest; demure; sedate; staid; dignified; serious; grave; solemn.

He sez they ydel men ful stronge & sayde to hen them 'y with robe soune, "Wy stonde ge ydel thise daye longe?" *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), I, 531.

What damned error but some sober brow Will bless it, and approve it with a text? *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, III, 2. 78.



Come, pensive Nun, devout and pure,  
Sober, steadfast, and demure.  
Milton, *Il Penseroso*, l. 32.

What parts gay France from *sober* Spain?

Prior, *Alma*, ii.  
The "Good-natured Man" was *sober* when compared  
with the rich drollery of "Sho Stoops to Conquer."  
Macaulay, Goldsmith.

### 7. Plain or simple in color; somber; dull.

Now shall my friend Petruccio do me grace,  
And offer me disguised in *sober* robes  
To old Baptista as a schoolmaster  
Well seen in music, to instruct Bianca.  
Shak., *T. of the S.*, l. 2. 132.

Twilight gray  
Had in her *sober* livery all things clad.  
Milton, *P. L.*, iv. 599.

Autumn bold,  
With universal tinge of *sober* gold.  
Keats, *Endymion*, l.

### 8. Little; small; mean; poor; weak. *Jamieson*. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Herald, saith he, tell the Lord Governor and the Lord  
Huntley that we have entered your country with a *sober*  
company (which in the language of the Scots is poor and  
mean): your army is both great and fresh.

Heylin, *Hist. Reformation*, i. 90. (Davies.)  
=Syn. 3-5. Cool, collected, unimpassioned, steady, staid,  
sober. *Sober* differs from the words compared under  
grove in expressing the absence of exhilaration or excite-  
ment, whether physical, mental, or spiritual, whether  
beneficial or harmful.

*sober* (sō'ber), *v.* [*ME. soberen*, < *LL. sobri-*  
*are*, make *sober*, < *L. sobrius*, *sober*: see *sober*,  
*a.*] *I. trans.* 1. To make *sober*; free from in-  
toxication.

A little learning is a dangerous thing;  
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring:  
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,  
And drinking largely *sober* us again.  
Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, l. 218.

### 2†. To mitigate; assuage; soften; restrain.

A! my lord, & it like yow at this life tyme,  
I bo-schee you, for my sake *sober* youre wille.  
Destruction of Troy (*L. E. T. S.*), l. 8491.

Thy Fadde that in heven is moste,  
Ic typon highte,  
Thy sorowes for to *sober*  
To tho he hase no sente. *York Plays*, p. 245.

### 3. To make serious, grave, or sad: often fol- lowed by *down*.

The essential qualities of . . . majestic simplicity, pa-  
thetic earnestness of supplication, *sobered* by a profound  
reverence, are common to the translations (incor-  
porated into the English Liturgy) and the originals.  
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, xlv.

The usually buoyant spirits of his attendant had of late  
been materially *sobered* down.  
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, l. 36.

**II. intrans.** To become *sober*, in any sense of  
the word. Especially—(a) To recover from intoxication;  
generally with *up*. (b) To become staid, serious, or  
grave: often followed by *down*.

Vance gradually *sobered* down. *Bulwer*. (*Imp. Dict.*)  
But when we found that no one knew which way to go,  
we *sobered* down and waited for them to come up; and it  
was well we did, for otherwise probably not one of us  
would ever have reached California, because of our inex-  
perience. *The Century*, xlii. 113.

*sober-blooded* (sō'ber-blud'ed), *a.* Free from  
passion or enthusiasm; cool-blooded; cool;  
calm. [Rare.]

This same young *sober-blooded* boy, . . . a man cannot  
make him laugh. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 94.

*soberize* (sō'ber-iz), *v.*; *prot.* and *pp. soberized*,  
*ppr. soberizing*. [*< sober + -ize*.] *I. trans.* To  
make *sober*. [Rare.]

And I was thankful for the moral sight,  
That *soberized* the vast and wild delight.  
Crabbe, *Tales of the Hall*, vi.

Turning her head, . . . she saw her own face and form  
in the glass. Such reflections are *soberizing* to plain peo-  
ple; their own eyes are not enchanted with the image.  
Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, vii.

**II. intrans.** To become *sober*. [Rare.] *Imp.*  
*Dict.*

Also spelled *soberisc*.  
*soberly* (sō'ber-li), *a.* [*< ME. soberly*; < *sober*  
+ *-ly*.] *Sober*; solemn; sad.

He nas nat right fat, I undertake,  
But ioked holwo, and therto *soberly*.  
Chaucer, *Gen. Pro.* to C. T., l. 232.

*soberly* (sō'ber-li), *adv.* [*< ME. soberly, sobri-*  
*liche, soburly, soburly*; < *sober + -ly*.] In a  
*sober* manner, or with a *sober* appearance, in  
any sense of the word *sober*.

*sober-minded* (sō'ber-min'ded), *a.* Temperate  
in mind; self-controlled and rational.

Young men likewise exhort to be *sober-minded*.  
Tit. II. 6.

*sober-mindedness* (sō'ber-min'dod-nes), *n.*  
Sobriety of mind; wise self-control and mod-  
eration.

To induce habits of modesty, humility, temperance,  
frugality, obedience—in one word, *sober-mindedness*.  
Ep. Fortescue, Sermon before the University of Cambridge.  
(Lathom.)

*soberness* (sō'ber-nes), *n.* [*ME. sobrynnes*,  
*sobrynnesse*; < *sober + -ness*.] The state or char-  
acter of being *sober*, in any sense of the word;  
sobriety.

*Sobrietas*. *Sobrietas*, modestia. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 462.  
I am not mad, most noble Festus, but speak forth the  
words of truth and *soberness*. *Acts* xxvi. 25.

*sobersides* (sō'ber-sidz), *n.* A sedate or serious  
person. [Humorous.]

You deemed yourself a melancholy *sobersides* enough!  
Miss Fanshawe there regards you as a second Digenes in  
his tub. *Charlotte Brontë*, *Villette*, xxviii.

*sober-suited* (sō'ber-sū'tod), *a.* Clad in dull  
colors; somberly dressed.

Come, civil night,  
Thou *sober-suited* matron, all in black.  
Shak., *R. and J.*, iii. 2. 11.

*sobol* (sō'bol), *n.* [*< Pol. sobol* = Russ. *sobol*,  
sable: see *sable*.] The Russian sable, *Mustelu*  
*zibellina*. See *ent* under *sable*.

*sobole*, *sobol* (sō'bōl, -bol), *n.* [*< L. soboles*.]  
Same as *soboles*.

*soboles* (sō'bōl-ēz), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. soboles*, more  
prop. *soboles*, a sprout, shoot, < *sub*, under, +  
*olere*, increase, grow.] In bot., a shoot, or  
creeping underground stem; also, a sucker, or  
a shoot in a wider sense.

*soboliferous* (sō'bōl-īf'ē-rus), *a.* [*< NL. soboles*  
+ *L. ferre* = *E. bear*.] In bot., bearing or pro-  
ducing *soboles*: producing strong, litho shoots.  
*Sobranje* (sō-brān'ye), *n.* [*Bulg. sobranje* (*so-*  
*branie*) = Russ. *sobranie*, an assembly, gather-  
ing.] The national assembly of Bulgaria. It  
consists of one chamber, and is composed of members  
chosen to the number of one for every 10,000 inhabitants.  
On extraordinary occasions a Great Sobranje is summoned,  
composed of twice this number of members. Also written  
*Sobranje*.

*sobret*, *a.* A Middle English form of *sober*.

*sobresault*, *n.* An obsolete form of *somersault*.

*sobretet*, *n.* A Middle English form of *sobriety*.  
*sobriety* (sō-brī'e-ti), *n.* [*< ME. soberte, sobrite*,  
< OF. *sobriete*, *F. sobriété* = *Pr. sobritat, sobric-*  
*itat* = Sp. *sobriedad* = Pg. *sobriedade* = It. *so-*  
*bricità*, < *L. sobrietas* (t-), moderation, temper-  
ance, < *sobrius*, moderate, temperate: see *so-*  
*ber*.] The state, habit, or character of being  
*sober*. Especially—(a) Temperance or moderation in  
the use of strong drink.

The English in their long wars in the Netherlands first  
learned to drown themselves with immoderate drinking.  
. . . Of all the northern nations, they had been before this  
most commended for their *sobriety*. Camden, *Elizabeth*, iii.  
(b) Moderation in general conduct or character; avoid-  
ance of excess or extremes.

The thridde stape of *sobreté* is zette and lokl-mesure lae  
wordes. *Ayenbite of Inwyrt* (*L. E. T. S.*), p. 251.

That women adorn themselves in modest apparel, with  
shamefacedness and *sobriety*; not with broided hair, or  
gold, or pearls, or costly array. 1 Tim. ii. 9.

We admire the *sobriety* and elegance of the architectural  
accessories. C. G. Perkins, *Italian Sculpture*, p. 32.  
(c) Reasonableness; sanity; soundness; as, *sobriety* of  
judgment.

Our English *sobriety*, and unwillingness, if I may use the  
phrase, to make fools of ourselves, has checked our philo-  
sophical ambition. Leslie Stephen, *Eng. Thought*, l. § 60.

(d) Modest or quiet demeanor; composure; sedateness;  
dignity; gravity; staidness.

In the other's silence do I see  
Mild's mild behaviour and *sobriety*.  
Shak., *T. of the S.*, l. 1. 71.

Though he generally did his best to preserve the grav-  
ity and *sobriety* befitting a prelate, some flashes of his mili-  
tary spirit would, to the last, occasionally break forth.  
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

=Syn. (a) and (b) *Abstinence, Temperance*, etc. See *ob-*  
*stemiousness*.—(c) and (d) *Sobriety*, moderation, moder-  
ateness, regularity, staidness, quietness.

*sobriquet* (sō-brē-kā'), *n.* [*Also sobriquet*; <  
*F. sobriquet*, formerly *soubriquet*, *sobriquet*, a  
surname, nickname, formerly also a jest, quip;  
prob. a transferred use of OF. *soubriquet, soub-*  
*brinet*, a cheek under the chin, < *sous, soubz*  
(*F. sous*) < *L. sub*, under, + *brinet, brichet*,  
*bruchet, bruschet, F. breehet*, the breast, throat,  
brisket: see *sub-* and *brisket*.] A nickname; a  
fanciful appellation.

"Amen" was not the real name of the missionary; but  
it was a *sobriquet* bestowed by the soldiers, on account of  
the unctious with which this particular word was ordi-  
narily pronounced. Cooper, *Oak Openings*, xl.

*soc*, *n.* See *sokal*.

*Soc*. An abbreviation of *Society*.  
*socage*, *socage* (sok'āj), *n.* [*< OF. socage* (*ML.*  
*socagium*); as *soc* + *-age*.] In law, a tenure of  
lands in England by the performance of cer-  
tain determinate service: distinguished both  
from *knight-service*, in which the render was un-

certain, and from *villainage*, where the service  
was of the meanest kind: the only freehold  
tenure in England after the abolition of mili-  
tary tenures. *Socage* has generally been distinguished  
into *free* and *villain*—*free socage*, or *common* or *simple soc-*  
*age*, where the service was not only certain but honorable,  
as by fealty and the payment of a small sum, as of a few  
shillings, in name of annual rent, and *villain socage*, where  
the service, though certain, was of a baser nature. This  
last tenure was the equivalent of what is now called *copy-*  
*hold tenure*.

In *socage* land—the land, that is, which was held by  
free tenure, but without military service—the contest  
between primogeniture and gavel-kind was still undecided  
in the thirteenth century. F. Pollock, *Land Laws*, p. 57.

Guardianship in *socage*, a guardianship at common law  
as an incident to lands held by *socage* tenure. It occurs  
where the infant is seized, by descent, of lands or other  
hereditaments holden by that tenure, and is conferred on  
the next of kin to the infant who cannot possibly inherit  
the lands from him. *Minor*.—*Socage roll*, the roll of  
those holding under *socage* tenure—that is, within a *soc-*  
*age*. *English Gilds* (*E. E. T. S.*), p. 475 (gloss.).

Also it ys ordeyned that the charter of the seid cite,  
with the ij. *Socage Rolles*, shullen be putt in the comyn  
coulour. *English Gilds* (*E. E. T. S.*), p. 376.

*socager*, *socager* (sok'āj-ēr), *n.* [*< socage* +  
*-er*.] A tenant by *socage*; a soeman.

*so-called* (sō'kald), *a.* See *so called*, under *so*,  
*adv.*

*socaloin* (sō-kal'ō-in), *n.* [*< Soc (ot'a)* (see *Soco-*  
*tran*) + *aloin*.] A bitter principle contained in  
*Socotrina* aloes. See *aloin*.

*socage*, *socager*. See *socage*, *socager*.

*socatedit*, *a.* An erroneous form of *socketed*.

*Socotrine*, *a.* See *Socotran*.

*socdolager*, *n.* See *sociologist*.

*sociability* (sō'shiā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. sociabilité*  
= Sp. *sociabilidad* = Pg. *sociabilidade*, < *ML.*  
*sociabilitas*, < *L. sociabilis*, *sociable*: see *so-*  
*ciable*.] Sociable disposition or tendency; dis-  
position or inclination for the society of others;  
*sociableness*.

Such then was the root and foundation of the *sociability*  
of religion in the ancient world, so much envied by mod-  
ern Pagans. W. Warburton, *Divine Legation*, ii. 1.

The true ground [of society] is the acceptance of con-  
ditions which came into existence by the *sociability* inhe-  
rent in man, and were developed by man's spontaneous  
search after convenience. J. Morley, *Rousseau*, II. 183.

*sociable* (sō'shiā-bl), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. sociable*  
= Sp. *sociable* = Pg. *sociavel* = It. *sociabile*, <  
*L. sociabilis*, *sociable*, < *sociare*, associate, join,  
accompany: see *sociate*.] *I. a.* 1†. Capable of  
being conjoined; fit to be united in one body  
or company.

Another law there is, which toucheth them as they are  
*sociable* parts united into one body; a law which bladeth  
them each to serve unto other's good.  
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, l. 3.

2. Disposed to associate or unite with others;  
inclined to company; of social disposition; so-  
cial; of animals, social.

Society is no comfort

To one not *sociable*. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, iv. 2. 13.

3. Disposed to be friendly and agreeable in  
company; frank and companionable; conver-  
sible.

This Maciente, signior, begins to be more *sociable* on n  
sudden, methinks, than he was before.

B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*, iv. 6.

4†. Friendly: with reference to a particular  
individual.

Is the king *sociable*,

And bids thee live? Beau. and Fl.

The *sociable* and loving reproof of a Brother.

Milton, *Reformation* in Eng., l.

5. Affording opportunities for sociability and  
friendly conversation.

I will have no little, dirty, second-hand chariot new  
furbished, but a large, *sociable*, well-painted coach.

W. Jerrold, *Gentleman Dancing-Master*, v. 1.

6. Characterized by sociability and the ab-  
sence of reserve and formality: as, a *sociable*  
party.—7. Of, pertaining to, or constituting  
society; social. [Rare.]

His divine discourses were chiefly spent in pressing men  
to exercise those graces which adorn the *sociable* state.  
Ep. Atterbury, *Sermons*, l. x.

*Sociable* weaver or weaver-bird. See *weaver-bird*,  
and *weaver*. *Philotherus* and *live-nest*.—Syn. 2 and 3.  
*Social*, *sociable*, friendly, communicative, familiar. So far  
as *social* and *sociable* are like in meaning, *sociable* is the  
stronger and more familiar. They may differ in that *so-*  
*cial* may express more of the permanent character, and  
*sociable* the temporary mood: man is a *social* being, but  
is not always inclined to be *sociable*.

**II. n.** 1. An open four-wheeled carriage with  
seats facing each other.

They set out on their little party of pleasure: the chil-  
dren went with their mother, to their great delight, in the  
*sociable*. Miss Edgeworth, *Belinda*, xix.

2. A tricycle with seats for two persons side  
by side.



A sociable is a wide machine having two seats, side by side. This style of cycle has been used in Europe for wedding trips. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 454.

3. A kind of couch or chair with a curved S-shaped back, and seats for two persons, who sit side by side and partially facing each other. Also called *vis-à-vis*.—4. A gathering of people for social purposes; an informal party; especially, a social church meeting. [U. S.]

Their wildest idea of dissipation was a church sociable, or a couple of tickets to opera or theater.

*The Century*, XL, 272.

**sociableness** (sō'shi-ā-bl-nes), *n.* [*< sociable + -ness*.] Sociable character or disposition; inclination to company and social intercourse; sociability. *Bailey*, 1727.

**sociably** (sō'shi-ā-bl), *adv.* In a sociable manner; with free intercourse; conversibly; familiarly. *Bailey*, 1727.

**social** (sō'shi-ā), *a.* [= *F. social* = *Sp. Pg. social* = *It. sociale* = *G. sozial*, *< L. socialis*, of or belonging to a companion or companionship or association, social, *< socius*, a companion, fellow, partner, associate, ally, as an adj. partaking, sharing, associated, *< sequi*, follow: see *sequent*.] 1. Disposed to live in companies; delighting in or desirous of the company, fellowship, and cooperation of others; as, man is a social animal.—2. Companionable; sociable; ready to mix in friendly relations or intercourse with one's fellows; also, characteristic of companionable or sociable persons; as, social tastes; a man of fine social instincts.

Withers, adieu! yet not with thee remove  
Thy martial spirit or thy social love!

*Pope*, Epitaph on Withers.

He (King John) was of an amiable disposition, social and fond of pleasure, and so little jealous of his royal dignity that he mixed freely in the dances and other entertainments of the humblest of his subjects.

*Prescott*, *Ferd. and Isa.*, II, 23.

3. Of or pertaining to society, or to the community as a body; as, social duties, interests, usages, problems, questions, etc.; social science.

Thou in thy seclusion, although alone,  
Liest with thyself accompanied, seek'st not  
Social communion. *Milton*, *P. L.*, viii, 429.

To love our neighbour as ourselves is such a fundamental truth for regulating human society that by that alone one might determine all the ends in social morality.

*Locke*.

We could right pleasantly pursue  
Our sports in social silence too.

*Scott*, *Marmion*, iv, lnt.

Emerson is very fair to the antagonistic claims of solitary and social life.

*O. W. Holmes*, *Emerson*, xi.

4. In *zool.*: (a) Associating together; gregarious; given to flocking; republican; sociable; as, social ants, bees, wasps, or birds. (b) Colonial, aggregate, or compound; not simple or solitary; as, the social ascidians; social polygyny. See *Sociales*.—5. In *bot.*, noting species of plants, as the common ragweed (*Ambrosia trifida*), in which the individuals grow in clumps or patches, or often cover large tracts to the exclusion of other species. Species of sage-brush, the common white pine and other conifers forming extensive forests, species of seaweed, etc., are social. — **Social ascidians**. See *Sociales* and *Clavellinidae*. — **Social bees**, the *Apis*, including the hive-bees; distinguished from solitary bees, or *Andrena*, etc. See *Socialism*. — **Social contract**, or original contract. See *contract*. — **Social democracy**, the principles of the Social Democrats; the scheme or system of social and democratic reforms proposed and aimed at by the Social Democrats of Germany and elsewhere; the party of the Social Democrats. — **Social Democrat**, a member of a socialistic party founded in Germany in 1863 by Ferdinand Lassalle, whose ultimate object is the abolition of the present forms of government and the substitution of a socialistic one in which labor interests shall be supreme, land and capital shall both belong to the people, private competition shall cease, its place being taken by associations of workmen, production shall be regulated and limited by officers chosen by the people, and the whole product of industry shall be distributed among the producers. For the present its members content themselves with the promotion of measures for the amelioration of the condition of the working classes, such as shortening the hours of labor, forbidding the employment of children in factories, and higher education for all. Social Democrats are now found in many of the countries of Europe, as well as in the United States. Since the fusion of the Lassalle and Marx groups of socialists in 1875, the social-democratic party in Germany has had remarkable development. — **Social dynamics**, that branch of sociology which treats of the conditions of the progress of society from one epoch to another. See *sociology*. — **Social operation of the mind**, an operation of the mind involving intercourse with another intelligent being. *Reid*. — **Social sanction**. See *sanction*. — **Social science**, the science of all that relates to the social condition, the relations and the institutions which are involved in man's existence and his well-being as a member of an organized community. It concerns itself more especially with questions relating to public health, education, labor, punishment of crime, reformation of criminals, pauperism, and the like. It thus deals with the

effect of existing social forces and their result on the general well-being of the community, without directly discussing or expounding the theories or examining the problems of sociology, of which it may be considered as a branch. — **Social statistics**, that branch of sociology which treats of the conditions of the stability or equilibrium of the different parts of society or the theory of the mutual action and reaction of contemporaneous social phenomena on each other, giving rise to what is called social order. — **Social war**, in *Itom. hist.*, the war (90–88 B. C.) in which the Italian tribes specially termed the *Alles* (*socii*) of the Roman state fought for admission into Roman citizenship. In the end the allies virtually obtained all they strove for, though at the expense of much bloodshed. Also called the *Marsic war*, from the Marsi, who took a leading part in the movement. — **Social wasps**, the *Vespa*, including hornets or yellowjackets, which build large papery nests inhabited by many individuals. See *ants* under *hornet*, *Polistes*, and *wasps*. — **The social evil**. See *evil*. — *Syn.* See *sociable*.

**social-democratic** (sō'shi-ā-dem-ō-krat'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Social Democrats; characterized by or founded on the principles of the social democracy; as, social-democratic agitation. — **Social-democratic party**. Same as *social democracy* (which see, under *social*).

**Sociales** (sō'si-ā'lez), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *L. socialis*, sociable, social.] A group of social ascidians, corresponding to the family *Clavellinidae*.

**Socialinæ** (sō'si-ā-lī-nō), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< L. socialis*, social, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the family *Apidae*, including the genera *Bombus* and *Apis*, the species of which live in communities; the social bees. Each species is composed of three classes of individuals—males, females, and workers. They have the power of secreting wax, from which their cells are made, and the larvae are fed by the workers, whose legs are furnished with corbicula or pollen-baskets. See *ants* under *Apis*, *bumblebee*, and *corbiculum*.

**socialisation, socialise**. See *socialization, socialize*.

**socialism** (sō'shi-ā-izim), *n.* [= *F. socialisme* = *Sp. Pg. socialismo* = *G. socialisme*; as *social + -ism*.] Any theory or system of social organization which would abolish, entirely or in great part, the individual effort and competition on which modern society rests, and substitute for it cooperative action, would introduce a more perfect and equal distribution of the products of labor, and would make land and capital, as the instruments and means of production, the joint possession of the members of the community. The name is used to include a great variety of social theories and reforms which have more or less of this character.

What is characteristic of socialism is the joint ownership by all the members of the community of the instruments and means of production; which carries with it the consequence that the division of the produce among the body of owners must be a public act performed according to rules laid down by the community. Socialism by no means excludes private ownership of articles of consumption.

*J. S. Mill*, *Socialism*.

*Socialism*, . . . while it may admit the state's right of property over against mother state, does away with all ownership, on the part of members of the state, of things that do not perish in the using, or of their own labor in creating material products.

*Hooley*, *Communism and Socialism*, p. 7.

**Christian socialism**, a doctrine of somewhat socialistic tendency which sprang up in England about 1850, and flourished under the leadership of Charles Kingsley, Frederick D. Maurice, Thomas Hughes, and others. The main contentions of its advocates were (1) that Christianity should be directly applied to the ordinary business of life, and that in view of this the present system of competition should give place to cooperative associations both productive and distributive, where all might work together as brothers; (2) that any other change of the laborer's life, as aimed at in most socialistic schemes, would not suffice to settle the labor question, but that there must be an inner change brought about by education and elevation of character, especially through Christianity; and (3) that the aid of the state should not be invoked further than to remove all hostile legislation. A similar scheme appeared somewhat earlier in France. The doctrine of Christian socialism, or similar doctrines under the same name, have been frequently advocated in the United States.

— **Professorial socialism**. Same as *socialism of the chair*. — **Socialism of the chair**, a name first used in France in 1872 by Oppenheim, one of the leaders of the National Liberals for the doctrine of a school of political economy in Germany which repudiated the principle of laissez-faire, adopted in the study of political economy the historical method (which see, under *historical*), and strove to secure the aid of the state in bringing about a better distribution of the products of labor and capital, especially to bring to the laborer a larger share of this product, and to elevate his condition by means of factory acts, savings-banks, sanitary measures, shortening of the hours of labor, etc.

**socialist** (sō'shi-ā-ist), *n. and a.* [= *F. socialiste* = *Sp. Pg. socialista* = *G. socialist*; as *social + -ist*.] 1. *n.* One who advocates socialism.

A contest who can do most for the common good is not the kind of competition which Socialists repudiate.

*J. S. Mill*, *Pol. Econ.*, II, i, § 3.

**Christian socialist**, a believer in, or an advocate of, the doctrine of Christian socialism. See *socialism*. — **Professorial socialist**. Same as *socialist of the chair*. — **Socialist of the chair**, a believer in, or an advocate of, socialism of the chair. See *socialism*.

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of socialism or its advocates; relating to or favoring socialism: as, a socialist writer.

It must be remembered that in a socialist farm or manufactory each labourer would be under the eye, not of one master, but of the whole community.

*J. S. Mill*, *Pol. Econ.*, II, i, § 3.

**socialistic** (sō'shi-ā-lis'tik), *a.* [*< socialist + -ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the socialists; based on the principles of socialism: as, socialistic schemes; socialistic legislation.

*Socialistic* troubles of close bonds

Between the generous rich and grateful poor.

*Mrs. Browning*, *Aurora Leigh*, viii.

The general tendency is to regard as socialistic any interference with property undertaken by society on behalf of the poor, the limitation of the principle of laissez-faire in favour of the suffering classes, radical social reform which disturbs the present system of private property as regulated by free competition.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XXII, 205.

**socialistically** (sō'shi-ā-lis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a socialistic manner; in accordance with the principles of socialism.

**sociality** (sō'shi-ā-lī-ti), *n.* [= *F. socialité* = *It. socialità*, *< L. socialitas* (-t-), fellowship, sociability, *< socialis*, social: see *social*.] 1. The character of being social; social quality or disposition; sociability; social intercourse, or its enjoyment.—2. The impulses which cause men to form society. *Sociality*, in this sense, is a wider term than *sociability*, which embraces only the higher parts of *sociability*. The latter is a philosophical word, while the former is common in familiar language.

*Sociality* and individuality, . . . liberty and discipline, and all the other standing antagonisms of practical life.

*J. S. Mill*, *Liberty*, II.

**socialization** (sō'shi-ā-lī-zā'shon), *n.* [*< socialize + -ation*.] The act of socializing, or the state of being socialized; the act of placing or establishing something on a socialistic basis. Also spelled *socialisation*.

It was necessary in order to bring about the socialization of labour which now we see.

*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII, 643.

**socialize** (sō'shi-ā-lī-z), *v. t.*; prot. and pp. *socialized*, ppr. *socializing*. [*< social + -ize*.] 1. To render social.

The same forces which have thus far socialized mankind must necessarily, in Mr. Spencer's view, go on to make the world a happier and better one.

*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII, 123.

2. To form or regulate according to the theories of socialism.

Also spelled *socialisc*.

**socially** (sō'shi-ā-lī), *adv.* In a social manner or way; as, to mingle socially with one's neighbors. *Latham*.

**socialness** (sō'shi-ā-nes), *n.* Social character or disposition; sociability or sociality. *Bailey*, 1727.

**sociate** (sō'shi-ā-t), *v. i.* [*< L. sociatus*, pp. of *sociare*, join, associate, accompany, *< socius*, partaking, associated, as a noun a companion, fellow: see *social*. Cf. *associate*.] To associate.

They seem also to have a very great love for professors that are sincere; and, above all others, to desire to sociate with them, and to be in their company.

*Bunyan*, *Hilgrins Progress*, p. 254.

**sociate** (sō'shi-ā-t), *n.* [*< L. sociatus*, pp.: see the verb.] An associate.

Fortitude is wisdom's sociate.

*Middleton*, *Solomon Paraphrased*, vi.

As for you, Dr. Reynolds, and your sociates, how much are ye bound to his majesty's clemency?

*Fuller*, *Church Hist.*, X, i, 22.

**sociative** (sō'shi-ā-tiv), *a.* [*< sociate + -ive*.] Expressing association, cooperation, or accompaniment. [Rare.]

The pure dative, the locative, and the instrumental (including the sociative).

*Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII, 79.

**societarian** (sō'si-ā-tā-ri-ān), *a.* [*< societary + -an*.] Of or pertaining to society.

The all-sweeping besom of societarian reformation.

*Lamb*, *Decay of Beggars*.

**societary** (sō'si-ā-tā-ri), *a.* [= *F. sociétaire*; as *societ-y + -ary*.] Of or pertaining to society; societarian. [Rare.]

A philosopher of society, in search of laws that measure and forces that govern the aggregate *societary* movement.

*N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX, 18.

**society** (sō'si-ā-ti), *n.*; pl. *societies* (-tiz). [*< F. société* = *Pr. societat* = *Sp. sociedad* = *Pg. sociedade* = *It. società*, *< L. societas* (-t-), companionship, society, *< socius*, sharing, partaking, associated, as a noun a companion, fellow: see *social*.] 1. Fellowship; companionship; company; as, to enjoy the society of the learned; to avoid the society of the vicious.



*Hol.* I beseech your society.  
*Nath.* And thank you, too; for society, saith the text, is the happiness of life. *Shak., L. L. L., iv. 2. 167.*

The seatmeats which beautify and soften private society. *Burke, Rev. in France.*

2†. Participation; sympathy.

If the parties die in the evening, they weep all night with a high voice, calling their neighbors and kindred to society of their grief. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 847.*

The meanest of the people, and such as have least society with the acts and crimes of kings. *Jer. Taylor. (Imp. Diet.)*

3. Those persons collectively who are united by the common bond of neighborhood and intercourse, and who recognize one another as associates, friends, and acquaintances.—4. An entire civilized community, or a body of some or all such communities collectively, with its or their body of common interests and aims: with especial reference to the state of civilization, thought, usage, etc., at any period or in any land or region.

Although society and government are thus intimately connected with one another, each of the two society is the greater. *J. C. Calhoun, Works, I. 5.*

Among philosophical politicians there has been spreading the perception that the progress of society is an evolution. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 117.*

Specifically—5. The more cultivated part of any community in its social and intellectual relations, interests, and influences; in a narrow sense, those, collectively, who are recognized as taking the lead in fashionable life; those persons of wealth and position who profess to act in accordance with a more or less artificial and exclusive code of etiquette; fashionable people in general: as, he is not received into society. In this sense frequently used adjectively: as, society people; society gossip; a society journal.

Society became interested, and opened its ranks to welcome one who had just received the brevet of "Man of Letters." *Hayward, Letters, I. ii. (Encyc. Diet.)*

These envied ladies have no more chance of establishing themselves in society than the benighted squire's wife in Somersetshire, who reads of their doings in the Morning Post. *Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxvii.*

As to society in 1837, contemporary commentators differ. For, according to some, society was always gambling, running away with each other's wives, causing and committing scandals, or whispering them; the men were spendthrifts and profligates, the women extravagant and heartless. *W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 110.*

6. An organized association of persons united for the promotion of some common purpose or object, whether religious, benevolent, literary, scientific, political, convivial, or other; an association for pleasure, profit, or usefulness; a social union; a partnership; a club: as, the Society of Friends; the Society of the Cincinnati; a sewing society; a friendly society.

In this sense the Church is always a visible society of men; not an assembly, but a society. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 1.*

It is now near two hundred years since the Society of Quakers denied the authority of the rite altogether, and gave good reasons for disusing it. *Emerson, The Lord's Supper.*

Specifically—7. In eccles. law, in some of the United States, the corporation or secular body organized pursuant to law with power to sue and be sued, and to hold and administer all the temporalities of a religious society or church, as distinguished from the body of communicants or members united by a confession of faith. When so used in this specific sense, members of the society are those who are entitled under the law to vote for trustees—usually adults who have been stated attendants for one year and have contributed to the support of the organization according to its usages, while members of the church are those who have entered into a religious covenant with one another. To a considerable extent both bodies are the same persons acting in different capacities. Under the law in some jurisdictions, and in some denominations in all jurisdictions, there is no such distinction.—Amalgamated societies. See amalgamate.—Bible, building, cooperative, etc., society. See the qualifying words.—Dorcas Society, an association of women organized for the supply of clothes to the poor: named from the Dorcas mentioned in Acts ix. 36. Frequently the members of the society meet at stated times and work in common. Partial payment is generally required from all except the very poorest recipients.—Emigrant aid societies. See emigrant.—Fruit-bringing Society. Same as Order of the Palm (which see, under palm²).—Guaranty society. See guaranty.—Harmony Society. See Harmonist, 4.—Red-Cross Society, Ribbon Society, etc. See the adjectives.—Society hands, in printing, workmen who belong to a trade society, and work under its rules. [Eng.]—Society houses, in printing, offices that conform to the rules of a trade society. [Eng.]—Society journal or newspaper, a journal which professes to chronicle the doings of fashionable society.—Society of the Perfectibilists. Same as Order of the Illuminati (which see, under Illuminati).—Society screw. See screw¹.—Society verse, verse concerned with the lighter society topics; poetry of a

light, entertaining, polished character.—The Societies. See Cameronian, 1.—Syn. 1. Corporation, fraternity, brotherhood.—6 and 7. Union, league, lodge.

socii, n. Plural of socius.

Socinian (sō-sin'i-an), a. and n. [= Sp. *Pg.* It. *Sociniano*, < NL. *Socinianus*, < *Socinus* (It. *Sozzini*): see def.] I. a. Pertaining to Lælius or Faustus Socinus or their religious creed.

II. n. One who holds to Socinian doctrines. See Socinianism.

Socinianism (sō-sin'i-an-izm), n. [*<* *Socinian* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Italian theologians Lælius Socinus (1525–62) and Faustus Socinus (1539–1604) and their followers. The term is in theological usage a general one, and includes a considerable variety of opinion. The Socinians believe that Christ was a man, miraculously conceived and divinely endowed, and thus entitled to honor and reverence, but not to divine worship; that the object of his death was to perfect and complete his example and to prepare the way for his resurrection, the necessary historical basis of Christianity: that baptism is a declarative rite merely, and the Lord's Supper merely commemorative; that divine grace is general and exerted through the means of grace, not special and personally efficacious; that the Holy Spirit is not a distinct person, but the divine energy; that the authority of Scripture is subordinate to that of the reason; that the soul is pure by nature, though contaminated by evil example and teaching from a very early age; and that salvation consists in accepting Christ's teaching and following his example. The Socinians thus occupy theologically a midway position between the Arians, who maintain the divinity of Jesus Christ, but deny that he is co-equal with the Father, and the Humanitarians, who deny his supernatural character altogether.

Socinianize (sō-sin'i-an-iz), v. t.; prot. and pp. *Socinianized*, ppr. *Socinianizing*. [*<* *Socinian* + *-ize*.] To render Socinian in doctrine or belief; tinge or tincture with Socinian doctrines; convert to Socinianism. Also spelled *Socinianise*.

I cannot be ordained before I have subscribed and taken some oaths. Neither of which will pass very well, if I am ever so little Popishly inclined or Socinianized. *Tom Brown, Works, I. 4. (Davies.)*

sociogeny (sō-shi-ō'jē-ni), n. [*<* L. *socius*, a companion (see social), + Gr. *-γένεσις*, production: see *-geny*.] The science of the origin or genesis of society.

sociography (sō-shi-ōg'ra-fi), n. [*<* L. *socius*, a companion, + *-γραφία*, *<* *γράφω*, write.] The observing and descriptive stage of sociology. *O. T. Mason, Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 501.*

sociologic (sō'shi-ō-loj'ik), a. [*<* *sociology* + *-ic*.] Same as sociological.

sociological (sō'shi-ō-loj'ik-al), a. [*<* *sociologic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to sociology, or sociologic principles or matters: as, sociological studies or observations.

sociologically (sō'shi-ō-loj'ik-al-i), adv. As regards sociology; with reference to sociology.

sociologist (sō-shi-ō'jē-jist), n. [*<* *sociology* + *-ist*.] One who treats of or devotes himself to the study of sociology. *J. S. Mill.*

sociology (sō-shi-ō'jē-ji), n. [*<* L. *socius*, a companion, + Gr. *-λογία*, *<* *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of social phenomena; the science which investigates the laws regulating human society; the science which treats of the general structure of society, the laws of its development, the progress of civilization, and all that relates to society.

The philosophical student of sociology assumes as data the general and undisturbed facts of human nature, and with the aid of all such concrete facts as he can get from history he constructs his theory of the general course of social evolution—the changes which societies have undergone, or will undergo, under given conditions. *J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 103.*

socionomy (sō-shi-on'ō-mi), n. [*<* L. *socius*, a companion, + Gr. *-νομος*, law: see *nomos*.] The deductive and predictive stage of sociology. *O. T. Mason, Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 501.*

socius (sō'shi-us), n.; pl. *socii* (-i). [NL., < L. *socius*, a companion, associate: see social.] An associate; a member or fellow, as of a sodality, an academy, or an institution of learning. [Archaic.]

socius criminis (sō'shi-us krim'i-nis), [L.: *socius*, a sharer, a partner (see social); *criminis*, gen. of *crimen*, fault, offense: see *crime*.] In law, an accomplice or associate in the commission of a crime.

sock¹ (sok), n. [*<* ME. *socke*, *sokke*, *sok*, < AS. *soca* = OFries. *sokka* = MD. *socke*, D. *sok* = OHG. *sac*, *soch*, MHG. *soc*, G. *socke* = MLG. *socke* = Icel. *sokkr* = Sw. *sokka* = Dan. *sokke*, a sock, = F. *socque*, a clog, = Fr. *soc* = Sp. *zucco*, *zoco* = Pg. *socco*, a clog, = It. *sacco*, half-boot, < L. *soccus*, a light shoe or slipper, buskin, sock. Hence *socket*.] 1. A light shoe worn by the ancient actors of comedy; hence, comody,

in distinction from tragedy, which is symbolized by the buskin.

Where be the sweet delights of learnings treasure,  
That went with Comick sock to beautelle  
The painted Theaters? *Spenser, Tears of the Muses, l. 176.*

Then to the well-trod stage anon,  
If Jonson's learned sock be on,  
Or sweetest Shakespeare, Fancy's child,  
Warble his native wood-notes wild. *Milton, L'Allegro, l. 132.*

2. A knitted or woven covering for the foot, shorter than a stocking; a stocking reaching but a short distance above the ankle.

His weren *sockes* in here shon, and felted botes above. *Political Songs* (ed. Wright), p. 330.

3†. A sandal, wooden patten, or clog for the feet, worn by the friars called Recolets. *E. Phillips, 1706.*

sock² (sok), n. [Early mod. E. also *socke*, *sucke* = MD. *sock*, < OF. *soc*, F. dial. *so*, *soic*, *sou* (ML. *soccus*), a plowshare, < Bret. *soch*, *soch* = Gael. *soc* = W. *suoh* = Corn. *soch*, a plowshare, a snout.] A plowshare; a movable share slipped over the sole of a plow.

sock³ (sok), v. t. [Origin obscure.] To sew up.

Needles wherwith dead bodies are sowne or *socket* into their sheets. *R. Scot, Discoverie of Witchcraft* (N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 268).

The same needles thrust into their pillows  
That sews and *socks* up dead men in their sheets. *Middleton, The Witch, i. 2.*

sock⁴, n. Same as *sok*¹.

sock⁵ (sok), v. t. [Perhaps abbr. from *sockdologer*.] 1. To throw; especially, to hurl or send with swiftness and violence: as, to *sock* a ball. *Wright*. [Prov. or colloq.]—2. To hit hard; pitch into: as, to *sock* one in the eye. [Slang.]—3. With an impersonal *it*, to strike a hard blow; give a drubbing: as, *sock it* to him! [Slang.]

sock⁶ (sok), n. A dialectal form of *sog*.

sockdologer (sok-dol'ō-jēr), n. [Also *sockdologer*, *socdologer*, *sogdologer*; a perversion of *dologer*, taken in the sense of 'the finishing act,' in allusion to the customary singing of the doxology at the close of service.] 1. A conclusive argument; the winding up of a debate; a settler.—2. A knock-down or decisive blow.—3. Something very big; a whopper.

Fit for an Abbot of Thelme, . . .  
The Pope himself to see in dream  
Before his lenten vision gleam,  
Ho lies there, the *sogdologer*!  
*Lowell, To Mr. John Bartlett, who had sent me a seven-pound trout.*

4. A patent fish-hook having two hooked points which close upon each other as soon as the fish bites, thus securing the fish with certainty. [U. S. slang in all uses.]

socket (sok'et), n. [*<* ME. *soket*, *sokete*, < OF. *soket*, dim. of \**soc*, m., *soche*, *souche*, F. *souche*, f., = It. *zocco*, m., a stump or stock of a tree; same as F. *socque* = Sp. *zoco* = Pg. *soco*, *socco*, a sock, wooden shoe, clog, < L. *soccus*, a sock, shoo: see *sok*¹. Cf. *socle*.] 1. An opening or cavity into which anything is fitted; any hollow thing or place which receives and holds something else.

Another pyec wherln the *sokette* or mortays was made that the body of the crosse stood in. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 165.

My eyes burn out, and slink into their sockets. *Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iv. 4.*

The head [of the statue] seems to have been of another piece, there being a *socket* for it to go in, and probably it was of a more costly material. *Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 74.*

Specifically—2. A small hollow tubo or depression in a candlestick to hold a candle. Also called *noze*.

Item, J. candlestick, withoute *sockettes*, weying xviii. unces. *Paston Letters, I. 473.*

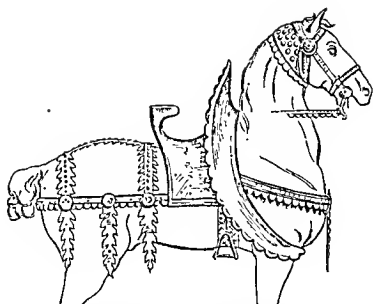
There was a lamp of brass, with eight *sockets* from the middle stem, like those we use in churches.  *Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 10, 1641.*

3. In anat., specifically, the hollow of one part which receives another; the concavity or excavation of an articulation: as, an eye-socket; the socket of the hip.—4. In mining, the end of a shot-hole, when this remains visible after the shot has been fired.—5. In well-boring, a tool with various forms of gripping mechanism, for seizing and lifting tools dropped in the tubo.—6. In the just, a defense of steel attached to the saddle, and serv-



Right Scapula, seen from in front. G, glenoid fossa or socket.





Socket, French form, end of 14th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire du Mobilier français.")

ing to protect the legs and thighs. Compare *bur*<sup>1</sup>, 3 (c). Also *socquette*.—Ball and socket. See *ball*<sup>1</sup>.

**socket** (sok'et), *v. t.* [*< socket, n.*] To provide with or place in a socket.

**socket-bayonet** (sok'et-bū'ō-net), *n.* A bayonet of modern type, in which a short cylinder fits outside the barrel of the gun.

**socket-bolt** (sok'et-bōlt), *n.* In *mach.*, a bolt that passes through a thimble placed between the parts connected by the bolt.

**socket-caster** (sok'et-kās'tēr), *n.* A caster attached to a socket which is fitted over the end of a leg of a piece of furniture.

**socket-celt** (sok'et-selt), *n.* A celt with a socket into which the handle or haft is fitted, as distinguished from celts of those forms in which the handle is secured to the outside of the head.

**socket-chisel** (sok'et-chiz'el), *n.* A chisel having a hollow tang in which the handle is inserted. The form is used for heavy chisels employed especially in mortising.

**socket-drill** (sok'et-drīl), *n.* A drill for countersinking or enlarging a previously drilled hole. It has a central projection which fits the drilled hole, and laterally projecting cutting edges which enlarge or countersink the hole.

**socketed** (sok'et-ed), *p. a.* 1. Provided with or placed in a socket.

Two white marble columns or pillars, socketed in two foot steps of black marble well polished.

*Archæologia*, X. 404.

Referring to drainage, we read of *socketed* pipes which are unconnected at the joints.

*Lancet*, 1893, II. 915.

2. In *anat.*, received in a socket; articulated by reception in a socket.

**socket-joint** (sok'et-jōint), *n.* A ball-and-socket joint; an enarthrodial articulation, or enarthrosis, as those of the shoulder and hip.

**socket-pipe** (sok'et-pīp), *n.* A joint of pipe with a socket at one end, usually intended to receive the small end of another similar joint.

**socket-washer** (sok'et-wosh'ēr), *n.* A washer with a countersunk face to receive the head of a bolt, etc.; a cup-washer. *E. H. Knight*.

**socket-wrench** (sok'et-rench), *n.* A wrench for turning nuts, having a socket fitted to a special size and shape of nut to be turned. See *cut under wrench*.

**sockethead** (sok'hed), *n.* A stupid fellow. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**sockless** (sok'les), *a.* [*< sock*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, + *-less*.] Lacking socks; hence, without protection or covering; said of the feet.

You shall behold one pair [of legs], the feet of which were in thine past *sockless*.

*Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, I. 3.

**sockman**, *n.* See *socman*.

**socky** (sok'i), *a.* See *soaky*.

**socle** (sō'kl), *n.* [*Also socle*; = G. Sw. *socket* = Dan. *sokkel*, < F. *socle*, a plinth, pedestal, < It. *zoccolo*, formerly *socolo*, a plinth, a wooden shoe, formerly also a stilt, < L. *sockulus*, dim. of *soccus*, a light shoe, sock; see *sock*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *sock-ct.*] 1. In *arch.*, a low, plain member, serving as a foundation for a wall or pedestal, or to support vases or other ornaments. It differs from a pedestal in being without base or cornice, and is higher than a plinth. A *continued socle* is one extending around a building or part of a building.

2. One of the ridges or elevations which support the tentacles and sense-bodies of some worms.

**socman** (sok'man), *n.* [*Also sockman, sokeman*; repr. AS. \**sōcman* (ME. *sochman*, ML. *sokman-nus*, *socomannus*, *socamannus*, *socmannus*, *socke-mannus*), a feudal tenant or vassal, < *sōc*, the exercise of judicial power, + *man*: see *sokel* and *soken*.] One who holds lands or tenements by socage.

A seignior of pillage, which had n biron of old ever ventured to arrogant, burress and citizen, socman and boeman, villcin and churl, would have burned him alive in his castle.

*Bulwer*, *My Novel*, xii. 19.

**socmanry** (sok'man-ri), *n.*; pl. *socmanries* (-riz). [*< ML. socmanaria*, < *socmannus*, *sokmannus*, etc., < AS. *sōcman*: see *socage*.] Tenure by socage.

These tenants . . . could not be compelled (like pure villeins) to relinquish these tenements at the lord's will, or to hold them against their own: "et ideo," says Bracton, "dilectur liberi." Britton also, from such their freedom, calls them absolutely sokemans, and their tenure *sokemanries*.

*Blackstone*, *Comm.*, II. vi.

**Socotran** (sok'ō-tran), *a. and n.* [*< Socotra* (see *def.*) + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Socotra, an island in the Indian Ocean, off the east coast of Africa.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Socotra. Also *Socotrine*.

**Socotrine** (sok'ō-trin), *a. and n.* [*< Socotra* (see *Socotran*) + *-ine*.] Same as *Socotran*.—*Socotrine aloes*. See *aloes*, 1.

**socour**, *n.* A Middle English form of *succor*.

**socquette**, *n.* Same as *socket*, 6.

**Socratic** (sō'krat'ik), *a. and n.* [= F. *Socratique* = Sp. *Socrático* = Pg. It. *Socratico*, < L. *Socraticus*, < Gr. *Σωκρατικός*, of or pertaining to So-

crates, < *Σωκράτης*, Socrates.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the methods, style, doctrine, character, person, or followers of the illustrious Athenian philosopher Socrates (about 470-399 B. C.). His father, Sophroniscus, was a sculptor, and he was brought up to the same profession. His mother, Phanostrata, was a midwife. Socrates was justly accused, before the council of the pythanes of being a corrupter of youth, and of not believing in the gods of the city, was condemned, and died by drinking hemlock. His philosophy is known to us by the account of Xenophon, written to show the practical upshot of his teachings and the injustice of his sentence, and by the Dialogues of Plato, in most of which Socrates is introduced only to give an artistic setting to Plato's own discussions. Some things can also be inferred from fragments of Aristotle, and from the doctrines of other companions of Socrates. He wrote nothing, but went about Athens frequenting some of the best houses, and followed by a train of wealthy young men, frequently cross-questioning those teachers whose influence he distrusted. He himself did not profess to be capable of teaching anything, except consciousness of ignorance; and he bargained for no pay, though he no doubt took moderate presents. He called his method of discussion (the *Socratic method*) *obstetric* (see *maieutic*), because it was an art of inducing his interlocutors to develop their own ideas under a catechetical system. He put the pretensions to shame by the practice of *Socratic irony*, which consisted in sincerely acknowledging his own defective knowledge and professing his earnest desire to learn, while covertly admitting the pretensions of the person interrogated, and in persisting in this attitude until examination made it appear bitter sarcasm. He was opposed to the rhetorical teaching of the sophists, and had neither interest nor confidence in the physical speculations of his time. The center of his philosophy, as of all those which sprang directly or indirectly from him—that is to say, of all European philosophy down to the rise of modern science—was morality. He held that virtue was a species of knowledge; really to know the right and not to do it was impossible, hence wrong-doers ought not to be punished; virtue was knowledge of the truly useful. He was far, however, from regarding pleasure as the ultimate good, declaring that if anything was good in itself, he neither knew it nor wished to know it. The great problems he held to consist in forming general conceptions of the nature of truth, happiness, virtue and the virtues, friendship, the soul, a ruler, a suit of armor—in short, of all objects of interest. These conceptions were embodied in definitions, and these definitions were framed by means of analytic reflection upon special instances concerning which all the world were agreed. He would not allow that anything was known for certain concerning which competent minds opined differently. This process of generalization, the *Socratic induction*, together with the doctrine of the necessity of definitions, were his two contributions to logic.

The disciples of Socrates were Plato, Euclides, Theodorus, Antisthenes, Aristippus, Xenophon, Eschylus, Simplicius, Cebes, and about twenty more. Properly speaking, there was no Socratic school; but the Academy and the Megarian, Eleatic, Eretrian, Cylic, and Cyrenaic schools are called *Socratic*, as having been founded by immediate disciples of Socrates.—*Socratic school*. See *school*<sup>1</sup>.

II. *n.* A disciple of Socrates: as, *Æschines the Socratic*.

**Socratical** (sō'krat'ik-al), *a.* [*< Socratic* + *-al*.] Socratic in sense, style, or to some extent. [*Rare.*]

**Socratically** (sō'krat'ik-al-i), *adv.* In the Socratic manner; by the Socratic method.

**Socraticism** (sō'krat'ik-i-zm), *n.* [*< Socratic* + *-ism*.] A Socratic peculiarity, absurdity, or the like. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 579.

**Socratism** (sok'ra-tizm), *n.* [*< Socrates* + *-ism*.] The doctrines or philosophy of Socrates. *Imp. Dict.*

**Socratist** (sok'ra-tist), *n.* [*< Socrates* + *-ist*.] A disciple of Socrates; one who uses the Socratic method; a Socratic.

**Socratize** (sok'ra-tiz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Socratized*, ppr. *Socratizing*. [*< Socrates* + *-ize*.] To use the Socratic method. [*Rare.*]

"What is to prevent me from *Socratizing*?" was the question by which he [Ramus] established his individual right to doubt and inquiry.

*J. Owen*, *Evenings with Skeptics*, I. 255.

**sod**<sup>1</sup> (sod), *n.* [*< ME. sod, sode* = OFries. *sātha*, *sāda* = MD. *sode*, *soode*, *soede*, *socuwe*, *soye*, D. *zode*, *zoo*; = MLG. *sode*, LG. *sode* = G. *sode*, *sod*, turf: so called as being sodden or saturated with water; a deriv. or particular use of OFries. *sāth*, *sād* = MD. *sode*, later *sood*, *zoo* = MLG. *sōd*, LG. *sod* = MHG. *sōt*, *sōd*, boiling, seething, also a well, = AS. *sēath*, a well, pit, < *sēathan* (pret. *sēath*, pp. *soden*), etc., boil, seethe: see *seethe*, *sodden*<sup>1</sup>, etc.] 1. The upper stratum of grass-land, containing the roots of grass and the other herbs that may be growing in it; the sward or turf.

Tender blue-bells, at whose birth The sod scarce heaved. *Shelley*, *The Question*.

To rest beneath the clover sod.

*Tennyson*, *In Memoriam*, x.

2. A piece of this grassy stratum pared or pulled off; a turf; a divot or fail.

She therefore, to encourage her people against the enemies, mounted up into an high place raised up of turfs and *sods* made for the noose.

*Holmshed*, *Hist. Eng.*, iv. 19.

**Sod kiln**, a lime-kiln made by excavating the earth in the form of a cone, filling with alternate layers of fuel and broken limestone, and covering the top with sods to prevent loss of heat. Sometimes the sides are lined with sods.—The old *sod*, one's native country; especially used by Irish emigrants: as, he's a clever lad from the old *sod*. [*Colloq.*]

**sod**<sup>1</sup> (sod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sodded*, ppr. *sodding*. [*< sod*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] To cover with sod; turf.

The slope was *sodded* and terraced with rows of seats, and the spectators looked down upon the circular basin at the bottom.

*Harpur's Mag.*, LXXIX. 558.

**sod**<sup>2</sup>. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *seethe*.

**soda** (sō'di), *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. D. G. Sw. Dan. *soda* (NL. *soda*), < It. *soda*, *soda*, OIt. *soda* (= OF. *soulde*, saltwort, glasswort, fem. of *sodo*, contr. of *soldo*, solid, hard: see *solid*).] 1. Sesquicarbonate or normal carbonate of sodium ( $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ ); *soda-ash*: the latter being the common name of the commercial article, one of the most, if not the most, important of all the products of chemical manufacture. Various hydrated carbonates of sodium occur in nature—the decahydrate or natron; the monohydrate, known as *thermonatrite*; and trona, a compound of the sesquicarbonate and the bicarbonate with three equivalents of water. These natural carbonates occur in solution in the water of various alkaline lakes, or as deposits at the bottoms of such as have become dried up, but usually mixed with more or less common salt, sodium sulphate, and other saline combinations. It was from these deposits, and from the excretion of various plants growing by the sea-shore (*Salsola*, *Salicornia*, *Chenopodium*, *Stachys*, *Reynouaria*, *Nitraria*, *Tetragonia*, *Mesembryanthemum*), that soda was formerly obtained. These sources have become of little importance since artificial soda began to be made from common salt, a process invented by Leblanc, and put in operation near Paris toward the end of the eighteenth century. By this process common salt is decomposed by sulphuric acid, and the resulting sodium sulphate is mixed with limestone and coal, and heated in a reverberatory furnace, the product (technically known as *black ash*) consisting essentially of soluble sodium carbonate and insoluble calcium sulphide, which are easily separated from each other by lixiviation. By the Leblanc process the soda used in the arts was almost exclusively produced until about thirty years ago, when the so-called ammonia or Solvay process began to become of importance. This process had been patented in England as early as 1838, and tried there and near Paris, but without success. The difficulties were first overcome by E. Solvay, who in 1861 established a manufactory of soda by this process (since known by his name) near Brussels. By the ammonia or Solvay process a concentrated solution of common salt is saturated with ammonia, and then decomposed by carbonic acid. By this means sodium chloride is converted into sodium carbonate, and the ammonia is afterward recovered by the aid of lime or magnesia. This process has within the past few years become of great importance, and at the present time about half the soda consumed in the world is made by it. Whether it will eventually entirely supplant the Leblanc process cannot yet be stated. The chief advantage which it presents is that the amount of coal consumed by it is much smaller than that required by the older process, so that countries where fuel is not very cheap and abundant can now make their own soda, being no longer dependent on England, as they were in large degree before the Solvay process became successful. For the properties of pure soda, see *sodium carbonate*, under *sodium*. Also called *mineral alkali*.

2. Soda-water. [*Colloq.*].—*Ball soda*, *crude soda*.—*Caustic soda*. See *caustic*.—*Nitrate of soda*. See *nitrate*.—*Salt of soda*, sodium carbonate.—*Soda cocktail*. See *cocktail*.—*Soda niter*. Same as *nitrate*.—*Soda powder*. See *powder*.



**soda-alum** (sō'dj-ā-lūm), *n.* A crystalline mineral, a hydrated double sulphate of aluminium and sodium, found on the island of Melos, at Solfatara in Italy, and near Mendoza on the east of the Andes. Also called *mendozite*.

**soda-ash** (sō'dj-āsh), *n.* The trade-name of sodium carbonate. See *soda*.

**soda-ball** (sō'dj-bāl), *n.* An intermediate product in the manufacture of sodium carbonate, formed by fusing together sodium sulphate, coal-dust, and limestone. Also called *black ash*. See also *soda*.

**soda-biscuit** (sō'dj-bis'kit), *n.* A biscuit raised with soda. See *biscuit*, 2. [U. S.]

**soda-cracker** (sō'dj-krak'ēr), *n.* A kind of cracker or biscuit, consisting of flour and water, with a little salt, bicarbonate of soda, and cream of tartar, made into a stiff dough, rolled thin, and cut into squares. [U. S.]

The eccentric old telegraph editor . . . kept a colony of white mice in a squirrel-cage, feeding them upon *soda-crackers* and milk. *The Century*, XXXVIII, 575.

**soda-feldspar** (sō'dj-feld'spär), *n.* See *feldspar*.

**soda-fountain** (sō'dj-foun'tün), *n.* 1. A metal or marble structure containing water charged with carbonic-acid gas (or containing materials for its production), with faucets through which the water can be drawn off. Soda-fountains commonly contain tanks for flavoring-syrups and a reservoir for ice.—2. A strong metal vessel lined with glass or other non-corrosible material, used to store and transport water charged with carbonic-acid gas under pressure.

**soda-furnace** (sō'dj-fēr'näs), *n.* A furnace for converting into the carbonate, by fusing with chalk and slaked lime or small coal, the sulphate of soda obtained by treating common salt with sulphuric acid. In a usual form the cylinder which receives the charge is heated red-hot before being filled, and is caused to rotate by appropriate mechanism. *E. H. Knight*.

**sodaic** (sō-dä'ik), *a.* [*soda* + *-ic*.] Of, relating to, or containing soda: as, *sodaic* powders.

**sodaine**, *a.* An obsolete form of *sudden*.

**soda-lime** (sō'dj-lim), *n.* In *chem.*, a mixture of caustic soda and quicklime, used chiefly for nitrogen determinations in organic analysis.

**sodalite** (sō'dj-lit), *n.* [*soda* + *-lite*.] A mineral so called from the large portion of soda which enters into its composition. It is commonly found in volcanic rocks, occurring in isometric crystals and also massive, and is usually of a blue color, also grayish, greenish, yellowish, and white. It is a silicate of aluminium and sodium with sodium chloride.

**sodalite** (sō-dal'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. sodalite*, < *L. sodalita* (*t*), companionship, friendship, a brotherhood or society, < *sodalis*, a mate, a fellow, a boon companion.] A fraternity; confraternity; especially in use by Roman Catholics for a religious fraternity or society.

He was a learned gentleman, and one of the club at the Mermaid, in Friday street, with Sir Walter Raleigh, &c., of that *sodalite*, heroes and wits of that time. *Aubrey*, *Lives* (Thomas Harriot), note.

**soda-lye** (sō'dj-lī), *n.* A solution of sodium hydrate in water.

**soda-mesotype** (sō'dj-mes'ō-tīp), *n.* Same as *natrolite*.

**soda-mint** (sō'dj-mint), *n.* A mixture containing sodium bicarbonate and spearmint.

**soda-paper** (sō'dj-pā'pēr), *n.* A paper saturated with sodium carbonate: used as a test-paper, and also for inclosing powders which are to be ignited under the blowpipe, so that they may not be blown away.

**soda-plant** (sō'dj-plānt), *n.* A saltwort, *Salsola Soda*, one of the plants from whose ashes harilla was formerly obtained.

**soda-salt** (sō'dj-sālt), *n.* In *chem.*, a salt having soda for its base.

**soda-waste** (sō'dj-wāst), *n.* In the soda industry, that part of soda-ball or black ash which is insoluble in water. It contains sulphids and hydrates of calcium, coal, and other matters.

**soda-water** (sō'dj-wā'tēr), *n.* 1. A drink generally consisting of ordinary water into which carbonic acid has been forced under pressure. On exposure to the ordinary atmospheric pressure, the excess of carbonic acid escapes, thus causing effervescence. It rarely contains soda in any form; but the name originally applied when sodium carbonate was contained in it has been retained. It is generally sweetened and flavored with syrups.

2. A solution used to cool drills, punches, etc., used in metal-working.

**sod-burning** (sod'hēr'ning), *n.* In *agri.*, the burning of the turf of old pasture-lands for the sake of the ashes as manure.

**sod-cutter** (sod'kut'ēr), *n.* A tool or machine for cutting or trimming sods; a paring-plow; a sodding-spade.

**sodden**<sup>1</sup> (sod'n), *p. a.* [*ME. sodden, soden*, < *AS. soden*: see *seethe*.] 1. Boiled; seethed.

And also brede, *soddyn* eggs, and somtyme other vytayles. *Sir R. Guyford*, *Pylgrymage*, p. 17.

Which dinned by the blade-bones of sheepe, *sodde* and then burnt to powder. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 414.

2. Soaked and softened, as in water; soaked through and through; soggy; pulpy; pultaceous; of bread, not well baked; doughy.

It had ceased to rain, but the earth was *sodden*, and the pools and rivulets were full. *Charlotte Brontë*, *Shirley*, iv.

3. Having the appearance of having been subjected to long boiling; parboiled; bloated; soaked or saturated, as with drink.

Double your files! as you were! faces about! Now, you with the *sodden* face, keep in there! *Beau*, and *Fl.*, *Knight of Burning Pestle*, v. 2.

**sodden**<sup>2</sup> (sod'n), *v.* [*sodden*<sup>1</sup>, *p. a.*] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To be seethed or soaked; settle down as if by seething or boiling.

It [avarice] takes as many shapes as Proteus, and may be called above all the vice of middle life, that *sodden* into the gangrene of old age, gaining strength by vanquishing all virtues. *Mrs. S. C. Hall*.

2. To become soft, as by rotting. [*Uniquo.*]

They never fail who die In a great cause: the block may soak their gore; Their heads may *sodden* in the sun. *Byron*, *Marino Faliero*, ll. 2.

**II. trans.** To soak; fill the tissues of with water, as in the process of seething; saturate. Clothes . . . *soddened* with wet. *Dickens*, *Little Dorrit*, i. 11.

**sodden**<sup>3</sup> (sod'n), *a.* [*sod*<sup>1</sup> + *-en*<sup>2</sup>.] Of sods; soddy. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, II. 285. [*Rare.*]

**soddenness** (sod'n-nes), *n.* Sodden, soaked, or soggy character or quality.

The *soddenness* of improperly boiled or fried foods will be avoided. *Science*, XV, 230.

**sodding-mallet** (sod'ing-mal'et), *n.* A beating-tool with a broad, flat face, for smoothing and compacting newly laid sods.

**sodding-spade** (sod'ing-spād), *n.* A spade with a flat, sharp blade, used for cutting sods; a sod-cutter.

**soddy** (sod'i), *a.* [*sod*<sup>1</sup> + *-y*.] Consisting of sod; covered with sod; turfy.

**soden**<sup>1</sup>, *sodet*. Middle English forms of *sodden*, past participle of *seethe*.

**soden**<sup>2</sup>, *sodeint*, *a.* Obsolete forms of *sudden*.

**sodener**, *n.* A Middle English form of *subdean*.

**sodert**, *n.* and *v.* A former spelling of *solder*. *Isa.* xli. 7.

**sodeyat**, **sodeynliche**. Obsolete forms of *sudden*, *suddenly*.

**sodger**<sup>1</sup> (sō'jēr), *n.* A dialectal form of *soldier*.

**sodger**<sup>2</sup> (sō'jēr), *n.* The whelk. *Italianell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**sodic** (sō'dik), *a.* [*sod(ium)* + *-ic*.] Consisting of or containing sodium.

**sodic-chalybeate** (sō'dik-kā-lib'ē-āt), *a.* Containing both iron and sodium: used of mineral waters.

**sodium** (sō'di-um), *n.* [= *F. G. sodium* = *Sp. Pg. It. sodio*, < *NL. sodium*, < *soda* + *-ium*.] Chemical symbol, Na (natrium); atomic weight, 23.05. The metallic base of the alkali soda. See *soda* and *metal*.

It was first isolated by Davy. In 1807, by electrolysis, and is at present obtained on a large scale by igniting sodium carbonate with charcoal. Sodium is a silvery-white metal with a high luster, but it oxidizes rapidly on exposure to moist air. Heated in the air, it burns rapidly with a bright-yellow flame, very characteristic of the metal; thrown into cold water, it oxidizes, but does not become hot enough to set the evolved hydrogen on fire, as potassium does; with hot water, ignition of the hydrogen takes place. Its specific gravity at 50° is 0.9735; at the ordinary temperature it has the consistency of wax; at 204° it melts, and forms a liquid resembling mercury in appearance. Next to silver, copper, and gold, it is of the metals, the best conductor of heat and electricity; next to cesium, rubidium, and potassium, it is the most electropositive of the metals. It is extensively used in the laboratory as a powerful reducing agent; it is closely analogous to potassium in its chemical relations. Two of its compounds are very widely diffused in nature, and of the highest importance from various points of view; these are common salt and sodium carbonate, or soda.—Sodium bicarbonate, a compound having the formula NaHCO<sub>3</sub>. It is a white crystalline powder, with a weaker alkaline taste than the other carbonate described below, and less soluble in water. Also called *soda saturatus*.—Sodium borate. See *borax*.—Sodium carbonate, a compound having the formula Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, either anhydrous or containing water of crystallization. (The method of manufacture is described under *soda*.) Anhydrous sodium carbonate, or chemically pure soda, is a white powder having an alkaline taste and reaction, readily soluble in water with evolution of heat. It fuses at a dull-red heat to a clear liquid. It is used in enormous quantities in the arts for a great variety of purposes. When crystallized from aqueous solution it forms transparent crystals, called *washing-crystals*, which contain ten equivalents of water. These effloresce on exposure to air.—Sodium chloride, common salt, NaCl.

See *salt*, 1.—Sodium line, the bright-yellow line (strictly a double line) which incandescent sodium vapor gives when viewed by the spectroscope; it corresponds to the dark absorption-line D (D<sub>1</sub> and D<sub>2</sub>) of the solar spectrum.—Sodium nitrate. See *nitrate of soda*, under *nitrate*.

**sod-oil** (sod'oil), *n.* Oil pressed from sheepskins by tanners, and used in manufacturing the lowest grades of brown soap.

**Sodom-apple** (sod'om-ap'l), *n.* 1. Same as *apple of Sodom* (which see, under *apple*). Specifically—2. The nightshade, *Solanum Sodomæum*; also, sometimes, in the United States, the horse-nettle, *S. Carolinense*, or some similar species.

**sodomist** (sod'om-ist), *n.* [*Sodom* (see *Sodomite*) + *-ist*.] A sodomite.

**Sodomite** (sod'om-it), *n.* [*ME. sodomite*, < *OF. (and F.) sodomite* = *Sp. Pg. sodomita* = *It. sodomito* = *G. sodomit*, < *LL. Sodomita*, < *Gr. Sôdomîtes*, an inhabitant of Sodom, < *Sôdôma*, *LL. Sodoma*, < *Heb. Sôdôm*, *Sodom*.] 1. An inhabitant of Sodom, an ancient city which, according to the account in Genesis, was destroyed by fire from heaven on account of the wickedness of its inhabitants.—2. [*l. c.*] One who is guilty of sodomy. *Deut.* xxiii. 17.

**sodomitical** (sod'om-it'i-kal), *a.* [*\*sodomitic* (< *LL. Sodomiticus*, pertaining to the inhabitants of Sodom, < *Sodomita*, an inhabitant of Sodom: see *Sodomite*) + *-al*.] Relating to or of the nature of sodomy; given to or guilty of sodomy; grossly wicked.

So are the hearts of our popish protestants, I fear me, hardened from fearing God, in that they look, yea, go back again to their *sodomitical* minion. *J. Bradford*, *Works* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 330.

**sodomitically** (sod'om-it'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a sodomitical manner; with sodomy.

**sodomitry**, *n.* [*sodomite* + *-ry*.] Sodomitic practices; sodomy; gross wickedness.

Their *sodomitry*, whereof they cast each other in the teeth daily in every abbey, for the least displeasure that one doth to another. *Tyndale*, *Ans. to Sir T. More*, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 151.

**sodomy** (sod'om-i), *n.* [= *D. G. sodomie*, < *F. sodomie* = *Sp. sodomia* = *Pg. It. sodomia*, *sodomy*, so called because it was imputed to the inhabitants of Sodom, < *LL. Sodoma*, < *Gr. Sôdôma*, *Sodom*: see *Sodomite*.] Unnatural sexual relations, as between persons of the same sex, or with beasts.

They are addicted to *sodomie* or buggerie. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 416.

**sod-plow** (sod'plou), *n.* A plow designed to cut and turn sods. It is made with a long share and mold-board.

**sod-worm** (sod'werm), *n.* The larva of certain pyralid moths, as *Crambus exsiccat*, which destroys the roots of grass and corn. Also called *turf-worm* and *turf web-worm*. [U. S.]

**soe** (sō), *n.* [Also *so*, *soa*; *Se. sae*, *savy*, *se*; < *ME. so*, *soo*, *saa*, a tub, bucket, < *AS. \*sā, ssa*, a vessel, = *lecl. sār*, a cask, a dairy vessel, = *Sw. sō (sā-stång)* = *Dan. ssa (saa-stang)*, a soe or tub, a cowl.] A pail or bucket, especially one to be carried on a yoke or stick. [*Prov. Eng.*]

He kam to the welle, water up-drow, And filde the[r] a mikel so. *Havelok* (L. E. T. S.), l. 933.

Beer, which is brewed of Malt and Hops . . . and carried in *Soes* into the cellar. *Comenius*, *Visible World* (trans.), p. 91.

**soeful** (sō'fūl), *n.* [*soc* + *-ful*.] The contents of a soe.

A pump grown dry will yield no water; but pour a little into it at first, for one basin-full you may fetch up so many *soe*-fulls. *Dr. H. More*, *Antidote against Atheism*, I. ii. 6. (*Richardson*.)

**Soemmering's** (or **Sömmering's**) **mirror**, **mohr**, **spot**. See *mirror*, *mohr*, *spot*.

**soever** (sō-ev'ēr), *adv.* [*sol* + *ever*.] A word generally used in composition to extend or render indefinite the sense of such words as *who*, *what*, *where*, *when*, *how*, etc., as in *whosoever*, *wheresoever*, etc. (See these words.) It is sometimes used separately from *who*, *how*, etc.

What Beverage *soever* we make, either by Brewing, by Distillation, Decoction, Percolation, or pressing, it is but Water at first. *Hovell*, *Letters*, II. 54.

We can create, and in what place *soe'er* Thrive under evil. *Milton*, *P. L.*, II. 260.

**sofa** (sō'fā), *n.* [Formerly also *sopha*; = *F. sofa*, *sopha* = *Sp. Pg. It. sofa* = *D. Dan. sofa* = *G. sofa*, *sopha* = *Sw. soffä*, < *Turk. soffā* (= *Arch. soffā*, *suffah*), a bench of stone or wood, a couch, a sofa, < *saffa*, draw up in line, put a seat to a saddle.] A long seat or settee with a stuffed bottom and raised stuffed back and ends; a



bench or settee upholstered with permanent cushions. See *cut* under *settee*.

Thus first Necessity invented stools,  
Convenience next suggested elbow chairs,  
And Luxury th' accomplish'd *Sofa* last.

*Conquer*, Task, i. 83.

**sofa-bed** (sō'fē-bed), *n.* A piece of furniture forming a sofa, as during the day, but capable of being opened or altered in shape so as to furnish a bed at night.

One of those *sofa-beds* common in French houses.

*Bulwer*, Night and Morning, III. 12.

**sofa-bedstead** (sō'fē-bed'sted), *n.* Same as *sofa-bed*.

Innumerable specimens of that imposition on society—  
a *sofa-bedstead*. *Dickens*, Sketches, Scenes, xxi.

**sofett** (sō'fēt), *n.* [Dim. < *sofa* + -et.] A small sofa. [Rare.]

**soffit** (sō'fīt), *n.* [*F. soffite* = *Sp. soffito*, < *It. soffitta*, *soffito*, < *L.* as if \**sufficta*, \**suffictus* (for *suffixa*, *suffixus*), pp. of *suffigere*, fix beneath: see *suffix*.] 1. In arch.: (a) The under horizontal face of an architrave between columns. (b) The lower surface of an arch. (c) The ceiling of a room, when divided by cross-beams into panels, compartments, or lacunaria. (d) The under face of an overhanging cornice, of a projecting balcony, an entablature, a staircase, etc.—2. In *secupainting*, a border. See *scene*, 4.

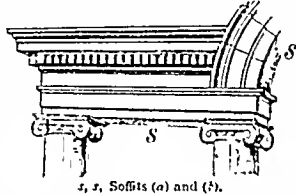


Fig. 1. Soffits (a) and (b).

**soffre**, *v.* A Middle English form of *suffer*.  
**soffre** (sō'fēr), *n.* [*S. Amer.*] A South American yellow tropical, *Icterus jamaicensis*.

**sofi**, *sofism*. See *sufi*, *sufism*.

**soft** (sōft), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. soft*, *softe*, < *AS. sōfte*, *sēfte* = *OS. sūfti* = *MD. sūcht*, *saccht*, *D. zacht* = *MLG. LG. sacht* (> *G. sacht*) = *OHG. semfti*, *MIIG. semfte*, *seufte*, *G. sauft*, *soft* (see the *adv.*); perhaps akin to *Goth. sanjan*, please: see *seem*, *same*. For the *D.* and *L.G.* forms, which have *ch* for *f*, cf. similar forms of *shaft*, *shaft*.] 1. *a.* 1. Yielding readily to pressure; easily penetrated; impenetrable; yielding: opposed to *hard*: as, a *soft* bed; *u soft* apple; *soft* earth; *soft* wood; a *soft* mineral; easily susceptible of change of form; hence, easily worked; malleable: as, *soft* iron; lead is *softer* than gold.

A good *soft* pillow for that good white head  
Were better than a churchill's turf of France.

*Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, iv. 1. 14.

For spirits, when they please,  
Can either sex assume, or both; so *soft*  
And uncompounded is their essence pure.

*Milton*, *P. L.*, l. 421.

The earth, that ought to be as hard as a biscuit, is as *soft* as dough.

*Sydney Smith*, To Lady Holland, vi.

2. Affecting the senses in a mild, smooth, bland, delicate, or agreeable manner. (a) Smooth and agreeable to the touch; free from roughness or harshness: not rugged, rough, or coarse; delicate; fine: as, a *soft* skin; *soft* hair; *soft* silk; *soft* dress-materials.

Huy is a small hound; his coat of *soft* and erect ash-coloured hair is especially long and thick about the neck and shoulders.

*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 89.

(b) Mild and agreeable; gentle; genial; kindly.

The *soft* airs that o'er the meadows play.

*Bryant*, Our Fellow-Worshippers.

*Soft* the air was as of deathless May.

*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 343.

(c) Smooth; flowing; not rough or vehement; not harsh; gentle or melodious to the ear: as, a *soft* sound; *soft* accents; *soft* whistles.

Her voice was ever *soft*,

Gentle, and low—an excellent thing in woman.

*Shak.*, *Lear*, v. 3. 272.

*Soft* were my numbers; who could take offence?

*Pope*, *Prolog.* to *Satires*, l. 117.

The *soft* murmur of the vagrant bee.

*Wordsworth*, *Vernal Ode*, iv.

(d) Not harsh or offensive to the sight; mild to the eye; not strong or glaring; not exciting by intensity of color or violent contrast: as, *soft* colors; the *soft* coloring of a picture.

The sun, shining upon the upper part of the clouds, made . . . the *softest*, sweetest lights imaginable.

*Sir T. Browne*, *Travels*. (*Latham*.)

It is hard to imagine a *softer* curve than that with which the mountain sweeps down from Albano to the plain.

*H. James, Jr.*, *Trans. Sketches*, p. 146.

3. Bituminous, as opposed to *anthracitic*: said of coal.—4. Nearly free from lime or magnesia salts, and therefore forming a lather with soap without leaving a curd-like deposit: said of water.

A great elm-tree spread its broad branches over it [Van Tassel's farmhouse], at the foot of which bubbled up a spring of the *softest* and sweetest water, in a little well formed of a barrel.

*Irving*, *Sketch-Book*, p. 427.

5. Unsized: as, *soft* paper.—6. Mild: noting the weather. (a) Open; genial.

The night was *feire* and *clere*, and a *softe* *weder* in the myddyll of Aprill.

*Martin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 240.

The wild hedge-rose

Of a *soft* winter.

*Tennyson*, *Queen Mary*, iii. 6.

(b) Moist; wet or rainy: as, a *soft* day.

It was a gray day, damp and *soft*, with no wind; one of those days which are not unusual in the valley of the Thames.

*Mrs. Oliphant*, *Poor Gentleman*, xxxix.

(c) Warm enough to melt snow or ice; thawing. [*New Eng.*]

7. In *phonetics*, pronounced with more or less of a sibilant sound and without explosive utterance, as *c* in *cinder* as opposed to *c* in *candle*, *g* in *gin* as opposed to *g* in *gift*; also often used instead of *sonant* or *voiced* or the like for an alphabetic sound uttered with tone.—8. Tender; delicate.

Have I nat of a capoun but the lyvere,  
And of your *softe* [var. *white*] breed nat but a shyvere, . . .  
Thanne landle I with yow boonly suflsamce.

*Chaucer*, *Summoner's Tale*, l. 132.

Why are our bodies *soft* and weak and smooth,  
Unapt to toll and trouble in the world,  
But that our *soft* conditions and our hearts  
Should well agree with our external parts?

*Shak.*, *T. of the S.*, v. 2. 167.

9. Effeminate; lacking manliness, hardness, or courage; easy to overcome; gentle.

Somday boughen they of Troye it dere,  
And eft the Greekes founden nothing *softe*  
The folk of Troy.

*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, l. 137.

When a warlike State grows *soft* and effeminate, they may be fare of a war.

*Bacon*, *Vicissitudes of Things* (ed. 1857).

10. Easily persuaded, moved, or acted upon; inappreciable; hence, facile; weak; simple; foolish; silly.

What cannot such scoffers do, especially if they find a *soft* creature on whom they may work.

*Burton*, *Anat.* of *Mel.*, p. 209.

A few divines of so *soft* and servile tempers as disposed them to so sudden acting and complacence.

*Dillon*, *Barilak*.

He made . . . *soft* follows stark nodules; and such as were foolish quite mad.

*Burton*, *Anat.* of *Mel.*, p. 149.

11. Slack; easy-going; without care or anxiety.

Under a shepherdie *softe* and necklent  
The wolf hath many a sheepe and lamb to-rent.

*Chaucer*, *Physician's Tale*, l. 101.

12. Mild; gentle; kind; sympathetic; easily touched or moved; susceptible; tender; merciful; courteous; not rough, rude, or irritating: as, *soft* manners.

There segh that that seemly, & with *soft* wordys,  
Comfort hur kindly with caryng of mowthe.

*Destraction of Troy* (L. E. T. S.), l. 7603.

A *soft* answer turneth away wrath.

*Prov.* xv. 1.

Women are *soft*, mild, pitiful, and flexible;  
Thou stern, obdurate, ill-temper'd, remorseless.

*Shak.*, *3 Hen. VI.*, l. 4. 141.

13. Easy; gentle; steady and even, especially in action or motion.

Forth they went,  
As *soft* a pace as yet might with hym go;  
Too se hym in that plight they were full woo.

*Geoffrey* (L. E. T. S.), l. 2370.

Notwithstanding the continual tedious calm, we made *soyle* with right *softe* spide.

*Sir R. Guyford*, *Pyrrymage*, p. 77.

With inoffensive pace that spinning sleeps  
On her *soft* axle; while she [the earth] paces even,  
And bears thee *soft* with the smooth air along.

*Milton*, *P. L.*, viii. 163.

14. In *anat.*, not bony, cartilaginous, dentinal, etc.: as, the *soft* parts or *soft* tissues of the body: not specific.—15. When noting silk, having the natural gum removed by cleaning or washing: distinguished from *hard*.—16. In *ichth.*, not spinous; soft-rayed: noting fins or fin-rays: as, a *soft* dorsal or anal (fin). See *soft-finned*, and *cut* under *Malacopterygii*.—17. In *conch.* and *herpet.*, soft-shelled.—18. In *Crustacea*, soft-shelled.—A *soft* thing, a snug berth, in which work is light and remunerative; a comfortable or very desirable place. Also called a *soft snap*. (*Slang*.)—*Soft* bast. See *bast*, 2.—*Soft* carbonates. See *carbonate*.—*Soft* clam. Same as *chamure*.—*Soft* clam, the common clam, *Mya arenaria*, and related forms, whose shell is comparatively thin; a long clam: so called in distinction from various *hard* or *round* clams, as species of *Venus*, *Macra*, etc. See *cut* under *Mya*.—*Soft* coal. See *def.* 3 and *coal*, 2.—*Soft* commissure of the brain. Same as *middle commissure* (which see, under *commissure*).—*Soft* crab, a soft-shelled crab. See *soft-shelled*.—*Soft* epikhem, a point (specifically, a cold point) of scraped raw potato applied to burns and scalds.—*Soft* fish, maple, money, oyster. See the nouns.—*Soft* palate. See *palate*, 1.—*Soft* pedal, pottery, pulse, sawdust, snap, soap, solder. See the

nouns.—*Soft* tortoise or turtle. See *soft-shelled*.—*Soft* weather, a thaw. [*New Eng.*]—The *softer* sex. See *sex*, 1.—*Syn.* 1. Plastic, pliable.—2. (c) Mellifluous, dulcet.—10. Compliant, submissive, irresolute.—12 and 13. *Mild*, *Bland*, etc. See *gentle*.

II. *n.* 1. A soft or silly person; a person who is weak or foolish; a fool. Also *softly*. [*Colloq.* or *slang*.]

I'll do you no good to sit in a spring-cart o' your own, if you've got a *soft* to drive you: he'll soon turn you over into the ditch.

*George Eliot*, *Adam Bede*, ix.

2. [*cap.*] In *U. S. politics*: (a) A member or an adherent of that one of the two factions into which in 1852 and succeeding years the Democratic party in the State of New York was divided which was less favorable to the extension of slavery. (b) A member of the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party in Missouri about 1850. See *hard*, *n.*, 5.

**soft** (sōft), *adv.* [*ME. softe*, < *AS. sōfte* = *OS. sūfto* = *OHG. samfto*, *saufto*, *MHG. samfte*, *saufte*, *G. sauft*, *softly*; from the *adj.*] *Softly*; gently; quietly.

This child ful *softe* wyndo and wrappe.

*Chaucer*, *Clerk's Tale*, l. 527.

*Soft* whispering thus to Nestor's son,  
His head reclin'd, yoting Iliacus began.

*Pope*, *Odyssey*, iv. 81.

**soft** (sōft), *interj.* [*An elliptical use of soft, adv.*] Go *softly*! hold! stop! not so fast!

*Soft!*

The Jew shall have all justice; *soft!* no haste;  
He shall have nothing but the penalty.

*Shak.*, *M. of V.*, iv. 1. 320.

*Soft*—who is that stands by the dying fire?

*M. Arnold*, *Tristram and Iselt*.

**soft** (sōft), *v. t.* [*< ME. soften, softien* (= *MLG. sachten*), *soften*; < *soft, a.*] To soften; make soft.

*Softening* with ornament. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1924.

Yet cannot all these flames, in which I fry,  
Her hart more harde then yron *soft* a whit.

*Spenser*, *Sonnets*, xxxiii.

**softa** (sōf'tā), *n.* [*Also sophta*; < *Turk. softa*.] A Moslem student of sacred law and theological science.

**soft-bodied** (sōft'bod'id), *a.* In *zool.*, having a soft body. Specifically applied to (a) the *Mollusca* or *Malacostraca* (see *malacology*); (b) the *Malacostraca*; (c) in *Coeloptera*, the *Malacodermi*; (d) in *Hemiptera*, the *Capitula*.

**soft-conscienced** (sōft'kon'shenst), *a.* Having a tender conscience. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, i. 1. 37. [*Rare*.]

**soften** (sōf'n), *v.* [*< soft + -en*. Cf. *soft, v.*] 1. *intrans.* To become soft or less hard. (a) To become more penetrable, pliable, and yielding to pressure: as, iron *softens* with heat.

Many of those bodies that will not melt, or will hardly melt, will notwithstanding *soften*.

*Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 840.

(b) To become less rude, harsh, severe, or cruel; grow less obstinate or obdurate; become more susceptible of humane feelings and tenderness; relent.

We do not know

How he may *soften* at the sight of the child.

*Shak.*, *W. T.*, ii. 2. 40.

(c) To pass by soft, imperceptible degrees; melt; blend. Shade impercept'd, so *softening* into shade.

*Thomson*, *Hymn*, l. 25.

II. *trans.* To make soft, or more soft. (a) To make less hard in substance.

Orpheus' lute was strung with poets' sinews,  
Whose golden touch could *soften* steel and stones.

*Shak.*, *T. G. of V.*, iii. 2. 70.

Their arrows' point they *soften* in the flame.

*Gay*, *The Fan*, l. 183.

(b) To mollify; make less fierce or intractable; make more susceptible of humane or fine feelings: as, to *soften* a hard heart; to *soften* savage natures.

Even the sullen disposition of Iliad she evinced a facility for *softening* by her playful repartees and beautiful smiles.

*S. Judd*, *Margaret*, II. 1.

(c) To make tender; make effeminate; enervate: as, troops *softened* by luxury.

Before Poets did *soften* us, we were full of courage,  
glued to martiall exercises.

*Sir P. Sidney*, *Apol.* for Poetrie.

(d) To make less harsh or severe, less rude, less offensive or violent; mitigate: as, to *soften* an expression.

To bore his great commission in his look,  
But sweetly temper'd awe, and *soften'd* all he spoke.

*Dryden*.

The asperity of his opinions was *softened* as his mind enlarged.

*Southey*, *Bunyan*, p. 54.

(e) To make less glaring; tone down; make less sharp or harsh: as, to *soften* the coloring of a picture; to *soften* the outline of something. (f) To make less strong or intense in sound; make less loud; make smooth to the ear: as, to *soften* the voice.

**softener** (sōf'nēr), *n.* [*< soften + -er*.] 1. One who or that which softens.

His [Milton's] hand falls on his subject without the *softener* of cut or ruffle.

*Landor*, *Imag. Conv.*, Andrew Marvel and Bp. Parker.



2. Specifically, in *ceram.*, a broad brush used to spread vitrifiable color thinly and uniformly on the biscuit.

**softening** (sôf'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *soften*, *v.*]

1. The act of making soft or softer.—2. In *painting*, the blending of colors into each other.—3. In *pathol.*, a diminution of the natural and healthy firmness of organs or parts of organs: mollities.—Cerebral softening, softening of the brain.—Colloidal softening, softening of the brain, an affection of some part or parts of the brain, in which it is necrosed and softened. Red, yellow, and white softenings are distinguished. The color depends on the presence or absence of blood-pigment. These spots of softening are usually produced by the occlusion of an artery, most frequently by embolism or thrombosis. Rarer conditions are ascribed to local inflammation. The phrase is sometimes popularly but improperly applied to dementia paralytica.—Softening of the spinal cord, a local condition similar to the like-named in the brain, but most frequently dependent on inflammation.

**softening-iron** (sôf'ning-îr'ern), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a round-edged iron plate mounted on an upright beam, and fixed to a heavy plank securely fastened in the floor of a drying-loft. The skins are wotted, and then stretched upon this iron. Also called *stretching-iron*.

**softening-machine** (sôf'ning-má-shên'), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a machine for treating dry hides with water to prepare them for the tan-pits, and also for treating sheepskins, etc., with oil.

**soft-eyed** (sôft'id), *a.* Having soft, gentle, or tender eyes.

Give Virtue scandal, Innocence a fear,  
Or from the soft-eyed virgin steal a tear!

Pope, *Prolog. to Satires*, l. 250.

**soft-finned** (sôft'find), *a.* In *ichth.*, having no fin-spines; spineless; auneanthine; malacopterous; malacopterygian. See *Malacopterygii*.

**soft-grass** (sôft'grás), *n.* See *Holcus*.

**soft-handed** (sôft'han'ded), *a.* Having soft hands. Hence, figuratively, (a) Unused and therefore unable to work. (b) Not firm in rule, discipline, or the like: as, a soft-handed kind of justice.

**soft-headed** (sôft'hed'ed), *a.* Having a soft or silly head; silly; stupid.

**soft-hearted** (sôft'hîr'ted), *a.* Having a soft or tender heart.

**soft-heartedness** (sôft'hîr'ted-nes), *n.* The quality of being soft-hearted; tendency or disposition to be touched, or moved to sympathy; tenderness of heart; benevolence; gentleness.

Soft-heartedness, in times like these,  
Shows softness in the upper story!

Lowell, *Biglow Papers*, 2d ser., vii.

**softhorn** (sôft'hörn), *n.* A foolish person; one easily imposed upon; a greenhorn. [Colloq.]

**softie**, *n.* See *softy*.

**softling** (sôft'ling), *n.* [*< soft + -ling*]. A sybarite; a voluptuary.

Effeminate men and softlings cause the stoutest man to wax tender.

Ep. Woodton, *Christ. Manual* (1570).

**softly** (sôft'li), *a.* [*< soft + -ly*]. Soft; easy; gentle; slow.

The gentle Prince not farre away they spyde,  
Ryding a softly pace with portance sad.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. vii. 6.

**softly** (sôft'li), *adv.* [*< ME. softly, softely, softeli, softliche; < soft + -ly*]. In a soft manner.

(a) Without force or violence; gently: as, he softly pressed my hand. (b) Not loudly; without noise: as, speak softly; walk softly.

And seide ful softly in shrifte as it were.

Piers Plowman (B), iii. 37.

In this dark silence softly leave the Town.

Dryden, *Indian Emperor*, iii. 1.

(c) Gently; slowly; calmly; quietly; hence, at an easy pace: as, to lay a thing down softly.

His bowe he toke in hand toward the deere to stalke;  
Y prayed hym his shote to leue & softly with mo to walke.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 118.

He commaunded certayne Captaines to stay behinde, and to row softly after him.

North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 178.

(d) Mildly; tenderly.

The king must die—

Though pity softly plead within my soul.

Dryden, *Spanish Friar*, iii. 3.

(e) Slackly; carelessly.

All that softly shiftless class who, for some reason or other, are never to be found with anything in hand at the moment that it is wanted. II. B. Stowe, *Oldtown*, p. 343.

**softner**, *n.* Same as *softener*.

**softness** (sôft'nes), *n.* [*< ME. softnesse, < AS. softness, softnes, < soft, soft: see soft and -ness*]. The property or character of being soft, in any sense of that word.

There is on the face of the whole earth no do-nothing whose softness, idleness, general inaptitude to labor, and everlasting, universal shiftlessness can compare with that of this worthy.

II. B. Stowe, *Oldtown*, p. 20.

**soft-rayed** (sôft'râd), *a.* In *ichth.*, malacopterygian; soft-finned: said of a fish by its fins.—

Soft-rayed fishes, ordinarily, the *Malacopterygii*; also, the whole of the *Physostomi*. Jordan and Gilbert.

**soft-sawder** (sôft'sâ'der), *v. t.* [*< soft sawder: see under sawder*]. To flatter; blarney. [Slang, U. S.]

**soft-shell** (sôft'shel), *a.* Same as *soft-shelled*.

**soft-shelled** (sôft'sheld), *a.* Having a soft shell or carapace.—Soft-shelled clam, the common soft clam, *Mya arenaria*, or the gaper, *M. truncata*; any soft clam. See cuts under *Mya* and *Myidae*.—Soft-shelled crab, the common edible crab of the United States, *Callinectes hastatus*, when it has molted its hard shell and not yet grown another, so that it is covered only with a flexible skin. In this state it is accounted a delicacy. The molt occurs from late in the spring throughout most of the summer. The term is extended to other edible crabs. A crab in the act of casting its shell is termed *n. shedder, peeler, or buster*; when the new shell begins to harden, a *crackler*. See cut under *paddle-crab*.—Soft-shelled tortoises or turtles, tortoises or turtles of the family *Trionychidae*, and others whose carapace is somewhat flexible; leatherbacks or leather turtles. Also *soft tortoises* or *turtles*. See cuts under *Aspionectes, leather-back, and Trionyx*.

**soft-sized** (sôft'sizd), *a.* See *sized*².

**soft-skinned** (sôft'skind), *a.* Having a soft skin; specifically, in *zool.*, malacodermatous.

**soft-soap** (sôft'sôp'), *v. t.* [*< soft soap: see under soap*]. To flatter, especially for the attainment of some selfish end. See *soap*, *n.* and *v.* [Colloq.]

**soft-solid** (sôft'sol'id), *a.* Pulp-like in consistency.

**soft-spoken** (sôft'spô'kn), *a.* Speaking softly; having a mild or gentle voice; hence, mild; affable; plausible.

He has heard of one that's lodged in the next street to him who is exceedingly soft-spoken, thrifty of her speech, that spends but six words a day. B. Jonson, *Epicæne*, i. 1.

A nice, soft-spoken old gentleman: . . . hutter wouldn't melt in his mouth. Thackeray, *Pendennis*, xi.

**soft-tack** (sôft'tak), *n.* Soft wheaten bread, as distinguished from *hardtack*, or hard sea-bread or -biscuit. [Sailors' and soldiers' slang.]

**softwood** (sôft'wûd), *n.* See *Myrsine*.

**softy** (sôf'ti), *n.*; pl. *softies* (-tiz). [*< soft + dim. -y*²]. A soft or silly person. Also *softie*. [Colloq.]

Nancy . . . were but a softy after all, for she left off doing her work in a proper manner.

Mrs. Gaskell, *Sylvia's Lovers*, xv.

He is a kind of softie—all alive on one side of his brain and a noodle on the other.

Mrs. Humphry Ward, *Robert Elsmere*, iii.

**sog¹** (sog), *n.* [*< fcel. sôggr, dank, wet, saggi, moisture, wet, dampness; prob. akin to sôgga = AS. sôgan, sôgan, suek, AS. socian, E. soak: see soak*]. A bog; quagmire.

**sog²** (sog), *n.* A lethargy. Bartlett. [U. S.]

Old Ezra Barnet . . . waved a limp hand warningly toward the bedroom door. "She's layin' in a sog," he said, hopelessly. S. O. Jewett, *Scribner's Mag.*, ii. 738.

**soger** (sô'jér), *n.* 1. A dialectal or colloquial form of *soldier*. Also *sôger, sôdger*.—2. Naut., a skulk or shirk; one who is always trying to evade his share of work.

The captain called him a soger.

R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 142.

**soger** (sô'jér), *v. i.* [*< soger, n.: see soger, n., 2.*]

Naut., to play the soger or shirk.

Reefing is the most exciting part of a sailor's duty. All hands are engaged upon it, and, after the halyards are let go, there is no time to be lost—no *sogering*, or hanging back, then. R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 26.

**sogeth**. A Middle English form of *subject*.

**sogetto** (so-jet'tô), *n.* [It.: *see subject*]. In music, same as *subject* or *theme*.

**soggy** (sog'i), *a.* [*< sog¹ + -y¹*; in part a var. of *soggy, soaked*]. Soaked with water or moisture; thoroughly wet; damp and heavy: as, soggy land; soggy timber; soggy bread.

Cor. How now, Mitts! what's that you consider so seriously?

Mt. Troth, that which doth essentially please me, the warping condition of this green and soggy multitude.

B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*, iii. 2.

**soh** (sô), *interj.* See *sô¹, interj.*

**sohare**, *n.* Same as *sura-hai*.

**soho** (sô-hô'), *interj.* [*< ME. sohove: see sô¹ and ho¹*]. A word used in calling from a distant place; a sportsman's halloo.

Launce. Soho! soho!

Pro. What seest thou?

Launce. Him we go to find.

Shak., *T. G. of V.*, iii. 1. 189.

So ho, birds! (Holds up a piece of bread.)

How the cyresses scratch and scramble!

Massinger, *The Murtherer*, v. 1.

**soi-disant** (swo-dê-zôn'), *a.* [*< soi, reflexive prou., oneself (< L. se, oneself); disant (< L. dicen(-t)s), ppr. of dire, say, speak, < L. dicere, say: see diction*]. Calling one's self; self-styled; pretended; would-be.

**soil¹** (soil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *soile, soyle; < ME. soile, soyle, soille, suile, soil, ground, earth; (a) < OF. sol, F. sol = Pr. sol = Sp. suelo = Pg. solo = It. suolo, bottom, ground, soil, pavement, < L. solum, the bottom, foundation, ground, soil, earth, land, the sole of the foot or of a shoe (see sole¹); the E. form soil instead of \*sole in this sense ('soil, ground,' etc.) being due to confusion with (b) OF. soil, suel, suell, seuil, threshold, also area, place, F. seuil = Pr. sulh, < ML. solium, solenn, threshold, < L. solum (see above); (c) OF. solc, soule = Sp. suela = Pg. sola = Oit. suola, sola, It. suola, sole of a shoe, soglia, threshold, < L. solea, a sole, sandal, sill, threshold, etc., ML. also ground, joist, etc. (see sole¹); (d) OF. soil, suil, a miry place (see soil²). The forms and senses of soil¹ and sole¹ are much involved with other forms and senses.] 1. The ground; the earth.*

That every man kepe his soyle cleane ayenst his tenement, and his payement hole, in peyne of xl. d.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 384.

2. Land; country; native land.

Paris, that the prinse louit, . . .

That ordant on nil wise after his dethe,

The souerain to send into his soile hom.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 0083.

Dorset your son, that with a fearful soul

Leads discontented steps in foreign soil.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, iv. 4. 312.

3. A mixture of fine earthy material with more or less organic matter resulting from the growth and decomposition of vegetation on the surface of the ground, or from the decay of animal matter (manure) artificially supplied. The existence of soil over any area implies a previous decomposition of the rocks, and climatic and other physical conditions favorable to the growth of vegetation. As these conditions vary, so varies the thickness of the soil. That which lies next beneath the soil and partakes of its qualities, but in a less degree, is called the *subsoil*.

Sir Walter Blunt, new lighted from his horse,

Stain'd with the variation of each soil

Betwixt that Holmedon and this seat of ours.

Shak., *1 Hen. IV.*, i. 1. 64.

Life without a plan,

As useless as the moment it began,

Serves merely as a soil for discontent

To thrive in. Cowper, *Hope*, l. 97.

4. In *soldering*, a mixture of size and lamp-black applied around the parts to be joined to prevent the adhesion of melted solder.

**soil²** (soil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *soyl, soyle; < OF. soil, souil, F. souille, the mire in which a wild boar wallows, = Pr. soll, mire, prob. < L. suillus, belonging to swine, < sus, swine, sow: see sow². Cf. soil³, v.]. A marshy or wet place to which a hunted boar resorts for refuge; hence, a wet place, stream, or water sought for by other game, as deer.*

Soil, or soil de sanglier, the soil of a wilde boare, the slough or mire wherein he hath wallowed.

Cotgrave.

As deer, being struck, fly through many soils,

Yet still the shaft sticks fast.

Marston, *Malcontent*, iii. 1.

To take soil, to run into the water or a wet place, as an animal when pursued; hence, to take refuge or shelter.

O! what a sport, to see a Heard of them [harts]

Take soyl in Sommer in som spacious stream!

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 6.

O, sir, have you ta'en soil here? It's well a man may reach you after three hours running yet.

B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, l. 1.

**soil³** (soil), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *soyle; < ME. soilen, soillen, suilen, sullen, < OF. sollier, souiller, soil, refl. (of a swine), take soil, wallow in the mire, F. souiller, soil, sully, dirty, = Pr. sulhar, solar = Pg. sujar = Oit. sogliare, soil; from the noun soil²: see soil². In another view, F. souiller, soil, dirty, is < L. \*suculare, wallow like a pig, < L.L. suculus, a porker, dim. of sus, swine, sow, being thus from the same ult. source as above; so Pr. sulhar, soil, < sulha, a sow; cf. Sp. emporcar, soil, < L. porcus, a pig. The relations of the forms here grouped under soil³ are somewhat uncertain. The word is not akin to sully.] I. trans. 1. To make dirty on the surface; dirty; defile; tarnish; sully; smirch; contaminate.*

I haue but one hool hatere. . . . I am the lasse to blame

Though it be soiled and selde cleane.

Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 2.

Our kingdom's earth should not be soil'd

With that dear blood which it hath fostered.

Shak., *Rich. II.*, i. 1. 125.

Truth is as impossible to be soiled by any outward touch as the sunbeam.

Milton, *Divorce*.

2. To dung; manure.

Men . . . soil their ground; not that they love the dirt, but that they expect a crop.

South.



**II. intrans.** To take on dirt; become soiled; take a soil or stain; tarnish: as, silver *soils* sooner than gold.

**soil**<sup>3</sup> (soil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *soyle*; < *sail*<sup>3</sup>, *v.* In def. 3 prob. now associated with *soil*<sup>1</sup>, 3.] 1. Any foul matter upon another substance; foulness.

A lady's honour must be touched,  
Which, nice as earlins, will not bear a *soil*.

*Dryden.*  
The very garments of a Quaker seem incapable of receiving a *soil*.  
*Harper's Mag.*, LXX, 310.

2. Stain; tarnish; spot; defilement or taint.

As free from touch or *soil* with her  
As she from one tinge. *Shak.*, *M.* for *M.*, v. 1, 141.

For even already it is one good steppe of an Athlete  
and Kildell to become a Prose, though with some  
*soyle*.  
*Purche's Pilgrimage*, p. 40.

3. Manure; compost. Compare *night-soil*.  
Improve land by dung and other sort of *soils*.  
*Mortimer*.

**soil**<sup>4</sup> (soil), *v. t.* [A var. of *saul* (?), *soul* (?), < OF. *saaler*, later *saouler*, *F. sauler*, glut, clay, fill, satiate, < OF. *saol*, *saual*, *F. saul* = *Pr. sosal* = *It. safollo*, full, satiated, < *L. satullus*, dim. of *satur*, full, satiated: see *sad*, *sate*<sup>2</sup>, *satiare*. Cf. *soul*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] To stall-feed with green food; feed for the purpose of fattening.

The fitchew, nor the *soiled* horse, goes to't  
With a more riotous appetite.

*Shak.*, *Learn*, iv. 6, 124.  
You shall cozen me, and I'll thank you, and send you  
brawn and bacon, and *soil* you every long vacation a brace  
of foremen [geese], that all Mithelmas shall come up fat  
and klesking.  
*Beau*, and *Fl.*, *Hillaster*, v. 3.

During their first summer they [calves] do best to be  
*soiled* on vetches, clover, or Italian ryegrass, with from  
1 lb. to 2 lb. of cake to each calf daily.

*Encyc. Brit.*, I, 590.  
**soil**<sup>5</sup> (soil), *v. t.* [Cf. ME. *soillen*, by aphoresis  
from *ussoil*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. To solve; resolve.

M. More throughout all his book maketh "Quod he"  
[his opponent] to dispute and move questions after such  
a manner as he can *soil* them or make them appear *soiled*.  
*Tyndale*, *Ans. to Sir T. More*, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 101.

The doubt yet remaineth there in mine, which riseth  
upon this answer that you make, and that doubt *soiled*,  
I will as for this time . . . encombe you no farther.

*Sir T. More*, *Summery against Tribulation* (1573), fol. 43.

2. To absolve; assail.  
Faste, freke, for thy talth, on thy tote fonde be?  
And fro this place, bewschere, I *soile* the for euer.

*York Plays*, p. 318.

**soil**<sup>6</sup> (soil), *v.* A dialectal variant of *soil*<sup>1</sup>.

**soil**<sup>7</sup> (soil), *n.* Same as *soil*<sup>2</sup>. *Buchanan*.

**soil**<sup>8</sup> (soil), *n.* A dialectal variant of *soil*<sup>1</sup>.

**soil**<sup>9</sup> (soil), *n.* [Origin obscure (?).] A young  
conflish. [*Laen*, Eng.]

**soil-bound** (soil'bound), *a.* Bound or attached  
to the soil: a translation of the Latin *adscriptus  
glebe*.

That morning he had freed the *soil-bound* slaves.  
*Byron*, *Lara*, II, 8.

**soil-branch** (soil'branch), *n.* A lateral con-  
nection with a sewer-pipe.

**soil-cap** (soil'kap), *n.* The covering of soil and  
detrital material in general which rests upon  
the bed-rock: occasionally used by geologists.

More gravitation, added by the downward pressure of  
floating detritus or *soil-cap*, suffices to bend over the edges  
of fissile strata.

*A. Grell*, *Text-Book of Geol.* (2d ed.), p. 493.

**soiled** (soild), *n.* [Cf. *soil*<sup>1</sup> + *-ed*.] Having soil:  
used chiefly in composition: as, deep-soiled.

The Province . . . is far greater, more populous, better  
*soiled*, and more stored with Gentry.

*Hocell*, *Letters*, I, II, 15.

**soiliness** (soi'li-ness), *n.* The quality or con-  
dition of being soily; soil; tarnish. [Rare.]

To make proof of the incorporation of silver and tin . . .  
and to observe . . . whether it yield no *soiliness* more than  
silver.

*Bacon*, *Physiological Remains*.

**soiling** (soi'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *soil*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1.  
The act of stall-feeding with green food.

In our American climate . . . the *soiling* of dairy cows  
is altogether important. *New Amer. Farm Book*, p. 141.

2. Green food stall-fed to cattle.

*Soiling*, when the pastures fall short, should always be  
supplied. . . The rye, grasses, clover, and millet . . .  
should be fed in mangers under shelter, or in the stables.

*New Amer. Farm Book*, p. 111.

**soilless** (soil'less), *a.* [Cf. *soil*<sup>1</sup> + *-less*.] Destitute  
of soil or mudd. *Wright*. (*Imp. Diet.*)

**soil-pipe** (soil'pīp), *n.* An upright discharge-  
pipe which receives the general refuse from  
water-closets, etc., in a building.

A round cover and a water trap to exclude noxious air  
from the *soil-pipe*. *G. Kennan*, *The Century*, XXXV, 761.

**soil-pulverizer** (soil'pul've-rī-zēr), *n.* A tool  
or machine for breaking up or pulverizing the

soil preparatory to seeding, etc., as a special  
form of harrow, or a flanged roller; a clod-  
crusher.

**soilure** (soi'lūr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *souilleure*, *soillure*,  
*F. souillure*, filth, ordure, < *souiller*, soil: see  
*sail*<sup>3</sup>.] The act of soiling, or the state of being  
soiled; stain or staining; tarnish or tarnishing.

He merils woll to have her that doth seek her,  
Not making any scruple of her *soilure*,  
With such a hell of pain and world of charge.

*Shak.*, *T. and C.*, iv. 1, 56.

**soily** (soi'li), *a.* [Early mod. E. *soylie*; < *soil*<sup>3</sup>  
+ *-y*.] Somewhat dirty, soiled, or tarnished;  
polluting.

So spols of slimo the writer's *soile* did stalue,  
Whose *soylie* thetured did therein remaine,  
Till brulish teares had washt it out againe.

*Fuller*, *David's Slane*, st. 32. (*Darics*.)

**soimonite** (soi'mon-īt), *n.* [After *Saimonoff*, a  
Russian statesman.] A variety of cornudum,  
occurring with barsowite near Zlatoust in the  
Urals.

**soirée** (swo-rā'), *n.* [Cf. *F. sairée*, *serée*, Norm.  
dial. *seric*, evening-tide, an evening party, = *It. serata*, evening-tide, < *L.L. \*serare*, become late,  
< *L. serus*, late in the day, neut. *serum*, evening,  
> *It. sera* = *Pr. ser*, *sera* = *F. soir*, evening. Cf.  
*seratine*.] An evening party or reunion: as, a  
musical *soirée*.

Mrs. Tullin was determined she would not ask Philip to  
her *soirée*.  
*Thackeray*, *Philip*, xxiii.

**Soja** (sō-jā'), *n.* [NL. (Savi, 1824), < *soy*, a kind  
of sauce.] A former genus of leguminous plants,  
consisting of a single species, *S. hispida*, now  
classed as *Glycine soja*. Also written *Soya*.  
See *soy*.

**sojer** (sō-jēr), *n.* A dialectal or colloquial form  
of *soldier*.

**sojour**, *n.* A Middle English form of *sojourn*.

**sojourn** (sō-jēr or sō-jēr'), *v. t.* [Early mod.  
E. also *sojorn*; < ME. *sojournen*, *sojornen*, < OF. *so-  
journier*, *sojornier*, *sojornier*, *sojornier*, *F. sojournier*  
= *Pr. sojornar*, *sojornar* = *It. soggiornare* (ML.  
reflex *sojornare*), dwell for a time, sojourn, <  
ML. \**subdiurnare* (or \**superdiurnare* ?), < *L. sub*,  
under, + *diurnare*, stay, last, < *diurnus*, daily: see  
*sub*- and *diurnal*, *journal*. Cf. *sojourn*, *journey*.]  
To dwell for a time; dwell or live in a place as  
a temporary resident, or as a stranger, not con-  
sidering the place as a permanent habitation.

Thus rested the children and *sojourned* in the three of  
loges, that the salutes he dide been no forste.

*Martin* (G. L. T. S.), II, 292.

Abram went down into Egypt to *sojourn* there.

The old King is put to *sojourn* with his eldest daughter,  
attended only by three score knights.

*Milton*, *Mat. Eng.*, I.  
= *Syn. Abide*, *Sojourn*, *Continue*, etc. See *abide*.

**sojourn** (sō-jēr or sō-jēr'), *n.* [Cf. ME. *sojournen*,  
*sojornen*, *sojornen*, < OF. \**sojourn*, *sojorn*, *so-  
journ*, *sojor*, *sojor*, *sojor*, *F. sojour* = *Pr. sojorn*,  
*sojorn* = OSp. *sojornu* = *It. soggiornu*; from the  
verb.] 1. A temporary stay or residence, as  
that of a traveler.

Ful longe to holde there *sojourn*.  
*Rom. of the Rose*, I, 42-2.

The princes, France and Burgundy, . . .  
Long in our court have made their *sojourn*.

*Shak.*, *Learn*, I, 1, 48.

2. A place of temporary stay or abode. [Rare.]

That day I bode still in her company,  
Which was to me a gracious *sojourn*.

*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnival), p. 53.

Escaped the Stygian pool, though long detain'd  
In that obscure *sojourn*.

*Milton*, *P. L.*, III, 13.

**sojournant**, *n.* [ME. *sojornant*, < OF. *sojornant*,  
ppr. of *sojournier*, *sojourn*: see *sojourn*.]  
One making a sojourn; a visitor. [Rare.]

Your daughter of Sweeneythorp and byr *sojornant*, E.  
Paston, recomandeth him to you in their most humble  
wyse.

*Paston Letters*, III, 210.

**sojournner** (sō-jēr-nēr or sō-jēr-nēr), *n.* [Cf. ME.  
\**sojournner*, *sojornner*; < *sojourn* + *-er*.] 1. One  
who sojourns; a temporary resident; a stran-  
ger or traveler who dwells in a place for a time.

We are strangers before thee and *sojournners*, as were all  
our fathers.

1 Chron. xxix. 15.

2. A guest; a visitor.

We've no strangers, woman,  
None but my *sojournners* and I.

*Middleton*, *Women Beware Women*, II, 2.

Thus graciously bespoke her welcome guest: . . .  
"Welcome an owner, not a *sojournner*."

*Dryden*, *Mind and Panther*, II, 701.

The inhabitants of the quarter . . . objected to my liv-  
ing among them, because I was not married. I re-  
plied that, being merely a *sojournner* in Egypt, I did not  
like either to take a wife or female slave.

E. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, I, 193.

**sojourning** (sō-jēr-ning or sō-jēr-ning), *n.* [Ver-  
bal *n.* of *sojourn*, *v.*] The act of dwelling in a  
place for a time; also, the time of abode.

The *sojourning* of the children of Israel (in Egypt) . . .  
was four hundred and thirty years.

*Ex. xii. 40.*

**sojournment** (sō-jēr-ment or sō-jēr-ment), *n.*  
[Cf. OF. *sejournement*, *F. sejournement*, < OF.  
*sejournier*, *F. sejournier*, *sojourn*: see *sojourn*.]  
The act of sojourning; temporary residence, as  
that of a stranger or traveler.

God has appointed our *sojournment* here as a period of  
preparation for futurity.

*Wakefield*.

**soke**<sup>1</sup> (sōk), *n.* [Also *soc*; < ME. *sok*, *sok* (AF.  
*soc*, ML. *soca*), the exercise of judicial power, a  
franchise, land held by socage, < AS. *soc*, juris-  
diction, lit. inquiry or investigation, < *sacan*  
(pret. *soc*), contend, litigate, > *sach*, a conten-  
tion, a lawsuit, hence in old law *soc*, the power  
of hearing suits and administering justice with-  
in a certain precinct: see *sack*<sup>1</sup>, *sake*<sup>1</sup>. The words  
*sok* and *saken* are practically identical in orig-  
sense, but are to be kept separate, being differ-  
ent forms. *Soc* is the AF. (Law F.) form of *sok*,  
which is itself a ME. form archaically pre-  
served (like *bote*, *mote*). The mod. form would  
be *sok*, as the mod. form of *bote* is *boot*, and  
that of *mote* is *moot*.] 1. The power or privi-  
lege of holding a court in a district, as in a  
manor; jurisdiction of causes; also, the limits  
of such jurisdiction.

The land was equally divided among the three, but the  
*sok*, the judicial rights, passed to Harold and Godward  
only.

*E. A. Freeman*, *Norman Conquest*, v. 525.

2. The liberty or privilege of tenants excused  
from customary burdens.—3. Same as *soken*, 1.

If there is no retail tavern in the *sok* where he dwells.

*English Gilds* (L. E. T. S.), p. 185.

4. Same as *soken*, 2.

**soke**<sup>2</sup>, *v.* An old spelling of *sok*; *suck*.

**sokeling**, *n.* An obsolete form of *sackling*.

**sokeman** (sōk'man), *n.* In old Eng. law, same  
as *soeman*.

**soken** (sō'kn), *n.* [ME. *saken*, *sakne*, *sokene*, <  
AS. *sōen*, *sōern* (> ML. *sacua*), an inquiry (=

led. *sōen* = Sw. *sacken* = Dan. *sogn*, a parish);  
cf. AS. *sōe*, the exercise of judicial power (see  
*sokel*); < *sacan*, contend, litigate, etc.: see  
*sake*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A district or territory within which  
certain privileges or powers were exercised;  
specifically, a district held by tenure of socage.

Bette the beled of Bokyngham-shire,  
Rahulde the rene of Botland *sokene*.

*Piers Plowman* (B), II, 110.

He [the freeman] may be a simple husbandman, or the  
lord of a *soken* and patron of hundreds of servants and fol-  
lowers.

*Stubbs*, *Const. Hist.*, § 37.

2. An exclusive privilege claimed by a miller  
of grinding all the corn used within the manor  
in which his mill stands, or of being paid for  
the same as if actually ground.

Gret *sokene* hath this millere, out of doute,  
With whete and malt of all the land aboute.

*Chaucer*, *Reeve's Tale*, I, 67.

**soke-reeve** (sōk'rēv), *n.* A rent-gatherer in a  
lord's soke.

**sokerolt**, *n.* [ME. (mod. E. as if \**suckerel*, <  
*suck* + dim. *-er-el* as in *cackerel*).] A child not  
weaned. *Hallucell*.

**sokinah**, *n.* [Malagasy.] An insectivorous  
mammal of Madagascar, *Echinops telfairi*, be-  
longing to the family *Centetidae*. It is a typical

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etc., *F. soleil*) = Sp. *Pg. sol* = It. *sole*; < L. *sōl*, the sun, = AS. *sōl*, the sun (*Sōl-mōnath*, February), = Icel. *sól* = Sw. *Dan. sol* = Goth. *saui* = W. *haul* = Ir. *sul* = Lith. Lett. OPruss. *saule*, the sun; also with added suffixes, in Teut. and Slav. forms, AS. *sunne*, etc., E. *sun*: see *sun*.] 1. [*cap.*] The sun. See *Phœbus*.

And therefore is the glorious planet *Sol*  
In noble eminence enthroned and sphered.  
*Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 89.

Dan *Sol* to slope his wheels began.

*Thomson*, Castle of Indolence, lviil.

2. In *her.*, a tincture, the metal or, or gold, in blazoning by planets, as in the arms of sovereigns. See *blazon*, n., 2.—3. In *alchemy*, gold.

*Sol* gold is, and Luna silver we threpe.  
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 273.

Good gold naturel, and of the myn of the erthe, is clepid of philosophis *sol* in latyn; for he is the sonne of oure heuene, nich as sol the planet is in the heuene aboue.  
*Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 3.

**sol<sup>2</sup>** (*sōl*), n. [*OF. sol*, later *sou*, *F. sou* = It. *soldo*, < ML. *solidus*, a coin, < L. *solidus*, solid: see *solid*, *solidus*, and cf. *sou*, *soldo*, *sold<sup>2</sup>*, etc.] An old French coin, the twentieth part of the livre, and equivalent to twelve deniers. At the revolution it was superseded by the *sou*.

For six *sol* more would plead against his Maker.  
*B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 2.

**sol<sup>3</sup>** (*sōl*), n. [*Sp. sol*, lit. sun: see *sol<sup>1</sup>*.] A current silver coin of Peru, of the same weight and fineness as the French 5-franc piece. Gold pieces of 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 sols are also struck. Also *sol*.

**sol<sup>4</sup>** (*sōl*), n. [= *F. Sp. Pg. It. sol*: see *gamut*.] In solmization, the syllable used for the fifth tone of the scale, or dominant. In the scale of C this tone is G, which is therefore called *sol* in France, Italy, etc.

**sol**. An abbreviation of *solution*.  
**sol<sup>1</sup>** (*sō-lā'*), *interj.* [*Prob. < so + la (interj.)*.] A cry or call to attract the attention of one at a distance.

*Laun. Sol, sol!* wo ha, ho! *sol, sol!*

*Lor.* Who calls?

*Laun.* *Sol!* did you see Master Lorenzo? . . . Tell him there's a post come from my master, with his horn full of good news.  
*Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 39.

**sol<sup>2</sup>** (*sō-lā'*), n. [*Also solah*, also *solar* (simulating *solari*); < Beng. *solā*, Hind. *sholā*, the plant here defined.] 1. A tall leguminous swamp-plant, *Eschynomene aspera*, found widely in the Old World tropics. Its robust stems are of a pith-like texture (sometimes called *sponge-wood*), and in India are worked up into many articles, especially hats and military helmets, which are very light and cool. See *Eschynomene* and *hat-plant*.

2. Same as *sola topi*.—*sola topi* or *topee*, a pith helmet or sun-hat made in India from the pith of the *sola*. See *pith-work*. Also *sola topi*, *solar hat*, and simply *sola*.

**solace** (*sō-lās*), n. [*ME. solace*, *solas*, < *OF. solas*, *solaz*, *soulas*, *F. soulas* = Pr. *solat* = Cat. *solas* = Sp. *Pg. solaz* = It. *sollazzo*, < L. *solatum*, *solacium*, soothing, consolation, comfort, < *solari*, pp. *solatus*, soothe, console, comfort. Cf. *console*.] 1. Comfort in sorrow, sadness, or misfortune; alleviation of distress or of discomfort.

I beseech your majesty, give me leave to go;  
Sorrow would *solace*, and mine age would cease.  
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 21.

2. That which gives relief, comfort, or alleviation under any affliction or burden.

Two goldfinches, whose sprightly song  
Had been their mutual *solace* long,  
Liv'd happy prisoners there.  
*Cowper*, The Faithful Bird.

3†. Sport; pleasure; delight; amusement; recreation; happiness.

I am so full of joye and of *solas*.  
*Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 350.  
And therein sate a Lady fresh and fayre,  
Making sweet *solace* to herselfe alone.  
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 3.

4. In printing, the penalty prescribed by the early printers for a violation of office rules. = Syn. 1, 2. Consolation, etc. (see *comfort*), mitigation, relief, softening, soothing, cheer, diversion, amusement.

**solace** (*sō-lās*), v.; pret. and pp. *solaced*, ppr. *solacing*. [*ME. solacen*, *solacien*, < *OF. solacier*, *solacer*, *F. solacier* = Sp. *solazar* = It. *sollazzare*, < ML. *solatiare*, *solatiari*, give *solace*, console, < L. *solatum*, *solacium*, solace: see *solace*, n.] I. *trans.* 1. To cheer in grief, trouble, or despondency; console under affliction or calamity; comfort.

Thy own sweet smile I see,  
The same that oft in childhood *solac'd* me.  
*Cowper*, My Mother's Picture.

Leolin . . . foamed away his heart at Averill's ear:  
Whom Averill *solaced* as he might.  
*Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

2. To allay; assuage; soothe: as, to *solace* grief by sympathy.

We sate sad together,  
*Solacing* our despondency with tears.  
*Shelley*, The Cenci, iii. 1.

3. To amuse; delight; give pleasure to: sometimes used reflexively.

From that Cytee men gon be Watre, *solacyng* and disportyng hem.  
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 21.

Houses of retraite for the Gentlemen of Venice & Padua, wherein they *solace themselves* in sommer.

*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 152.

= Syn. 1 and 2. See *solace*, n.

II. *trans.* 1. To take comfort; be consoled or relieved in grief.

One poor and loving child,  
But one thing to rejoice and *solace* in,  
And cruel death hath catch'd it from my sight!  
*Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 5. 47.

2. To take pleasure or delight; be amused; enjoy one's self.

These six assaulted the Castle, whom the Ladies seeing so lusty and courageous, they were contented to *solace* with them.  
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 255.

**solacement** (*sō-lās-ment*), n. [*< solace + -ment*.] The act of solacing or comforting; the state of being solaced.

*Solacement* of the poor, to which our archquack now more and more betook himself.

*Carlyle*, Cagliostro. (*Latham*.)

**solacioust** (*sō-lā'shus*), a. [*< OF. solacieux* = Sp. *solazoso* = Pg. *solazoso*, < ML. *solatiosus*, full of solace, cheering, entertaining, < L. *solatum*, *solacium*, solace: see *solace*.] Affording pleasure or amusement; entertaining.

The aboundsant pleasures of Sodome, which were . . . pryde, plenty of feading, *solaciouse* pastymes, ydelnesse, and crueltie.  
*Bp. Bale*, English Votaries, ii.

In the literal sense you meet with purposes merry and *solacioust* enough.

*Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, Prol. to Gargantua, p. 95.

**solæus**, n. See *solis*.

**solah**, n. See *sola<sup>2</sup>*, 1.

**solain**, a. A Middle English form of *sullen*.

All redy was made a place ful *solain*.

*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 864.

**solan** (*sō-lan*), n. [*Also* (Sc.) *soland* (with excrement *d*); < Icel. *sula* = Norw. *sula* (in comp. Icel. *haf-sula* = Norw. *hav-sula*, 'sea-solan'), a gannet, solan-goose. The n appar. represents the affixed dot. art.; cf. *Shetland soolcen*, the sun, < Dan. *sol*, sun, + def. art. *en*, the.] The solan-goose.

Along th' Atlantick rock undreading climb,  
And of its eggs despoil the *solan's* nest.

*Collins*, Works (ed. 1800), p. 99. (*Jodrell*.)

A white *solan*, far nway by the shores of Mull, struck the water as he dived, and sent a jet of spray into the air.  
*W. Black*, Princess of Thule, xxvii.

**Solanaceæ** (*sō-lā-nā'sē-ē*), n. pl. [*NL* (Bartling, 1830), < *Solanum* + *-aceæ*.] An order of gamopetalous plants, of the series *Bicarpellatæ* and cohort *Polemoniales*, characterized by regular flowers commonly with a plicate border, carpels with many ovules, and a straight, spiral, or coiled embryo in fleshy albumen. The sepals, petals, and stamens are each usually five, the ovary usually entire and two-celled, with an undivided style. In its plicate corolla the order resembles the *Convolvaceæ*, which are, however, unlike it in their few-seeded carpels and usually twining habit. Its other nearest ally is the *Scrophulariæ*, to which the tribe *Salpiglossidæ*, with its didynamous stamens and somewhat irregular flowers, forms a direct transition. The order includes about 1,750 species, perhaps to be reduced to 1,500, classed in 72 genera of 5 tribes, for the types of which see *Solanum*, *Atropa*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Cestrum*, and *Salpiglossis*. They are erect or climbing herbs or shrubs, or sometimes trees, and either smooth or downy, but rarely with bristles. They bear alternate and entire toothed or dissected leaves, often in scattered unequal pairs, but never truly opposite. The typical inflorescence is a bractless cyme, either terminal, opposite the leaves, or lateral, but not truly axillary, and sometimes converted into umbels or sessile clusters or reduced to a single flower. They are usually rank-scented and possess strongly narcotic properties, either throughout or in special organs. In *Mandragora* in the root, in most others strongly developed in the leaves, as in belladonna, tobacco, henbane, stramonium, and nightshade. In some, as the henbane, this principle is actively developed for a limited time only; in others, parts from which it is absent furnish a valued food, as the potato, tomato, and egg-plant, or a condiment, as Cayenne pepper. The order furnishes also several tonics and numerous diuretic remedies, as species of *Physalis*, *Nicotiana*, *Cestrum*, and *Solanum*. Plants of this order are widely dispersed through warm climates of both hemispheres, extending beyond the tropics in North and South America, especially in the west, but less frequent in Europe and Asia. They are absent in alpine and arctic regions and in Australia. About 17 genera and 55 species are natives of the United States, chiefly in the southwest, and largely of the genera *Lycium*, *Solanum*, and *Physalis*. For other important genera, see *Lycopersicum*, *Capsicum*, *Datura*, *Nicotiana*, *Petunia*, and *Solandra*.

**solanaceous** (*sō-lā-nā'shius*), a. [*< NL. Solanaceæ* + *-ous*.] Belonging to the *Solanaceæ*.

**soland** (*sō-lānd*), n. See *solan*.

**solander<sup>1</sup>** (*sō-lān'dër*), n. Same as *sollanders*.  
**solander<sup>2</sup>** (*sō-lān'dër*), n. [*< Solander* (see quot. and *Solandra*).] A form of box designed to contain prints or drawings. See the quotation.

A *Solander* case is the invention of Dr. Solander, of memory dear to readers of "Cook's Voyages," who used one to contain and preserve specimens for natural history, drawings, and matters of the kind. It is really a box, generally shaped like a book, one side of which, turning on hinges, serves for a lid, while the front, or fore edge of the case, is furnished with hinges to be let down, so that the fronts as well as the tops of the contents can be got at.  
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 135.

**Solandra** (*sō-lān'drā*), n. [*NL* (Swartz, 1787), named after Daniel Solander (born 1736, died about 1781), a Swedish botanist and traveler.] A genus of solanaceous plants, of the tribe *Atropæ*. It is characterized by solitary flowers with a long calyx-tube, an obliquely funnel-shaped corolla with broad imbricated lobes and induplicate sinuses, five stamens, and a two-celled ovary imperfectly four-celled by false partitions, forming in fruit a pulpy berry half-protruded from the torn membranous calyx. The 4 species are all American and tropical. They are lofty climbing coarse shrubby plants, with entire smooth fleshy and coriaceous shining leaves, clustered near the ends of the branches, and very large terminal white, yellowish, or greenish flowers on fleshy pedicels. *S. grandiflora*, *S. longiflora*, and other species are sometimes cultivated from the West Indies under the name *trumpet-flower*, forming handsome greenhouse evergreens, usually grown as climbers, or, in *S. longiflora*, as small shrubs.

**Solanææ** (*sō-lā-nē-ē*), n. pl. [*NL* (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), < *Solanum* + *-ææ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Solanaceæ*. It is distinguished by flowers with the corolla somewhat equally plicate or divided into valvate or induplicate lobes, and having perfect stamens and a two-celled ovary which becomes an indehiscent berry in fruit, containing compressed seeds with a curved embryo and slender seed-leaves not broader than the radicle. It includes 31 genera, very largely natives of South America. For some of the most important, see *Solanum* (the type), *Capsicum*, *Lycopersicum*, and *Physalis*.

**solanæus** (*sō-lā-nē-us*), a. Belonging to the *Solanaceæ*, or especially to *Solanum*.

**solan-goose** (*sō-lān-gōs*), n. [*< solan* + *goose*.] The gannet, *Sula bassana*. Also *solan* and *soland-goose*. See *Sula*, and cut under *gannet*.

**solanina** (*sō-lā-nī-nā*), n. [*NL*, < *Solanum*.] The active principle of *Solanum Dulcamara*. See *solanine*.

**solanine** (*sō-lā-nīn*), n. [*NL*, < *Solanum* + *-ine<sup>2</sup>*.] A complex body, either itself an alkaloid or containing an alkaloid, the active principle of bitter-sweet, *Solanum Dulcamara*. It is a narcotic poison.

**solano** (*sō-lā-nō*), n. [*Sp. solano*, an easterly wind (cf. *solanazo*, a hot, violent easterly wind, *solana*, a sunny place), < L. *solanus* (sc. *ventus*), the east wind (usually called *subsolanus*), < *sol*, sun: see *sol<sup>1</sup>*, *solar<sup>1</sup>*.] The Spanish name of an easterly wind.

**solanoid** (*sō-lā-noid*), a. [*< NL. Solanum* + Gr. *eidōs*, form.] Resembling a potato in texture: said of cancers.

**Solanum** (*sō-lā-num*), n. [*NL* (Tournefort, 1700), < LL. *solanum*, the nightshade.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, type of the order *Solanaceæ*, the nightshade family, and tribe *Solanææ*. It is characterized by flowers usually with a deeply five- or ten-lobed spreading calyx, an angled or five-lobed wheel-shaped corolla, very short filaments with long anthers which form a cone or cylinder, open by a vertical pore or a larger chink, and are almost destitute of any connective, and a generally two-celled ovary with its conspicuous placenta projecting from the partition. It is one of the largest genera of plants (compare *Senecio*), and includes over 950 published species, of which perhaps 750 are distinct. Their distribution is similar to that of the order, and they constitute half or two thirds of its species. They are herbs, shrubs, or small trees, sometimes climbers, of polymorphous habit, either smooth, downy, or woolly, or even viscous. They bear alternate entire or divided leaves, sometimes in pairs, but never truly opposite. Their flowers are yellow, white, violet, or purplish, grouped in panicles or umbels cymes which are usually scorpioid, sometimes apparently racemose, rarely reduced to a single flower. The species form two groups, the subgenera *Pachystemonum* and *Lepostemonum* (Dunal, 1813), the first unarmed and with broad anthers, the other with long anthers opening by minute pores, and commonly armed with straight spines on the branchlets, leaves, and calyx. South America is the central home of the genus, and of its most useful member, the potato, *S. tuberosum*, which occurs in numerous wild varieties, with or without small tubers on the rootstocks, from Lima to latitude 45° S. in Patagonia, and northward to New Mexico. (See *potato*, *potato-rot*, and cut under *rotate* and *tuber*.) There are 15 native species in the United States, chiefly in the southwest, besides numerous prominent varieties and 5 introduced species. The seeds of many species are remarkably tenacious of life, and are therefore soon naturalized, especially the cosmopolitan weed *S. nigrum*, the common or black nightshade, the original type of the genus (for which see *nightshade*, and figure of leaf under *repand*); and compare *ointment of poplar-buds*, under *ointment*): from this the name *nightshade*



is sometimes extended to several other European species. For *S. Dulcamara*, the bitter-sweet, the other common species of the northeastern United States, a climber introduced for ornament, see *nightshade*, *felomoort*, *dulcamara*, and *dulcamarin*. Two others in the United States are of importance as prickly weeds, *S. Carolinense* (for which see *hore-nettle*), a pest which has sometimes caused fields in Delaware to be abandoned, and *S. rostratum* (for which see *sand-bur*), of abundant growth on the plains beyond the Mississippi, and known as the chief food of the Colorado beetle or potato-bug before the introduction of the potato westward. The genus is one of strongly marked properties. A few species with comparatively inert foliage have been used as salads, as *S. nodiflorum* in the West Indies and *S. sessiliflorum* in Brazil; but the leaves of most, as of the common potato, bitter-sweet, and nightshade, are more or less powerfully narcotic. (See *solanine*.) The roots, leaves, seeds, and fruit-juices yield numerous remedies of the tropics; *S. jubarum* is strongly sudorific; *S. pseudoquina* is a source of quina in Brazil, a powerful bitter and febrifuge; others are purgative or diuretic, as *S. paniculatum*, the jerubeba of Brazil; *S. stramonifolium* is used as a poison in Cayenne. The berries are often edible, as in the well-known *S. Melongena* (*S. esculentum*) (for which see *egg-plant*, *brinjal*, and *aubergine*). Others with edible fruit are *S. aviculare* (see *kangaroo-apple*), *S. Uporo*, the cannibal-apple or borodina of the Fiji and other Pacific islands, with large red fruit used like the tomato, *S. rescum*, the gungany of southeastern Australia, *S. album* and *S. Ethiopicum*, cultivated in China and southern Asia, *S. Gilo* in tropical America, *S. muricatum*, the pepino or melon-pear of Peru, and *S. racemosum* in the West Indies. *S. Quitoense*, the Quito orange, yields a fruit resembling a small orange in color, fragrance, and taste. *S. Indicum* (*S. Anguini*) is known as *Madagascar potato*, and *S. crispum* of Chili as *potato-tree*. Some species bear an inedible fruit, as *S. mammosum*, the macaw-bush (which see), also called *susumber* and (together with *S. torvum*) *turkey-berry*. For *S. Bahamense*, see *cankerberry*, and for *S. Sodomæum*, see *Sodom-apple*. Other species yield dyes, as *S. gnaphalioides* in Peru and *S. Vespertilio* in the Canaries, used to paint the face; *S. Guineense*, used to dye silk violet; and *S. indigoferum*, in cultivation in Brazil for indigo. *S. marginatum* is used in Abyssinia to tan leather; and the fruit of *S. saponaceum* is used as soap in Peru. Several species have been long cultivated as ornamentals for their abundant red or orange berries, as *S. Pseudo-capsicum*, the Jerusalem cherry or winter-cherry (see *cherry*), and the Brazilian *S. Capsicastrum*, the dwarf winter-cherry or star-espica. Many others are now cultivated as ornamental plants, and are known by the generic name *Solanum*, as *S. Karstenii*, from Venezuela, with violet flowers; *S. betaceum*, a small pink-flowered fleshy South American tree with fine scarlet egg-like fruit; and *S. lanceolatum*, with narrow willow-like leaves, reputed the most showy blooming species. Others are cultivated for their conspicuous foliage, as *S. erinitum* and *S. macranthum*, with leaves 2½ feet long; *S. robustum*, clad in showy red down; and *S. Warscewiczii*, with handsome flowers and large leaves elegantly cut. The climber *S. jasminoides*, the jasmine-solanum, is a house-plant from Brazil, esteemed for its large and abundant clusters of fragrant white or bluish flowers.

**solar**<sup>1</sup> (sō'lār), *a.* [= *F. solaire* = *Sp. solar* = *It. solare*, < *L. solaris*, of the sun, solar, < *sol*, the sun: see *sol*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Of, pertaining or related to, or determined by the sun: as, the *solar* system; *solar* light; *solar* rays; *solar* influence.

To make the *solar* and lunar year agree.

Raleigh, Hist. World, ii. 3.

His soul proud science never taught to stray

Far as the *solar* walk or Milky way.

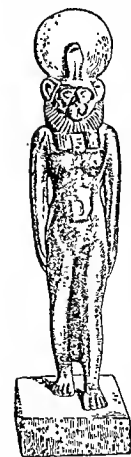
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 102.

2. In *astrol.*, born under the predominant influence of the sun; influenced by the sun.

The cock was pleased to hear him speak so fair,  
And proud beside, as *solar* people are.

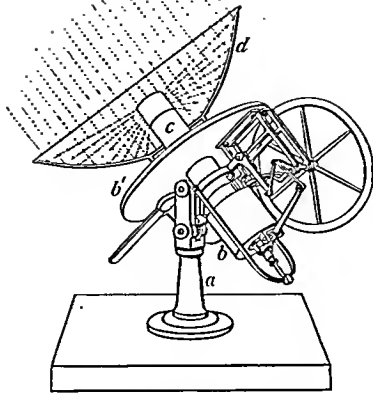
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 652.

**Solar apex**, the point in space, situated in the constellation Hercules, toward which the sun is moving.—**Solar apophysis**. Same as *sunstroke*.—**Solar boiler**, an apparatus for utilizing the heat of the sun's rays in the heating of water and the production of steam.—**Solar calorific engine**. Same as *solar engine*.—**Solar camera**, **chronometer**. See the nouns.—**Solar constant**, the number which expresses the quantity of radiant heat received from the sun by the outer layer of the earth's atmosphere in a unit of time. As shown by the researches of Langley, its value is probably somewhat over three (small) calories per minute for a square centimeter of surface normal to the sun's rays. See *calory* and *sun*.—**Solar cooking-apparatus**, an arrangement for cooking food by the heat of the sun's rays. It consists essentially of a cooking-vessel inclosed in a glass frame, upon which the solar rays are directed by reflectors.—**Solar cycle**. See *cycle*.—**Solar day**. See *day*, 3.—**Solar deity**, in *myth.*, a deity of the sun, or personifying some of the attributes or characteristics of the sun, or of the sun's action. A familiar example is the Greek Apollo or Helios. Solar deities play an important part in the mythology of ancient Egypt, the chief of them being Ra, the supreme power for good. The Egyptian solar deities are commonly distinguished in art by bearing upon their heads the solar disk. See also *cut* under *Apollo*, and compare *solarism*.—**Solar eclipse**.



Egyptian Solar Deity.—Bronze figure of the lion-headed goddess Bast or Pasht, in Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

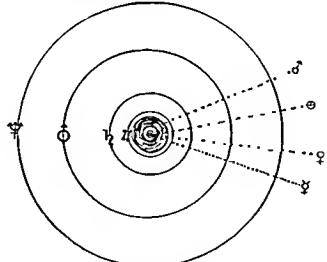
See *eclipse*, 1.—**Solar engine**, an engine in which steam for motive power is generated by direct solar heat concentrated by lenses or by reflectors upon a steam-generator,



Ericsson's Solar Engine.

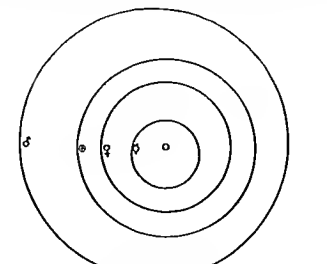
*a*, stand; *b*, adjustable calorific engine; *b'*, base-plate of engine, through which the cylinder *c* extends into the focal axis of a powerful reflector *d*, the curvature of which directs the rays, as shown by the dotted lines, upon the cylinder.

as in Mouchot's solar engine, or in which direct solar heat is concentrated upon the cylinder of a hot-air or calorific engine, as in the solar engine of Ericsson.—**Solar equation**. See *equation*.—**Solar eyepiece**, a helioscope; an eyepiece suitable for observing the sun. In the ordinary form, devised by Sir John Herschel, the sunlight is reflected at right angles by a transparent plane surface which allows most of the light and heat to pass through, so that only a thin shade-glass is needed. In the more perfect polarization-heliocopes of Merz and others the light is polarized by reflection at the proper angle from one or more glass surfaces, and afterward modified in intensity at pleasure by reflection at a second polarizing surface, or by transmission through a Nicol prism which can be rotated.—**Solar fever**, **dengue**.—**Solar flowers**, flowers which open and shut daily at certain determinate hours.—**Solar ganglion**. Same as *solar plexus*.—**Solar hour**. See *hour*.—**Solar lamp**. (*a*) Same as *Argand lamp* (which see, under *lamp*). (*b*) An electric lamp of the fourth class.—**Solar microscope**. See *microscope*.—**Solar month**. See *month*, 2.—**Solar myth**, in *compar. myth.*, a myth or heroic legend containing or supposed to contain allegorical reference to the course of the sun, and used by modern scholars to explain the Aryan mythologies. The fable of Apollo and Daphne is an example.—**Solar observatory**, an astronomical observatory specially equipped for the study of solar phenomena. The observatory at Meudon, near Paris, is an example.—**Solar physics**, the study of the physical phenomena presented by the sun.—**Solar plexus**, in *anat.* See *plexus*. Also called *brain of the belly*.—**Solar print**, in *photog.*, a photographic print made in a solar camera from a negative. It is usually an enlargement, and is so called to distinguish it from an ordinary photo-print made by direct contact in a printing-frame, or otherwise.—**Solar prominence** or **protuberance**. See *sun*.—**Solar radiation**. See *radiation*.—**Solar-radiation register**, an apparatus for automatically registering the times during which the sun is shining.—**Solar salt**, sea-salt; *bay-salt*.—**Solar spectrum**. See *spectrum*, 3, and *cut* under *absorption*.—**Solar spots**. See *sun-spot*.—**Solar system**, in *astron.*, the system consisting of the sun and the bodies revolving round it (and those revolving round them) or otherwise



Solar System, showing especially the orbits of the four outer planets.

dependent upon it. To this system belong the planets, planetoids, satellites, comets, and meteorites, which all directly or indirectly revolve round the central sun—the



Solar System, showing the orbits of the four inner planets.

whole being bound together by the mutual attractions of the several parts. The following table gives a compar-

## solarly

tive view of the planets. For further information, see the proper names.

	Sidereal period in days.	Mean distance from sun in millions of miles.	Diameter in miles.	Mass relative to earth.	Density (water = 1).	Axial rotation in hours.
Mercury.	88	36	3	0.1	7.2	?
Venus....	225	67	7	0.8	5.2	?
Earth....	365	93	8	1.0	5.7	24
Mars....	687	141	4	0.1	4.0	25
Jupiter...	4333	482	88	317.0	1.3	10
Saturn....	10759	883	75	94.0	0.6	10
Uranus...	30687	1778	30	14.7	1.4	?
Neptune..	60127	2785	37	17.1	0.0	?
Sun .....	.....	.....	860	326800.0	1.4	In days. 25
Moon....	.....	From earth. 0.24	2	1/80	8.5	27

**Solar telegraph**. See *telegraph*.—**Solar theory**. See *solarism*.—**Solar time**. Same as *apparent time*. See *time*.—**Solar walk**, the *zodiac*.—**Solar year**. See *year*.

**solar**<sup>2</sup> (sō'lār), *n.* See *sollar*.

**solar**<sup>3</sup> (sō'lār), *n.* See *sola*<sup>2</sup>.

**Solariidæ** (sō-lā-rī'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solarium* + *-idæ*.] A family of pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Solarium*. The animal has the tentacles nearly united at the base; eyes on the upper part of the outer side of their base; the proboscis long, cylindrical, completely retractile; and the shell conical and generally declivous from the apex, with carinated margin of the last whorl, and a deep umbilical cavity, recalling a spiral staircase. The species inhabit tropical seas. They are rather large and generally handsome shells, some of which are common parlor ornaments. See *cut* under *Solarium*.

**solarioid** (sō-lā-rī-oid), *a.* [ < *Solarium* + *-oid*.] Of, or having characters of, the *Solariidæ*.

**solariplex** (sō-lar'ī-pleks), *n.* The solar plexus (which see, under *plexus*). *Coues*, 1887.

**solarism** (sō'lār-izm), *n.* [ < *solar*<sup>1</sup> + *-ism*.] Exclusive or excessive explanation of mythology by reference to the sun; over-addiction to the assumption of solar myths. *Gladstone*, in *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 634.

**solarist** (sō'lār-ist), *n.* [ < *solar*<sup>1</sup> + *-ist*.] An adherent of the doctrine of solarism. *Gladstone*, in *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 876.

**solarium** (sō-lā-rī-um), *n.* [ < *L. solarium*, a sun-dial, a part of a house exposed to the sun, < *solaris*, of the sun: see *solar*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A sun-dial, fixed or portable. See *dial*, *poke-dial*, *ring-dial*, *sun-dial*.—2. A place arranged to receive the sun's rays, usually a flat house-top, terrace, or open gallery, formerly used for pleasure only, but in modern times commonly as an adjunct of a hospital or sanatorium, in which case it is inclosed with glass; a room arranged with a view to giving patients sun-baths.—3. [*cap.*] [NL. (Lamarck, 1799).] The typical genus of *Solariidæ*, containing the staircase-shells, as the perspective shell, *S. perspectivum*. They have a much depressed but regularly conic shell, angular at the periphery, and with a wide spiral umbilicus which has suggested the idea of a spiral stairway.



Staircase-shell (*Solarium perspectivum*).

**solarization** (sō'lār-i-zā'shon), *n.* [= *F. solari-sation*; as *solarize* + *-ation*.] 1. Exposure to the action of the rays of the sun.—2. In *photog.*, the injurious effects produced on a negative by over-exposing it in the camera to the light of the sun, as blurring of outlines, obliteration of high lights, loss of relief, etc.; also, the effects on a print resulting from over-printing the sensitized paper or other medium.

**solarize** (sō'lār-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *solarized*, ppr. *solarizing*. [= *F. solari-s*; as *solar*<sup>1</sup> + *-ize*.] 1. *intrans.* In *photog.*, to become injured by too long exposure to the action of light.

It is a familiar fact that iodide of silver *solarizes* very easily—that is, the maximum effect of light is quickly reached, after which its action is reversed.

Lea, Photography, p. 137.

II. *trans.* 1. To affect by sunlight; modify in some way by the action of solar rays.

A spore born of a *solarized* bacillus is more susceptible to the reforming influence than its parent was.

Science, VI. 475.

2. In *photog.*, to affect injuriously by exposing too long to light.

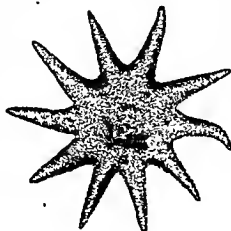
**solarly** (sō-lā-rī), *a.* [ < ML. \**solaris* (used only as a noun), pertaining to the ground or soil, < *L. solum*, the ground, soil: see *soil*<sup>1</sup>.] Of or belonging to the ground. [Rare.]



From the like spirits in the earth the plants thereof perhaps acquire their verdure. And from such solary irradiations may those wondrous varieties arise which are observable in animals. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 12.*

**solast, n.** A Middle English form of *solace*.

**Solaster** (sō-las'tēr), *n.* [NL., < L. *sol*, the sun, + *aster*, a star.] The typical genus of *Solasteridae*, having more than five rays. In *S. endeca*, a common North Atlantic species, there are usually eleven or ten slender, tapering, and smooth arms, and the whole surface is closely reticulated. The corresponding sun-star of the North Pacific is *S. decemradiatus*.



Sun-star (*Solaster endeca*).

**Solasteridae** (sō-las'tēr-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solaster* + *-idae*.] A family of starfishes, typified by the genus *Solaster*. The limits of the family vary, and it is sometimes merged in or called *Echinasteridae*. There are several genera, most of them with more than five rays, as in *Solaster*. In *Cribrella* (or *Cribrella*) the rays are six. In *Crossaster papposus*, a common sun-star of both coasts of the North Atlantic, there are twelve short obtuse arms, extensively united by a membrane on the oral surface, and the upper side is roughened with clubbed processes and spines. *Echinaster sentus* is five-armed (see cut at *Echinaster*). The many-armed sun-stars of the genus *Heliaster* (in some forms of which the rays are more than thirty in number) are brought under this family or referred elsewhere. Also written *Solastriidae*.

**solatium** (sō-lā'shū-um), *n.*; *pl. solatia* (-i). [L., also *solacium*, consolation, solace; see *solace*.] Anything that alleviates or compensates for suffering or loss; a compensation; specifically, in *Scots law*, a sum of money paid, over and above actual damages, to an injured party by the person who inflicted the injury, as a solace for wounded feelings.

**sold<sup>1</sup> (sold)**. Preterit and past participle of *sell<sup>1</sup>*. **sold<sup>2</sup>, n.** [ME. *solde*, *souldye*, *soude*, *souide*, *soid* = MHG. *sol*, *G. sol* = Sw. Dan. *sol*, < OF. *solde*, *soude*, *soude*, F. *solde*, pay (of soldiers), = Sp. *suelto* = Pg. It. *soldo*, pay, < ML. *solidus*, *soldum*, pay (of soldiers); cf. OF. *sol*, *sou*, a piece of money, a shilling, F. *sou*, a small coin or value, = Pr. *sol* = Sp. *suelto* = Pg. It. *soldo*, a coin (see *sol<sup>2</sup>*, *sou*, *soldo*), < LL. *solidus*, a piece of money, ML. also in gen. money, < L. *solidus*, solid; see *solid*, *solidus*. Hence ult. *soldier*.] Pay (of soldiers, etc.); salary. *Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 6.*

My Lord Treasurer granted the sold vij. c. marc to my Lord of Norfolk, for the arrears of his *soude* qeyl he was in Scotland. *Paston Letters, I. 41.*

**sold<sup>2</sup>, sould<sup>2</sup>, v. l.** [ME. \**solden*, *souden*, < OF. *solder*, *souder*, pay, < *solde*, *soude*, pay; see *sold<sup>2</sup>*, *n.*] To pay.

Imparfit is the pope that al the people sholde helpe, And *soudeth* hem that sleeth such as he sholde saue. *Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 431.*

**soldado** (sōl-dā'dō), *n.* [Sp. *soldado*, a soldier; see *soldier*.] A soldier. *Scott, Legend of Montrose, iii.*

Come, help me; come, come, boys; *soldadoes*, comrades. *Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iv. 3.*

**soldant, n.** An obsolete form of *sultan*.

**soldanel** (sōl'da-nel), *n.* A plant of the genus *Soldanella*. Also written *soldanelle*.

**Soldanella** (sōl-dā-nel'ē), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700) *soldanella*, dim. of *soldana*, a plant so called, < OIt. *solida*, a coin; see *soldo*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Primulaceae*, the primrose family, and tribe *Primulaceae*. It is characterized by flowers with a five-parted calyx, a broadly funnel-shaped or somewhat bell-shaped corolla with fringed lobes, five stamens inserted on the corolla, and an ovoid ovary which becomes a circumscissile capsule with a five- to ten-toothed mouth, containing many seeds on an elongated central placenta. There are 4 species, alpine plants of Europe. They are smooth, delicate, stemless herbs, growing from a short perennial rootstock, and bearing long-stalked, fleshy, and entire roundish leaves with a heart-shaped base. The nodding flowers, single or umbel, are borne on a slender scape, and are blue, violet, rose-colored, or rarely white. *S. alpina*, growing near the snow-line on many European mountains, is, with other species, sometimes cultivated under the name *soldanel* or *soldanella*, and has been also called *blue moonwort*.

**soldaness, n.** An obsolete form of *sultanness*.

**soldanriet, soldanryt, n.** Obsolete forms of *sultantry*.

**soldatesque** (sōl-dā-tesk'), *a.* [F. *soldatesque*, < *soldat*, a soldier (see *soldier*), + *-esque*.] Of or relating to a soldier; soldier-like. [A Gallicism.]

His [the Captain's] came clanking on the pavement, or waving round him in the execution of military cuts and *soldatesque* manœuvres. *Thackeray, Pendennis, xxii.*

**solder** (sod'ér or sol'dér), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *souder*, *soder*, *souder* (dial. also *sawder*); < OF. *soudure*, *soudure*, *soudure*, *soudure*, F. *soudure* = Sp. Pg. *soldadura* = It. *soldatura*, a soldering, < OF. *souder*, *souder*, orig. \**solder*, solder, consolidate, close or fasten together, = Pr. *soldar*, *souder* = Sp. Pg. *soldar* = It. *soldare*, *sodare*, < L. *solidare*, make firm, < *solidus*, solid, firm; see *solid*, and cf. *soud<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. A fusible alloy used for joining or binding together metal surfaces or joints, as the edges of tin cans, jewelry, and kitchen utensils. Being melted on each surface, the solder, partly by chemical attraction and partly by cohesive force, binds them together. After cleaning the edges to be joined, the workman applies a solution of zinc in hydrochloric acid and also powdered rosin to the cleaned surfaces; then he touches the heated soldering-iron to the rosin, and holding the solder-bar and iron over the parts to be joined melts off little drops of solder at intervals along the margins, and runs all together with the hot iron. There are many of these alloys, as soft solder used for tinware, hard solder for brass and iron, gold solder, silver solder, spelter solder, plumbers' solder, etc. Every kind is used at its own melting-point, which must always be lower than that of the metals to be united, soft solders being the most fusible.



To solder such gold, there is a proper glew or *soder*. *Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxiii. 5.*

Hence—2. Figuratively, that which unites in any way.

Friendship! mysterious cement of the soul,  
Sweetener of life, and *solder* of society.  
*Blair, The Grave, l. 89.*

**Aluminium solder.** See *aluminium*.—Hard solder, solder which fuses only at red heat, and therefore is used only to unite the metals and alloys which can endure that temperature. Spelter solder and silver solder are the principal varieties.—Soft solder. (a) See def. 1. (b) Gross flattery or fulsome praise, particularly when used for selfish aims.

**solder** (sod'ér or sol'dér), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *souder*, *soder*, *souder*; < *solder, n.*] 1. To unite by a metallic cement; join by a metallic substance in a state of fusion, which hardens in cooling, and renders the joint solid.

I *solder* a metall with *sowder*. *Je soude*. *Palegrave, p. 723.*

2. Figuratively, to close up or unite firmly by any means.

As if the world should cleave, and that slain men  
Should *solder* up the Rift.  
*Shak., A. and C. (folio 1623), lii. 4. 32.*

Would my lips had been *soldered* when I spake on't! *B. Jonson, Epicoene, ii. 2.*

**solderer** (sod'ér-ér or sol'dér-ér), *n.* [ < *solder* + *-er*.] One who or a machine which solders. **soldering** (sod'ér-ing or sol'dér-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *solder, v.*] 1. The act of one who or that which solders.—2. A soldered place or part.

Even the delicate *solderings* of the ends of these wires to the copper clips were apparently the same as ever. *Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXV. 349.*

**Autogenous soldering.** See *autogenous*.—Galvanic soldering, the process of uniting two pieces of metal by means of another metal deposited between them through the agency of a voltaic current.—Soldering nipple. See *nipple*.

**soldering-block** (sod'ér-ing-blok), *n.* A tool employed in soldering cans, as a support and for trimming. It is adjustable for different sizes.

**soldering-bolt** (sod'ér-ing-bölt), *n.* Same as *soldering-iron*.

**soldering-frame** (sod'ér-ing-frām), *n.* A form of clamp for holding the parts together in soldering cans.

**soldering-furnace** (sod'ér-ing-fēr'nāns), *n.* A portable furnace used by tinnermen, etc., for heating soldering-irons.

**soldering-iron** (sod'ér-ing-i'ern), *n.* A tool with which solder is melted and applied. It consists of a copper bit or bolt, having a pointed or wedge-shaped end, fastened to an iron rod with a wooden handle. In some forms the copper bit is kept hot by means of a gas-flame supplied through a flexible pipe connected with the handle. See cut under *solder*.

**soldering-machine** (sod'ér-ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* In *sheet-metal work*, a general name for appliances and machines for closing the seams of tin cans with solder; also, a soldering-block, or any other machine or appliance rendering mechanical aid in soldering. The cans may be automatically dipped in molten solder, or the solder may be laid on the seams, which are then exposed to gas-flame, hot blast, or the direct heat of a furnace.

**soldering-pot** (sod'ér-ing-pot), *n.* A small portable furnace used in soldering, especially for uniting the ends of telegraph-wires. It is

fitted with a clamp for holding the ends of the wires, etc., in position; and when they are in place the furnace is tilted, and the melted solder flows over the wires, etc., and forms a soldered joint.

**soldering-tongs** (sod'ér-ing-tōngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A flat-nosed tongs for brazing the joints of band-saws. The saw is held in a scarfing-frame, with a film of solder between the lapping scarfed edges. This film is melted by clamping the heated tongs over the edges. *E. H. Knight.*

**soldering-tool** (sod'ér-ing-tōl), *n.* A soldering-iron, or other tool for soldering.

**solder-machine** (sod'ér-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for forming molten solder into rods or drops for use.

**soldi, n.** Plural of *soldo*.

**soldier** (sōl'jēr), *n.* [Also dial. *soger*, *sodger*, *sogjer*; early mod. E. *souldier*, *souldiour*, *souldiour*; < ME. *souldier*, *souldiour*, *soudiour*, *soudiour*, *soudioure*, *soudiour*, *soudier*, *soudoier*, < OF. *soldier*, also *soldoier*, *soldoier*, *souldoier*, < ML. *soldarius*, a soldier, lit. 'one having pay,' < *solidus*, *soldum*, pay; see *sold<sup>2</sup>*. Cf. D. *soldaat* = G. Sw. Dan. *soldat*, < F. *soldat*, < It. *soldato* = Sp. Pg. *soldado*, a soldier, lit. 'one paid,' < ML. *soldatus*, pp. of *soldare* (> It. *soldare* = OF. *solder*), pay, < *soldum*, pay; see *sold<sup>2</sup>*.] 1. One who receives pay, especially for military service.

Bruyn the bere and ysegryn the wulf sente alle the londe a boutte yf ony man wolde take wages that they shold come to bruyn and he wolde paye them their souldye or wagis to fore. my fader ranne alle ouer the londe and bare the lettres. . . . My fader hadde ben ouerul in the lande bytwene the elue and the somme. And hadde gaten many a *souldiour* that shold the next somer haue comen to helpe bruyn. *Caxton, Reynard the Fox (ed. Arber), p. 39.*

2. A person in military service. (a) One whose business is warfare, as opposed to a civilian.

Madame, ge misdon . . .

To swiche a simpul *souldiour* as icham forto knele. *William of Palerne (L. E. T. S.), l. 3051.*

Fie, my lord, fie! a *soldier*, and afeard? *Shak., Macbeth, v. 1. 40.*

(b) One who serves in the land forces, as opposed to one serving at sea.

3. Hence, one who obeys the commands and contends in the cause of another.

Give me a favour, that the world may know  
I am your *soldier*. *Fletcher, Mad Lover, v. 4.*

To continue Christ's faithful *soldier* and servant unto his life's end.

*Book of Common Prayer, Public Baptism of Infants.*

4. One of the rank and file, or sometimes including non-commissioned officers as opposed to commissioned officers.

He thinks it were meete that any one, before he come to be a captain, should have bene a *soldiour*. *Spenser, State of Ireland.*

That in the captain's but a cholerick word  
Which in the *soldier* is flat blasphemy.

*Shak., M. for M., ii. 2. 131.*

5. Emphatically, a brave warrior; a man of military experience, skill, or genius; a man of distinguished valor; one possessing the distinctive carriage, looks, habits, or traits of those who make a profession of military service: as, he is every inch a *soldier*.

So great a *soldier* taught us there  
What long-enduring hearts could do  
In that world's earthquake, Waterloo!

*Tennyson, Death of Wellington.*

6. In *zool.*: (a) One of that section of a colony of some kinds of ants which does the fighting, takes slaves, etc.; a soldier-ant. (b) The corresponding form in a colony of white ants or termites. (c) A soldier-beetle. (d) A sort of hermit-crab; also, a fiddler-crab.

Under those Trees [Sapadilles] we found plenty of *Soldiers*, a little kind of Animals that live in Shells, and have two great Claws like a Crab, and are good food. *Dampier, Voyages, I. 39.*

(e) The red gurnard, *Trigla cuculus*. [Local, Eng.] (f) A red herring. [British sailors' slang.]—7. One who makes a pretense of working, but is really of little or no use; one who works no more than is necessary to secure pay. See *soger*, 2. [Colloq.]—8. *pl.* A name of the red campion (*Lychnis diurna*), of the ribwort (*Plantago lanceolata*), and of various other plants. *Britten and Holland, Eng. Plant Names.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—Fresh-water soldier. See *fresh-water*.—Old soldier. (a) A bottle emptied at a banquet, carouse, etc. [Slang.] (b) The stump, or unsmoked part, of a cigar. See *snipe*, 3. [Slang.]—Red soldier, a disorder of pigs; rouget.

A disorder affecting pigs, called in France "rouget," and in Ireland "red soldier," from the red patches that appear on the skin in fatal cases. This affection depends on a bacillus. *Lancet, 1890, II. 217.*

**Single soldier.** See *single*.—Soldier of fortune, one who is ready to serve as a soldier wherever profit, honor,



pleasure, or other advantage is most to be had.—Soldiers and sailors, soldier-beetles.—Soldier's wind (*naut.*), a fair wind for going and returning.—To come the old soldier over one, to impose upon one. [Colloq.]

I should think he was coming the old soldier over me, and keeping up his game. But no—he can scarce have the impudence to think of that.

Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xviii.

**soldier** (sōl'jēr), *v. i.* [*< soldier, n.*] 1. To serve as a soldier: as, to go *soldiering*.

Few nobles come. . . . Barras . . . is one. The reckless shipwrecked men; flung ashore on the coast of the Maldives long ago, while sailing and soldiering as Indian Fighters.

Carlyle, French Rev., III. 1. 7.

2. To bully; hector. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.] —3. To make a pretense or show of working, so as to be kept upon the pay-roll; shirk; feign sickness; malingering. See *soger*, 2. [Colloq.]

The two long times of men attached to the ropes on the last shore . . . stretch out ahead of us so far that it needs an opera-glass to discover whether the leaders are pulling or only soldiering.

C. D. Warner, Winter on the Nile, p. 248.

4. To make temporary use of (another man's horse). Thus, a man wanting a mount catches the first horse he can, rides it to his destination, and then lets it go. [*Slang, Australia.*]

**soldier-ant** (sōl'jēr-ant), *n.* Same as *soldier*, 6 (a) (b).

**soldier-beetle** (sōl'jēr-bō'tl), *n.* Any beetle of



Pennsylvania Soldier-beetle (*Chauliognathus pennsylvanicus*). a, larva, natural size; b, head of same, enlarged; c to d, mouth-parts, enlarged; e, beetle, natural size.

the family *Telephoridae*. The Pennsylvania soldier-beetle, *Chauliognathus pennsylvanicus*, is common in the



Two-lined Soldier beetle (*Telephorus bilineatus*). a, larva; b, head and thoracic joints of same, enlarged; c, beetle, natural size; d, natural size.

**soldier-bug** (sōl'jēr-bug), *n.* A predaceous bug of the family *Pentatomidae*; any rapacious reduvioid. *Podiscus spinosus* is a common North American species known as the *spined soldier-bug*. It preys upon many destructive larvae, such as the fall web-worm, cutworms, and the larvae of the Colorado potato-beetle. The ring-banded soldier-bug is *Perillus circuncinctus*. The rapacious soldier-bug is *Sinea diademata*. See cuts under *Pentatomidae*, *Perillus*, *Podiscus*, *Sinea*, and *Harpactor*.

**soldier-bush** (sōl'jēr-bush), *n.* Same as *soldier-wood*.

**soldier-crab** (sōl'jēr-krah), *n.* A hermit-crab; a soldier.

**soldieress** (sōl'jēr-es), *n.* [*< soldier + -ess.*] A female soldier. [Rare.]

*Soldieress.*

That equally canst pose sternness with pity.

Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, I. 1.

**soldier-fly** (sōl'jēr-flī), *n.* A dipterous insect of the family *Stratiomyidae*: so called from its ornamentation.

**soldiering** (sōl'jēr-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *soldier*, *v.*] 1. The state of being a soldier; the act or condition of serving as a soldier; military duty; campaigning.

The simple soldiering of Grant and Foose was solving some of the problems that confused scientific hypothesis.

The Century, XXXVI. 604.

2. The act of feigning to work; shirking. [Colloq.]

**soldier-like** (sōl'jēr-lik), *a.* Soldierly.

I will not say pity me; 'tis not a soldier-like phrase.

Shak., M. W. of W., II. 1. 13.

On hearing the general orders, he discharged a tempest of veteran, soldier-like oaths.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 316.

**soldierly** (sōl'jēr-li), *a.* [Early mod. E. *souldierly*; *< soldier + -ly.*] Like or befitting a soldier, especially in a moral sense: as, *soldierly* conduct.

He seem'd a souldierly person and a good fellow.

Ecelyn, Diary, June 15, 1675.

His own [face], the' keen and bold and soldierly,

Scard' by the close cultic, was not fair.

Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

**soldier-moth** (sōl'jēr-mōth), *n.* An East Indian geometrid moth, *Euschima militaris*.

**soldier-orchid** (sōl'jēr-ōr'kīs), *n.* A handsome orchid, *Orchis militaris*, of the northern Old World. It bears a dense oblong spike of small chiefly purple flowers. So named, perhaps, from the helmet-like adjustment of the sepals, or from its erect habit.

**soldier's-herb** (sōl'jēr-ērb), *n.* Same as *matricol*.

**soldiership** (sōl'jēr-ship), *n.* [*< soldier + -ship.*] The state of being a soldier; the qualities of a soldier, or those becoming a soldier; especially, skill in military matters.

His soldiership

Is twice the other twain.

Shak., A. and C., II. 1. 34.

**soldierwood** (sōl'jēr-wūd), *n.* A West Indian leguminous shrub, *Calliandra purpurea*. Its flowers are in heads, the stamens, as in the genus generally, united into a tube and long-exserted, forming the conspicuous part.

**soldiery** (sōl'jēr-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. *souldiery*, *souldiouric*; *< soldier + -y.*] 1. Soldier-ship; military service.

Hasline . . . inquired of his estate, adding promise of great reward, among the rest offering to him, if he would exercise his courage in soldiery, he would commit some charge unto him under his lieutenant Philanax.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, I.

To read a lecture of soldiery to Hannibal, the most cunningest warrior of his time.

Forc., Line of Life.

2. Soldiers collectively, whether in general, or in any state, or any army, camp, or the like.

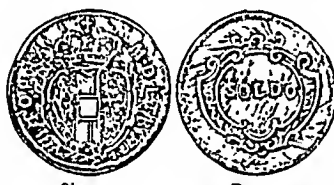
They, expecting a sharp encounter, brought Sigebert, whom they esteem'd an expert Leader, with his presence to confirm the Soldiery.

Milton, Hist. Eng., IV.

The ferocious deeds of a savage and infuriated soldiery.

Cloy, Speech on Greek Rev.

**soldo** (sol'dō), *n.*; pl. *soldi* (-di). [*< It. solido*, *n. coin*: see *sol*<sup>2</sup>, *solu*.] A small Italian coin of



Obverse. Reverse. Billon Soldo of Peter Leopold, Grand Duke of Tuscany, 1778, in the British Museum. (Size of original.)

copper or billon, the twentieth part of the lira; a sol or sou.

**sole**<sup>1</sup> (sōl), *n.* [*< ME. sole, soale* (of the foot or of a shoe); *< AS. sol* (pl. *soles*, for *\*solau*) = MD. *solc*, D. *sool* = MLG. *solc*, LG. *solc* = OIIG. *solc*, MFG. *solc*, sol, G. *sohle* = Icel. *sōli* = Sw. *såla* = Dan. *suale* = Goth. *sulja*, the sole of the foot, = OIt. *suola*, also *suola*, It. *suola* = Sp. *suola* = Pg. *soia* = Pr. *soia*, sol = F. *sole*, the sole of the foot, *< ML. sola*, a collateral form (found in glossaries) of *L. solea*, a slipper or sandal (consisting of a single sole fastened on by a strap across the instep), a kind of shoe for animals, also the sole of the foot (of animals), in ML, also the sole of a shoe, a flat under surface, the bottom, *< solum*, the ground, soil. Cf. *soil*<sup>2</sup>, *sole*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. The bottom or under side of the foot; technically, the plantar, corresponding to the palm of the hand. The *sole* of ordinary language does not correspond well with *planta*, except in the cases of plantigrades. In digitigrades *sole* usually means only that part of the *planta* which rests upon the ground in ordinary locomotion, or the balls of the toes collectively; it also applies to the fore as well as the hind feet of such quadrupeds, thus including the corresponding parts of the *palm*, or *palm*; while the *planta* may extend far up the hind leg (only), as to the hock of the horse. In the horse *sole* is restricted to the under side of the hoof of either fore or hind feet (see def. 4 (b)). In birds the *sole* of the foot is the under side of the toes taken together. See *planta*, and cuts under *plantigrade*, *digitigrade*, *scutigerian*, and *solidungulate*.

The sole of their [the cherubim's] feet was like the sole of a calf's foot. Ezek. I. 7.

2. The foot. [Rare.]

Fast wendred through the world now long a day,

Yett ceaseest not thy weary soles to tread.

Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 9.

3. That part of a shoe or boot which comes under the sole of the foot, and upon which the wearer treads. In boots and shoes with heels, the term is usually limited to the part that is in front of the heel and of nearly uniform thickness throughout. See *half-sole*, and cuts under *boot*<sup>2</sup> and *poultine*.

You have dancing shoes

With nimble soles. Shak., R. and J., I. 4. 15.

4. The part of anything that forms the bottom, and on which it stands upon the ground; the bottom or lower part of anything. (a) In *agri.*, the bottom part of a plow, to the fore part of which is attached the point or share. (b) In *farriery*, the horny under side of any foot; the bottom of the hoof. (c) In *fort.*, the bottom of an embrasure or gun-port. See *embrasure*, 2. (d) *Naut.*, a piece of timber attached to the lower part of a rudder, to render it level with the false keel. (e) The seat or bottom of a mine: applied to horizontal veins or lodes. (f) The floor of a bracket on which a plumber-block rests. (g) The plate which constitutes the foundation of a marine steam-engine, and which is bolted to the keelson. (h) The floor or hearth of the metal chamber in a reverberatory, puddling, or boiling furnace. (i) In *carp.*, the lower surface of a plane. (j) The bottom frame of a wagon, coach, or railway-car. (k) The metal shoe of a sled-runner. (l) The lower edge of a turbine. (m) In *ship-building*, the bottom plank of the cradle, resting on the bilgeways, and sustaining the lower ends of the poppets, which are mortised into the sole and support the vessel. See cut under *launching-ways*. E. H. Knight. (n) In *coach.*, the surface of the body on which a gastropod creeps.

5. A flat surface like the sole of the foot.

The stones in the boulder-clay have a characteristic form and surface. They are usually oblong, have one or more flat sides or soles, are smoothed or polished, and have their edges worn round. A. Geikie, Encyc. Brit., X. 367.

**sole**<sup>1</sup> (sōl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *soled*, ppr. *sollug*. [*< solc*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] To furnish with a sole, as a shoe or boot; put a new sole on. Compare *half-sole*, *v. t.*

This fellow waits on him now in tennis court socks, or slippers soled with wool.

B. Jonson, Epicoene, I. 1.

**sole**<sup>2</sup> (sōl), *n.* [*< ME. sole* = G. *sohle* = Sw. *soia*, *< OF. (and F.) sole* = Pr. *solha* = Sp. *sucla* = Pg. *solha* = It. *soqlia*, *< L. solea*, the sole (fish), prob. so called from its flatness, *< solca*, a slipper or sandal: see *solc*<sup>1</sup>.] In *ichth.*, a flatfish of the family *Soleidae*, and especially of the genus *Solea*; a seicid or sole-fish. The common sole of Europe is *S. vulgaris*, formerly *Pleuronectes solea*. The body is elongate-oval, and has been



European Sole (*Solea vulgaris* or *solea*).

compared to the form of a human sole; the dorsal and anal fins are very long, but free from the caudal, which has a rounded end, and pectorals are developed on both sides; the mouth is moderately recurved; the nostrils of the blind side are not inflated; and the height of the body is a little less than a third of the total length. The color is a dark brown, with a black spot at the end of the pectoral fin. This sole is common along the European coasts, and is one of the most esteemed of food-fishes. The flesh is white, firm, and of excellent flavor, especially when the fish has been taken in deep water. The average weight is about a pound, although the fish occasionally reaches a much larger size. It prefers sandy or gravelly shores, but retires into deep water when frost sets in. It feeds chiefly upon mollusks, but also on the eggs of fishes and other animals. It sometimes ascends into fresh water. There are other species, of several different genera, as *Achirus lineatus*, commonly called *hog-choker*. The name *sole* is also given to various species of the related family *Pleuronectidae*. Along the Californian coast the common sole is a pleuronectoid, *Lepidogsetta bilineata*, which reaches a length of about 20 inches and a weight of five or six pounds, although its average weight as seen in the markets is about three pounds. In San Francisco only about two per cent. of the flatfishes caught belong to this species, but along Puget Sound it constitutes about thirty per cent. of the catch. It feeds chiefly on crustaceans and small fishes, and is regarded as an excellent food-fish. Other *Pleuronectidae* called *sole* along the Pacific coast of North America are the *Parophrys reticulatus* and *Hippoglossoides jordani*. See also cuts under *Pleuronectidae* and *Soleidae*.

*Solen* is the sole, that is a sweet fische and holson for seke people.

Babees Dook (E. E. T. S.), p. 238.

**Bastard sole.** See *bastard*.—**Dwarf sole**, the little sole, or solenette, *Solea vulnula*.—**French sole**. Same as *lemon-sole*, 1.—**Land-sole**, a slug of the genus *Arion*.

The Arions, or Land-soles.

P. F. Carpenter, Lect. Mollusca (1861), p. 70.



**Lemon sole.** See *lemon-sole*.—Smooth sole, *Arnoglossus laterno*, the megrim or scald-fish.—**Variegated sole,** the bastard sole, *Solea variegata*. See *bastard*.  
**sole<sup>3</sup> (sōl), o.** [ME. *sole*, < OF. *sol*, F. *seul* = Pr. *sol* = Sp. *solo* = Pg. *so* = It. *solo*, < L. *sōlus*, alone, only, single, sole, lonely, solitary; prob. the same word as OL. *sollus*, entire, complete, = Gr. *ὅλος* (Ionic *ὀλος*), whole, = Skt. *sarva*, all, whole; see *sofe*. Hence (< L.) *solitary*, *solitude*, *solo*, *sullen*, *soliloquy*, *desolate*, etc. From the Gr. word is the first element in *holocaust*, *holograph*, etc.] 1. Only; alone in its kind; being or acting without another; single; unique; individual: as, God is the sole creator and sovereign of the world.

To parley with the sole inheritor  
 Of all perfections that a man may owe,  
 Matchless Navarre. *Shak.*, L. L. L., ii. 1. 5.

I mean, says he, never to allow of the lie being by construction, implication, or induction, but by the sole use of the word itself. *Addison*, *Tatler*, No. 256.

2. Alone; unaccompanied; solitary. [Archaic.]

Go forth sole and make thy mone. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 2396.

I am oft-times sole, but seldom solitary. *Houell*, *Letters*, ii. 77.

Flush'd Ganymede, his rosy thigh  
 Half-buried in the Eagle's down,  
 Sole as a flying star shot thro' the sky. *Tennyson*, *Palace of Art*.

3. Mere.  
 Whose sole name blisters our tongues. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, iv. 3. 12.

4. In law, single; unmarried; not having a spouse: as, a feme sole. See *feme-sole*.—Sole corporation. See *corporation sole*, under *corporation*, 1.—Sole tenant. See *tenant*.

sole<sup>3</sup> (sōl), adv. [sole<sup>3</sup>, a.] Alone; by itself; singly. [Rare.]

But what the repining enemy commends,  
 That breath fame blows; that praise, sole pure, transeends. *Shak.*, *T. and C.*, i. 3. 244.

sole<sup>4</sup> (sōl), n. [ME. *sole*, *soole*, < AS. *sāl*, a cord, rope, rein, chain, collar, = OS. *sāl* = OHG. *MHG.* *G. seil* = Icel. *seil* = Goth. *\*sail* (in deriv. *iusail-jan*), a cord, = OBulg. *silo*, a cord; akin to Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a band, Skt. *√ sī*, bind.] A wooden band or yoke put around the neck of an ox or a cow in a stall. *Palsgrave*.

sole<sup>5</sup> (sōl), n. [Also *soal*; prob. a particular use of sole<sup>4</sup>.] A pond. [Prov. Eng.]

sole<sup>6</sup> (sōl), v. t. [Also *soal*, *sowl*, formerly *sowle*; origin uncertain.] To pull by the ears; pull about; haul; lug. [Prov. Eng.]

He'll go, he says, and *sowl* the porter of Rome gates by the ears. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, iv. 5. 214.

Venus will *sowle* me by the ears for this. *Heywood*, *Love's Mistress* (1630).

To *sole* a bowl, to handle it skillfully.

To *sole* a bowl, probe et rite emittere glohum. *Coles*, *Lat. Diet.* (Halliwell.)

I censured his light and ludicrous title of "Down-Derry" modestly in these words: "It were strange if he should throw a good east who *soals* his bowl upon an undersong"; alluding to that ordinary and elegant expression in our English tongue, "*soal* your bowl well"—that is, be careful to begin your work well.

*Abp. Bromhall*, *Works*, II. 366. (Davies.)

sole<sup>7</sup> (sōl), n. Same as sole<sup>3</sup>.

solea<sup>1</sup> (sōl'ē-ā), n.; pl. *soleæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *solea*, sole, etc.: see sole<sup>1</sup>.] 1. The sole of the foot. See sole<sup>1</sup>.—2. Same as soleus.

Solea<sup>2</sup> (sōl'ē-ā), n. [NL., < L. *solea*, a solo: see sole<sup>2</sup>.] In ichth., an old name of the sole-fish (as Klein, 1748), now the typical genus of the family *Soleidae*, with various limits: (a) including all the species of the family, or (b) limited to the sole of the European seas and closely related species. See cut under sole<sup>2</sup>.

sole-channel (sōl'chan'el), n. In a boot- or shoe-sole, a groove in which the sewing is sunk to protect it from wear.

solecise, v. i. See *solecize*.

solecism (sōl'ē-sizm), n. [OF. *solecisme*, F. *solecisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *solecismo* = G. *solécismus*, < L. *solécismus*, < Gr. *σολοικισμός*, < *σολοικίζω*, speak or write incorrectly, be rude or awkward in manner, < *σολοικός*, speaking incorrectly, using provincialisms (ol *σολοικός*, foreigners), also awkward or rude in manners: said to have meant orig. 'speaking or acting like an inhabitant of Soli,' < *Σόλοι*, L. *Soli*, *Soloc*, a town in Cilicia, a place said to have been colonized by Athenian emigrants (afterward called *Pompeopolis*, now *Mecetli*), or, according to another account, by Argives and Lydians from Rhodes. Others refer the word to another town, *Soli*, *Σόλοι*, in Cyprus.] 1. A gross deviation from the settled usages of grammar; a gross grammatical error, such as "I *doe* it" for "I *did* it."

Whatever you meddle with, except when you make *solecisms*, is grammar still. *Milton*, *Ans.* to Salmasius, l.

The offences against the usage of the English language are—(1) Barbarisms, words not English; (2) *Solecisms*, constructions not English; (3) Improperities, words or phrases used in a sense not English.

A. S. Hill, *Rhetoric*, iii.  
 2. Loosely, any small blunder in speech.

Think on't, a close friend,  
 Or private mistress, is court rhetoric;  
 A wife, mere rustic solecism.

*Mossinger*, *Guardian*, i. 1.

They [the inhabitants of London] are the modern *Solec*, and their *solecisms* have furnished much food for laughter. This kind of local reproach is not common, but it is not unprecedented. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 74.

3. Any unfitness, absurdity, or impropriety, as in behavior; a violation of the conventional rules of society.

T. Ca. (Crew) buzzed me in the Ear that, tho' Ben (Johnson) had barreled up a great deal of Knowledge, yet it seems he had not read the *Ethics*, which, amongst other Precepts of Morality, forbid Self-commendation, declaring it to be an ill-favor'd *Solecism* in good Manners.

*Houell*, *Letters*, ii. 13.

4. An incongruity; an inconsistency; that which is incongruous with the nature of things or with its surroundings; an unnatural phenomenon or product; a prodigy; a monster.

It is the *solecism* of power to think to command the end, and yet not to endure the mean. *Bocon*, *Empire* (ed. 1837).

An ungodly man of God—what a *solecism*! What a monster! *Mather Byles*, *Sermon* at New London (1758).

=Syn. 1. *Barbarism*, etc. See *impropriety*.

solecist (sōl'ē-sist), n. [Gr. *σολοικιστής*, one who speaks or pronounces incorrectly, < *σολοικίζω*, speak or write incorrectly: see *solecism*.] One who is guilty of a solecism or solecisms in language or behavior.

solecistic (sōl'ē-sis'tik), a. [solecist + -ic.] Pertaining to or involving a solecism; incorrect; incongruous.

solecistical (sōl'ē-sis'ti-kal), a. [solecistic + -al.] Same as solecistic.

The use of these combinations, with respect to the pronouns, is almost always solecistical.

*Tyrrhitt*, *Gloss.* to Chaucer, under *self*.

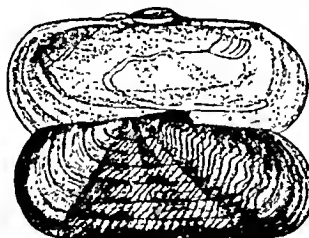
solecistically (sōl'ē-sis'ti-kal-i), adv. In a solecistic manner. *Holliston*.

solecize (sōl'ē-siz), v. i.; pret. and pp. *solecized*, ppr. *solecizing*. [Gr. *σολοικίζω*, speak or write incorrectly: see *solecism*.] To commit solecisms. Also spelled *solecise*.

This being too loose a principle, to fince the holy writers to *solecize* in their language when we do not like the sense. *Dr. H. More*, *Mystery of Godliness* (1660), l. 9.

Solecistidae (sōl'ē-kēr'ti-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Solecist* + -idae.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Solecisturus*.

Solecisturus (sōl'ē-kēr'tus), n. [NL. (De Blainville, 1824), also *Solecisturus*, *Solenicisturus*, *Solenocurtus*, *Solenocurtus*; < *Solen* + L. *curtus*, short.] A genus of razor-shells, of the family *Solenidae*, containing forms shorter and com-



*Solecisturus strigatus*.

paratively deeper than the species of *Solen*, and with submedian umbones: in some systems made type of the family *Solecistidae*.

sole-fish (sōl'fish), n. The sole. See sole<sup>2</sup>.

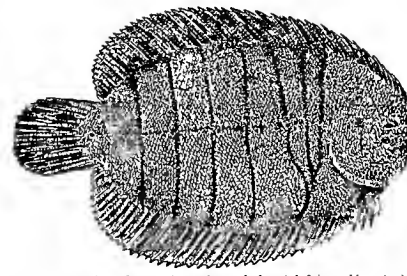
sole-flauk (sōl'flōk), n. The smear-dab. [Scotch.]

solei, n. Plural of *solus*.

Soleidae (sōl'ē-i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Solea* + -idae.] The soles or sole-fish, a family of pleuronectoid fishes typified by the genus *Solea*.

The body is oval or elliptical, the snout roundish, and the oral cleft more or less decurved and very small. The opercular bones are concealed in the scaly skin, the upper eye is advanced more or less in front of the lower, and the pectorals are often rudimentary or absent. The species are numerous, and of several genera in different seas. Some are much esteemed for the delicacy of their flesh, while others are quite worthless. The common sole of Europe is the best-known. The American sole is *Achirus lineatus* (figured in next column). See *Solea*, 2, and cuts under *Pleuronectidae* and *sole*.

soleiform (sōl'ē-i-fōrm), a. [L. *solea*, sole, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a slipper.  
 soleint, a. and n. A Middle English form of *sullen*.



*Soleia*.—American Sole, or Hog-choker (*Achirus lineatus*).

sole-leather (sōl'leth'ēr), n. 1. A strong, heavy leather especially prepared for boot- and shoe-soles. The hides are taken from the tanning-tanks, the spent tan is brushed off, and the hides are dried in a cool place, then laid on a polished stone slab, and beaten with iron or wooden hammers operated by machinery.

2. Same as *sole-leather kelp*.—Sole-leather kelp, a name given to some of the larger *Laminariaceae*, such as *L. digitata*. See *Laminaria*.—Sole-leather stripper, a machine with adjustable blades or skivers for stripping the rough side of leather. *E. H. Knight*.

solely (sōl'i), adv. 1. Singly; alone; only; without another: as, to rest a cause solely on one argument.

To supply those defects and imperfections which are in us living single and solely by ourselves, we are naturally induced to seek communion and fellowship with others.

*Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, i. 10.

I am not solely led  
 By nice direction of a maiden's eyes. *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, II. 1. 13.

2. Completely; wholly; altogether.

Thialk him a great way fool, solely a coward. *Shak.*, *All's Well*, i. 1. 112.

solemn (sōl'ēm), a. [Early mod. E. also *solemne*, < ME. *solemne*, *solempne*, *solemne*, *soleyn*, < OF. *solempne*, *solemne*, F. *solennel* = Sp. Pg. *solemne*, = It. *solemne*, stated, appointed, as a religious rite, < L. *sollennis*, also *sollennis*, *sollennis*, less correctly with a single l, *sollennis*, *sollennis*, yearly, annual, occurring annually, as a religious rite, religious, festive, solemn, < *sollus*, entire, complete (prob. same as *sōlus*, alone, > E. *sole*), + *annus*, a year.] 1. Recurring yearly; annual.

And his fadir mnd modir wenten eek geer in to Jerusalem, in the *solempne* dai of pasch. *Wyclif*, *Luke* II. 41.

Me thought y herd a crowned kyng of his comenes axe  
 A *soleyn* subsidie to susteyne his verres. *The Crowned King* (E. E. T. S.), l. 86.

2. Marked by religious rites or ceremonious observances; connected with religion; sacred; also, marked by special ritual or ceremony.

O, the sacrifice!  
 How ceremonious, solemn, and unearthly  
 It was the offering! *Shak.*, *W. T.*, III. 1. 7.

He (King Richard) took a solemn oath, That he should observe Peace, Honour, and Reverence to Almighty God, to his Church, and to his Ministers, all the Days of his Life. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 61.

3. Pertaining to holiday; festive; joyous.

A Frere ther was, a wantoun and a merye,  
 A lymytour, a ful *solempne* man. *Chaucer*, *Gen. Pro.* to C. T., l. 209.

And let be there thre yomen assigned to serve the hye tabulle and the two syde tabullis in *solemne* dayes. *Beeches Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 330.

My lords, a solemn hunting is in hand;  
 There will the lovely Roman ladies troop. *Shak.*, *Tit. And.*, II. 1. 112.

4. Of high repute; important; dignified.

A Webbe, a Deyere, and a Tapicer,  
 And they were clothed alle in oo lyveré,  
 Of a *solempne* and a gret fraternité. *Chaucer*, *Gen. Pro.* to C. T., l. 184.

5. Fitted to excite or express serious or devout reflections; grave; impressive; awe-inspiring: as, a solemn pile of buildings.

There raignd a *solemne* silence over all. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, l. viii. 20.

A figure like your father . . .  
 Appears before them, and with solemn march  
 Goes slow and stately by them. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, i. 2. 201.

It [life] becomes vastly more solemn than death: for we are not responsible for dying; we are responsible for living. *J. F. Clarke*, *Self-Culture*, p. 75.

6. Marked by seriousness or earnestness in language or demeanor; impressive; grave: as, to make a solemn promise; a solemn utterance.

Why do you bend such solemn brows on me? *Shak.*, *K. John*, iv. 2. 90.

What signifies breaking some scores of solemn promises?—all that's of no consequence, you know. *Sheridan*, *The Rivals*, iv. 2.

7. Affectedly grave, serious, or important: as, to put on a solemn face.



How would an old Roman laugh, were it possible for him to see the solemn dissertations that have been made on these weighty subjects! Addison, *Ancient Medals*, l.

The solemn top, significant and budge;  
A feel with judges, amongst fools a judge.  
Couper, *Conversation*, l. 299.

Thou say'st an undisputed thing  
In such a solemn way.  
O. W. Holmes, *To an Insect*.

8. Accompanied with all due forms or ceremonies; made in form; formal; regular: now chiefly a law term: as, probato in *solemn* form.

On the 15th of June, 1515, the Catholic monarch, by a solemn act in cortes, held at Burgos, incorporated his new conquests into the kingdom of Castile.

Neither in England nor in Sicily did official formalism acknowledge even French, much less Italian, as a fit tongue for solemn documents.  
E. A. Freeman, *Enquiry*, Brit., XVII. 559.

9. Sobor; gloomy; dark: noting color or tint. [Rare.]

'Tis not alone my inkly cloak, good mother,  
Nor customary suits of solemn black,  
That can denote me truly. Shak., *Hamlet*, l. 2. 78.

We see in needlework and embroidery it is more pleasing to have a lively work upon a sad and solemn ground than to have a dark and melancholy work upon a lightsome ground. Bacon, *Adversity* (ed. 1587).

Solemn degradation, in eccles. law. See *degradation*, 1 (a).—Solemn League and Covenant. See *covenant*.—Solemn service, specifically, in the Church of England, a solemn celebration of the communion. = Syn. 5. August, venerable, grand, stately. = Syn. 6. Serious, etc. (see *grave*), reverential, sober.

solemnly, v. t. [*solemn*, a.] To solemnize. [Rare.]

They [the Lapones] solemnize marriages, and begynne the same with fyre and dynte.  
R. Eden, tr. of Jacobus Zieglerus (*First Books on America*, ed. Arber, p. 302).

solemnness (sol'ēm-nēs), n. The state or character of being solemn; seriousness or gravity of manner; solemnity. Also *solemnness*.

Prithce, Virgilia, turn thy solemnness out o' door and go along with us. Shak., *Cor.*, l. 3. 129.

solemnisation, solemnise, etc. See *solemnization*, etc.

solemnity (sō-lem'ni-ti), n.; pl. *solemnities* (-tiz). [*ME. solemnitate, solemnity, solennite, solennite*, < *OF. solennite, solennite, solennite*, < *Sp. solennidad* = *Pg. solennidade* = *It. solennità*, < *L. solennitas* (-tās), < *solennitas* (-tās), a solemnity, < *solennis, solennis*, solemn: see *solemn*.] 1. A rite or ceremony performed with religious reverence; a ceremonial or festival occasion; ceremony in general; celebration; festivity.

He . . . brought life bloom with him in his centre,  
With meek gladness and great solemnity.  
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 12.

And now in places cold  
Solemnities of shaggy sheepes is holde.  
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (L. T. S.), p. 162.

A fortnight hold we this solemnity,  
In nightly revels and new jollity.  
Shak., *M. N. D.*, v. 1. 370.

Use all your sports,  
All your solemnities: 'tis the king's day to-morrow,  
His birth-day and his marriage. Fletcher, *Valentin*, v. 2.

2. The state or character of being solemn; gravity; impressiveness; solemnness: as, the solemnity of his manner; a ceremony of great solemnity.

So my state,  
Seldom but sumptuous, showed like a feast,  
And won by rareness such solemnity.  
Shak., *1 Hen. IV.*, III. 2. 59.

Have they faith  
In what with such solemnity of tone  
And gesture they propound to our belief?  
Couper, *Task*, v. 648.

3. Affected or mock gravity or seriousness; an aspect of pompous importance.

Solemnity's a cover for a sot. Young, *Love of Fame*, II.

4. In law, a solemn or formal observance; the formality requisite to render an act valid.—Pascal solemnity. See *pascal*.

solemnizate (sō-lem'ni-zāt), v. t. [*ML. solennizatus*, pp. of *solennizare*, solemnize: see *solemnize*.] To solemnize.

solemnization (sol'ēm-ni-zā'shon), n. [= *F. solennisation*; as *solemnize* + *-ation*.] The act of solemnizing; celebration. Also written *solennisation*.

The day and time appointed for *Solemnization* of Matrimony.  
Book of Common Prayer.

solemnize (sol'ēm-nīz), v. t.; prot. and pp. *solemnized*, ppr. *solemnizing*. [Early mod. *E. solemnise*, < *ME. solemnysen*, < *OF. solenniser*, *solenniser*, *F. solenniser* = *Sp. Pg. solennizar* (cf. *It. solenneggiare*), < *ML. solennizare*, *solennizare*, < *L. solennis, solennis*, solemn: see

*solemn*.] 1. To perform annually; perform as the year comes round.

As in this moone in places warm and glade  
This grinning rood it is to solemnize.  
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

2. To honor by ceremonies; celebrate: as, to solemnize the birth of Christ.

To solemnize this day the glorious sun  
Stays in his course and plays the chemist.  
Shak., *K. John*, III. 1. 77.

3. To perform with ritual ceremonies, or according to legal forms: used especially of marriage.

Baptism to be administered in one place, and marriage solemnized in another. Hooker.

Straight shall our nuptial rites be solemnized.  
Shak., *M. of V.*, II. 9. 6.

I saw a Procession that the Priests solemnized in the streets.  
Coryat, *Crudities*, l. 104.

4. To render solemn; make serious, grave, and reverent: as, to solemnize the mind for the duties of the sanctuary.

A solemnizing twilight is the very utmost which could ever steal over Homer's diction. De Quincey, *Homer*, III.

Also spelled *solennise*.  
= Syn. 2 and 3. Observe, Commemorate, etc. See *celebrate*.  
solemnize (sol'ēm-nīz), n. [*solemnize*, v.]  
Solemnization. [Rare.]

Fidella and Sparanza virgins were;  
Though spoused, yet wanting wedlocks solemnize.  
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. x. 4.

solemnizer (sol'ēm-nī-zēr), n. [*solemnize* + *-er*.] One who solemnizes; one who performs a solemn rite. Also spelled *solennizer*.

solemnly (sol'ēm-lī), adv. [*ME. solemnly, solemnly, solenniche*; < *solemn* + *-ly*.] In a solemn manner. (a) With religious ceremonies; reverently; devoutly.

And the angels before gan gang,  
Singing all full solemnly,  
And making nobill melody.  
Holy Rood (L. T. S.), p. 72.

(b) With impressive seriousness.

I do solemnly assure the reader that he is the only person from whom I have heard that objection. Swift.

(c) With all due form; ceremoniously; formally; regularly: as, this question has been solemnly decided in the highest courts.

Now thou and I are new in nity,  
And will to-morrow midnigh solemnly  
Dance in these Theseus' house triumphantly.  
Shak., *M. N. D.*, IV. 1. 63.

(d) With formal gravity, importance, or stateliness; with pompous or affected gravity.

His resous he spak full solemnly.  
Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 274.

The ministers of state, who gave us law,  
In corners, with selected friends, withdrew;  
Here in deaf murmurs solemnly are wise. Dryden.

solemnness, n. See *solemnness*.

solemnity, n. [*L. solennitas*, pl. *solennitas*, a religious rite, festival solemnity, neut. of *solennis*, religious, solemn: see *solemn*.] Solemnity. [Rare.]

Else the glory of all these solemnities had perished like a blaze, and gone out, in the beholders' eyes.  
B. Jonson, *Masque of Hymen*.

solempnet, a. An old spelling of *solemn*.

Solemya (sō-lem'i-jī), n. See *Solenomya*.

solen (sō'len), n. [*NL.*, < *L. solen*, < *Gr. σωλην*, a channel, pipe, a kind of shell-fish, perhaps the razor-fish.] 1. In *surp.*, same as *cralle*, 4 (b) (2).—2. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A genus of bivalve mollusks, typical of the family *Solenidae*, of which *S. ruginosa*, a common razor-fish of the North Atlantic, is the best-known species.—3. Any member of this genus, or a related form; a razor-clam, razor-fish, or razor-shell. See *Solenidae*, and *cut under Ensis*.

Solenacea (sol'ē-nā'sē-jī), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Solen* + *-acea*.] Same as *Solenidae*. Menke, 1828.

solenacean (sol'ē-nā'sē-an), a. and n. [*Solenacea* + *-an*.] 1. a. Of or pertaining to the *Solenacea* or *Solenidae*; solenaceous.

II. n. A member of the *Solenacea*.  
solenaceous (sol'ē-nā'shī-an), a. [*NL. Solenacea* + *-ous*.] Resembling a solen; belonging to the *Solenacea*; of or pertaining to the *Solenidae*.

solenarium (sol'ē-nā'ri-um), n.; pl. *solenaria* (-i). [*NL.*, < *Gr. σωλην*, a channel, pipe, + *-arium*.] Either of the two (right and left) tubes of the spiral proboscis or ntilia of lepidopterous insects. Kirby and Spence.

solen-ark (sō'len-ārk), n. An ark-shell of the subfamily *Solenellinae*.

Solenella (sol'ē-nol'i), n. [*NL.*, < *Solen* + *-ella*.] A genus of *Ledidae*, typical of the subfamily *Solenellinae*. Also called *Malletia*.

Solenellinae (sol'ē-ne-lī'nē), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Solenella* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Ledidae*, characterized by the external ligament. Also called *Malletinae*.

solenness (sōl'nēs), n. The state of being sole, alone, or unconnected with others; singleness.

France has an advantage, . . . which is (if I may use the expression) its solenness, continuity of riches and power within itself, and the nature of its government. Chesterfield, (*Latham*).

solenette (sol'e-net'), n. [*sol* + *-ette*.] A fish, the little sole, or dwarf sole, *Solca minuta* or *Menochirus linguatulus*, a European flatfish, about 5 inches long, of a reddish-brown color on the upper side.

Solenhofen limestone. A rock quarried at Solenhofen (or Solnhofen) in Bavaria. It belongs to the Upper or White Jura, and is of the same geological age as the Kimmeridge group of England. It is remarkable as furnishing the world with the only really satisfactory lithographic stone, and as containing an extremely varied and well-preserved fauna, preëminent in the remains of the earliest known bird, the archæopteryx.

Solenidae (sō-len'i-dē), n. pl. [*NL.* (Fleming, 1828), < *Solen* + *-idae*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Solen*; the razor-shells: so called on account of the resemblance of the shell in form to a razor. The animal is elongate; the siphons are short and united; the foot is rather large and more or less cylindrical; the long slender shell has nearly parallel dorsal and ventral contours, and is truncate or subtruncate in front as well as behind, while the hinge is nearly or quite terminal and has usually a single tooth in each valve; and the pallial line has a deep sinus. The species are widely distributed and numerous, belonging to several genera. See *cut under Ensis*. Also *Solenacea*.

solenite (sol'e-nīt), n. [*Gr. σωλην*, a channel, pipe (see *solen*), + *-ite*.] A fossil razor-shell, or some similar shell.

solenocoench (sō-lō-nō-kōngk), n. [*NL. Solenocoenchia*.] A tooth-shell or dentaliid, as a member of the *Selenocoenchia*.

Solenocoenchia (sō-lō-nō-kōng'kē), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Gr. σωλην*, a channel, pipe, + *κόγχη*, a shell; see *conch*.] An order or a class of mollusks; the tooth-shells: so called from the tubular shell. As an order, the *Solenocoenchia* are the only order of the class *Scaphopoda*; as a class, the name is synonymous with the latter. See *Dentaliidae*. Also *Prosopocéphala*, *Selenocoenchia*.

Solenodon (sol'ē-nō-don), n. [*NL.* (Brandt, 1833), < *Gr. σωλην*, a channel, pipe, + *ὄδον* (ōdōn) = *E. tooth*.] 1. The typical and only genus of the family *Solenodontidae*, containing the opossum-shrews, *S. paradoxus* of Hayti and *S. cubanus* of Cuba, respectively called *agouti* and *almiqui*. They are insectivorous mammals, singularly resembling opossums, with a long cylindrical snout, long scaly tail, five toes on each foot, the fore feet with very long claws, the ears moderate and rounded, and the pelage long and harsh. See *Solenodontidae*. Also *Selenodontia*.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus; a solenodont. See *almiqui*, and *cut under agouti*.

solenodont (sō-len'ō-dont), a. and n. [*Solenodon* (-t-).] 1. a. Of or pertaining to the *Solenodontidae*, or having their characters.

II. n. A solenodon.

Solenodontidae (sō-lō-nō-don'ti-dē), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Selenodon* (-t-) + *-idae*.] A family of mammals, of the order *Insectivora*, peculiar to the West Indies. It is related to the Madagascar *Centetidae*, but has the pelage without spines, the penis abdominal, the testes perineal, the testis on the buttocks, the uterine horns ending in caecal sacs, the intestine without a caecum, the tibia and fibula distinct, the pubic symphysis short, the skull slender with an orbital constriction, small brain-case, large squamosal bones, mmular tympanics, no postorbital processes or zygomatic arches, and the dental formula characteristic. There is but one genus, *Solenodon*. See *cut under agouti*.

Solenogastrea (sō-lō-nō-gas'trē-jī), n. pl. [*NL.*] Same as *Solenogastres*.

Solenogastres (sō-lō-nō-gas'trēz), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Gr. σωλην*, a channel, pipe, + *γαστήρ*, the belly.] A group proposed by Gegenbaur for the reception of the two genera *Neomenia* (with *Proconomenia*) and *Charadodermis*: now referred to the isopleurans *Mollusca*. See *Isepleura*, and *cut under Neomenia*.

solenoglyph (sō-lō-nō-glīf), a. and n. [*Gr. σωλην*, a channel, pipe, + *γλῆφω*, carve, cut; see *glyph*.] 1. a. Having apparently hollow or perforated maxillary tooth specialized and isolated from the rest; of or pertaining to the *Solenoglyphia*, or having their characters. These teeth are the venom-fangs of such serpents as vipers and rattlesnakes. They are not actually perforated, but have an involute groove whose lips roll together and fuse, forming a tube through which the poison is squirted when the snake strikes. See *cut under Crotalus*.

II. n. A solenoglyphic serpent.

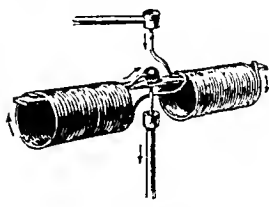
Solenoglyphia, Solenoglyphia (sol'ē-nō-glīf'i-fī, sō-lō-nō-glīf'i-fī), n. pl. [*NL.*; see *solenoglyph*.]



The viperine or crotaliform serpents, a group of the order *Ophidia*, having the maxillary teeth few, canalculated, and fang-like. It includes some of the most venomous serpents, as the rattlesnakes or pit-vipers, and the true vipers or adders. Nearly all fall in the two families *Crotalidae* and *Viperidae*, though two others (*Causidae* and *Atractaspididae*) are recognized. See *Proteroglypha*, and cuts under *adder*, *Crotalus*, *pit-viper*, and *rattlesnake*.

**solenoglyphic** (sō-lē-nō-glīf'ik), *a.* [*< solcuo-glyph + -ic.*] Same as *solenoglyph*.

**solenoid** (sō-lē-noid), *n.* [*< Gr. σωληνοειδής, pipe-shaped, grooved, < σωλην, a channel, pipe, + είδος, form.*] A helix of copper or other conducting wire wound in the form of a cylinder so as to be nearly equivalent to a number of equal and parallel circular circuits arranged upon a common axis.



Solenoid.

The ends of the wire are brought to the middle point, and when a current is passed through the circuit the solenoid behaves, as far as external action is concerned, like a long and thin bar magnet. For this reason, such a magnet is called a *solenoidal magnet*; and Ampère's theory of magnetism is based on the assumption that magnets and solenoidal systems of currents are fundamentally identical.

A magnetic *solenoid* is an infinitely thin bar of any form longitudinally magnetized with an intensity varying inversely as the area of the normal section [that is, the cross-section perpendicular to the length] in different parts. *J. E. H. Gordon, Elect. and Mag., I. 157.*

**solenoidal** (sō-lē-nō'idāl), *a.* [*< solenoid + -al.*] Pertaining or relating to a solenoid; resembling a solenoid, or equivalent to a solenoid magnetically.—*Solenoidal magnet*. See *magnet*.

**solenoidally** (sō-lē-nō'idāl-i), *adv.* As a solenoid. *Encyc. Brit., XV. 231.*

**Solenomya** (sō-lē-nō-mi-ä), *n.* [NL., *< Solen + Mya*.] The typical genus of *Solenomyidae*; so called because

supposed to combine characters of the genera *Solen* and *Mya*. *Menke, 1830.* Also *Solenomya*.



Solenomya togata (right valve).

**Solenomyidae** (sō-lē-nō-mi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Solenomya + -idae*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Solenomya*. The mantle-lobes are mostly united, with a single siphonal orifice and one pedal opening; the foot is elongated, and there is a pair of narrow appendiculate branchiae; the shell is equivalve, with a thin, spreading epidermis, toothless hinge, and internal ligament. These bivalves are sometimes called *pod-gapers*. Also *Solenomyadæ* (*J. E. Gray, 1840*) and *Solenomyiæ*.

**solenostome** (sō-lē-nō-stōm), *n.* [*< Solenostomus*.] A solenostomid.

**Solenostomi** (sō-lē-nōs'tō-mi), *n. pl.* A sub-order of lophobranchiate fishes with an anterior spinous dorsal and spinous ventral fins, including the family *Solenostomidae*.

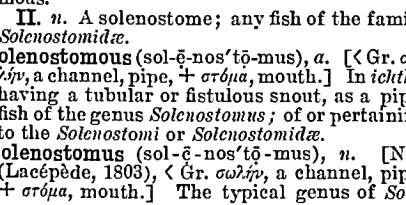
**Solenostomidae** (sō-lē-nōs'tō-mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Solenostomus + -idae*.] A family of solenostomous lophobranchiate fishes, typified by the genus *Solenostomus*. An anterior high short spinous dorsal and a posterior low one are widely separated; the pectorals are inserted low on narrow bases, and the caudal is well developed. The few known species are peculiar to the Indo-Pacific ocean. The females carry their eggs under the belly, in a pouch formed by the ventral fins. Also *Solenostomatidae*.

**solenostomid** (sō-lē-nōs'tō-moid), *a. and n.* [*< Solenostomus + -oid*.] *I. a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Solenostomidae*; solenostomous.

*II. n.* A solenostome; any fish of the family *Solenostomidae*.

**solenostomous** (sō-lē-nōs'tō-mus), *a.* [*< Gr. σωλην, a channel, pipe, + στόμα, mouth.*] In *icth.*, having a tubular or fistulous snout, as a pipe-fish of the genus *Solenostomus*; of or pertaining to the *Solenostomi* or *Solenostomidae*.

**Solenostomus** (sō-lē-nōs'tō-mus), *n.* [NL. (*Lacépède, 1803*), *< Gr. σωλην, a channel, pipe, + στόμα, mouth.*] The typical genus of *Solenostomidae*.



Solenostomus cyanopterus.

*nostomidæ*, including such species as *S. cyanopterus*. Also *Solenostoma*.

**sole-piece** (sōl'pēs), *n.* In *mining*, the lower part of a set or durnz. See the quotation under *set*, *n.*, 13 (*b*).

**sole-plate** (sōl'plāt), *n.* 1. In *mach.*, a bed-plate: as, the sole-plate of an engine.—2. In a water-wheel, the back part of a bucket. It is often formed by a continuous cylinder concentric with the axis of the wheel, and having the buckets built upon it. *E. H. Knight.*

Also called *lobe-plate*.

**solert**, *n.* A Middle English form of *sollar*.

**sole-reflex** (sōl'rē'fleks), *n.* See *reflex*.

**soleret**, *n.* See *solleret*.

**solert** (sōl'ert), *a.* [*< L. sollers, less correctly solers (-ert), skilful, clever, crafty, < sollus, all (see solc), + ar(-t)-s, art, craft: see art<sup>2</sup>.*] Crafty; subtle.

It was far more reasonable to think that, because man was the wisest (or most solert and active) of all animals, therefore he had hands given him.

*Cutworth, Intellectual System, p. 335.*

**solertiousness** (sō-lēr'shus-nes), *n.* [*< \*solertious (< L. sollertia, solertia, skill, cunning, < sollers, solers, skilful) + -ness.*] The quality of being solert; subtleness; expertness; cleverness; skill.

The king confessed that they had hit upon the interpretation of his secret meaning: which abounded to the praise of Mr. Williams' solertiousness.

*Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, I. 22. (Davies.)*

**soleship** (sōl'ship), *n.* [*< solc<sup>3</sup> + -ship.*] Limitation to only one individual; sole or exclusive right; monopoly. [*Rare.*]

The soleship of election, which, by the ancient canons, was in the bishops, they would have asserted wholly to themselves.

*Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 222.*

**sole-tile** (sōl'til), *n.* A form of tile used for bottoms of sewers, muffles, etc., of which the whole circumference is not in one piece. It is made flat or curved, according to the needs of the case. See cuts under *sewer*. *E. H. Knight.*

**soleus** (sō-lē-us), *n.*; *pl. solei (-i).* [NL., also *solæus* (and *solea*), *< L. solea, the sole of the foot: see solc.*] A broad flat muscle of the calf of the leg, situated immediately in front of (deeper than) the gastrocnemius. It arises from the back upper part of the fibula and tibia, and its tendon unites with that of the gastrocnemius to form the tendo Achillis.

The soleus is not a common muscle, and its great bulk in man, where it largely contributes to the swelling of the calf, is exceptional, and inversely proportionate to the smallness of the plantaris. See cuts under *muscle* and *tendon*.

**soleynt**, *a. and n.* A Middle English form of *suleu*.

**sol-fa** (sōl'fä), *v.* [In ME. *solve, solfyce*, *< OF. solfer, F. solfer = Sp. solfear = Pg. solfejar, solfejar = It. solfeggiare, sing in gamut, sing by note, < sol + fa, names of notes of the gamut. Cf. solfeggio.*] *I. intrans.* In *music*, to solmize, or sing solfeggio.

I have be prest and parsonyn passynge thretti wynter, yete can I neither solfe ne syngne ne seyntes luyes rede.

*Piers Plowman (B), v. 423.*

*II. trans.* In *music*, to sing to solmization-syllables instead of to words.

**sol-fa** (sōl'fä), *n. and a.* [See *sol-fa, v.*] *I. n.* In *music*: (a) The syllables used in solmization taken collectively; the act or process of solmization; solfeggio; also, rarely, same as *scale* or *gamut*.

As out of an alphabet or sol-fa.

*Milton, Areopagitica, p. 40.*

Now was our overabundant quaver and trilling done away, and in lieu thereof was instituted the sol-fa.

*Swift, Mem. of P. P.*

(b) See *tonic sol-fa*, under *tonic*. (c) The roll or baton used by the leaders of Italian choirs.

*II. a.* Of or pertaining to solmization in singing: as, the sol-fa method, or tonic sol-fa method.

**sol-faing** (sōl'fä-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *sol-fa, v.*]

In *music*, same as *solmization*.

**sol-faist** (sōl'fä-ist), *n.* [*< sol-fa + -ist.*] In *music*, one who uses or advocates solmization.—*Tonic sol-faist*, one who uses the tonic sol-fa system (which see, under *tonic*).

The Tonic Sol-faists are now an integral part of the general musical life of the country.

*Athenæum, No. 3103, p. 24.*

**solfamization** (sōl'fä-mi-zä'shon), *n.* [*< sol + fa + mi + -ize + -ation.*] Same as *solmization*.

**solfanaria** (sol-fä-nä-ri-ä), *n.* [It., *< solfo, sulphur: see sulphur.*] A sulphur-mine.

**solfatara** (sol-fä-tä-rä), *n.* [*< It. solfatara, < solfo, sulphur: see sulphur.*] An area of more or less corroded and disintegrated volcanic rock, over which sulphurous gases, steam, and other volcanic emanations escape through va-

rious orifices, frequently giving rise to what are known as mud-volcanoes, mud-cones, or salses; a region of dying or dormant volcanism. **solfataric** (sol-fä-tä-rik), *a.* [*< solfatara + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to or resembling a solfatara.

*Solfataric* gases still issue, and are regarded as the result of the solfataric action upon chromic iron.

*Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXIX. 73.*

**solfeggio** (sol-fej'io), *n.*; *pl. solfeggii (-ii).* [It., *< sol + fa, names of notes of the gamut (see sol-fa), + -eggio, a common It. termination.*] In *music*: (a) Same as *solmization*. (b) A vocal exercise consisting of tones variously combined in steps, skips, or running passages, sung either to simple vowels or to arbitrary syllables, and designed to develop the quality, flexibility, and power of the voice.

**solferino** (sol-fe-rē-nō), *n.* [So named from *Solferino* in Italy, because this color was discovered in the year (1859) of the French victory of *Solferino*. Cf. *magenta*.] The color of rosaniline; an intensely chromatic and luminous purplish rose-color. See *purple*.

**sol**, *n.* Italian plural of *solo*.

**Solibranchia** (sō-li-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., *< L. solus, sole, + branchia, gills.*] Fishes: a synonym of *Pisces*. *Latreille.*

**solicit** (sō-lis'it), *v.* [*< ME. sollicitu, solleycten, < OF. sollicit, F. sollicit = Pr. sollicitar = Sp. Pg. sollicitar = It. sollicitare, sollicitare, < L. sollicitare, less correctly sollicitare, agitate, arouse, solicit, < sollicitus, less correctly sollicitus, agitated, anxious, punctilious, lit. 'thoroughly moved,' < OL. sollus, whole, entire (see solc), < L. solus, aroused, pp. of eiere, shake, excite, cite: see cite<sup>1</sup>. Cf. sollicitous.*]

*I. trans.* 1. To arouse or excite to action; summon; invite; tempt; allure; entice.

That fruit . . . solicited her longing eye.

*Milton, P. L., ix. 743.*

Sounds and some tangible qualities fall not to solicit their proper senses, and force an entrance to the mind.

*Locke, Human Understanding, II. i. § 6.*

2. In *criminal law*: (a) To incite (another) to commit a crime. (b) To entice (a man) in a public place: said of a prostitute. (c) To endeavor to bias or influence by the offer of a bribe.

The judge is solicited as a matter of course by the parties, and they do not approach empty-handed.

*Brougham.*

3. To disturb; disquiet; make anxious. [*A Latinism.*]

Solicit aot thy thoughts with matters hid.

*Milton, P. L., viii. 167.*

But anxious fears solicit my weak breast.

*Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.*

4. To seek to obtain; strive after, especially by pleading; ask (a thing) with some degree of earnestness or persistency: as, to solicit an office or a favor; to solicit orders.

But, would you undertake another suit, I had rather hear you to solicit that Than music from the spheres.

*Shak., T. N., iii. 1. 120.*

To solicit by labour what might be ravished by arms was esteemed unworthy of the German spirit.

*Gibbon, Decline and Fall, ix.*

The port . . . was crowded with those who hastened to solicit permission to share in the enterprise.

*Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 40.*

5. To petition or ask (a person) with some degree of earnestness or persistency; make petition to.

Did I solicit thee From darkness to promote me?

*Milton, P. L., x. 744.*

6f. To advocate; plead; enforce the claims of; act as solicitor or advocate for or with reference to.

Should My brother henceforth study to forget The vow that he hath made me, I would ever Solicit thy desert.

*Ford, Lover's Melancholy, v. 1.*

Who solicited the cause of the poor and the infirm, the lame and wounded, the vagrant and lunatic, with such a particular industry and zeal as had those great and blessed effects which we at this day see and feel.

*Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. ii.*

=Syn. 4 and 5. *Request, Beg, etc.* (see ask<sup>1</sup>), press, urge, pray, plead for or with, sue for.

*II. intrans.* To make solicitation.

There are greater numbers of persons who solicit for places . . . in our own country, than in any other.

*Addison, Frecholder, No. 48.*

When the same distress solicits the second time, we then feel with diminished sensibility.

*Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 3.*

**solicit** (sō-lis'it), *n.* [*< solicit, v.*] Solicitation; request. [*Rare.*]

Frame yourself To orderly solicits.

*Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 3. 52.*



Within this hour he means his first *solicit*  
And personal siege.

Shirley, Grateful Servant, l. 2.

**solicitant** (sō-lis'i-tānt), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. sollicitant(-i)s, sollicitant(-i)s, ppr. of sollicitare, urgo, incite: see solicit.*] *1. a.* Solicitous; seeking; making petition: as, *solicitant* of a job. *Eucyc. Dict.*

*II. n.* One who solicits. *Imp. Dict.*  
**solicitate** (sō-lis'i-tāt), *v. t.* [*< L. sollicitatus, sollicitatus, pp. of sollicitare, sollicitare, solicit: see solicit.*] To solicit.

[He] did urge and *solicitate* him, according to his manner of words, to recruit.  
Foxe, quoted in Maitland on Reformation, p. 434. (Davies.)

**solicitate** (sō-lis'i-tāt), *a.* [*< L. sollicitatus, sollicitatus, pp.: see solicit.*] Solicitons.

Being no less *solicitate* for them selves then meditative in what danger theyr felowes had byn in Rino Negro.  
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 121).

**solicitation** (sō-lis-i-tā'shən), *n.* [Formerly also *sollitation*; *< OF. sollicitation, F. sollicitation = Sp. sollicitacion = Pg. sollicitação = It. sollicitazione, sollicitazione, < L. sollicitatio(n)-, sollicitatio(n)-, vexation, instigation, < sollicitare, sollicitare, pp. sollicitatus, urgo, incite, solicit: see solicit.*] The act of soliciting. (*a*) Excitation; invitation; temptation; allurement; enticement; disturbing effect.

Children are surrounded with new things, which, by a constant *solicitation* of their senses, draw the mind constantly to them.  
Locke.

The power of sustained attention grows with the ability to resist distractions and *solicitations*.  
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 33.

To use an old-fashioned expression of the first students of gravitation (an expression which has always seemed to me amusingly quaint), the *solicitations* of Jupiter's attractive force are as urgent on a swiftly rushing body as on one at rest.  
N. J. Rice, CXXXIX, 115.

(*b*) In criminal law: (1) The inciting of another to commit a crime. (2) The enticing of a man by a prostitute in a public place. (3) Endeavor to influence by bribery.

The practice of judicial *solicitation* has even prevailed in less despotic countries.  
Brougham.

(*c*) An earnest request; a seeking with some degree of zeal and earnestness to obtain something from another: as, the *solicitation* of a favor.

He was generally poor, and often sent bold *solicitations* to everybody, . . . asking for places, for money, and even for clothes.  
Tegner, Span. Lit., l. 353.

(*d*) Advocacy.

So as ye may be sure to have of him effectual concurrence and advice in the furtherance and *solicitation* of your charges, whether the pope's holiness amend, remain long sick, or (as God forbid) should fortune to die.  
Jp. Burnet, Hist. Ref., l. 11. 2.

= **SYN.** (*e*) Entreaty, supplication, importunity, appeal, petition, suit.

**solicitor** (sō-lis'i-tēr), *n.* [*< solicit + -er.*] Same as *solicitor*.

I . . . thanke God that ye have occasion govyn unto you to be a *solicitor* and setter forth of such thynges as do and shall conserve my said ende.  
Cardinal Wolsey, To S. Gardiner (Ellis's Hist. Letters, [1st ser., ciii.]).

**solicitor** (sō-lis'i-tor), *n.* [Early mod. E. *solicitor*, *< OF. (and F.) sollicitator = Pr. sollicitador = Sp. Pg. sollicitador = It. sollicitatore, sollicitatore, < LL. sollicitator, sollicitator, a solicitor, first used in sense of 'a tempter, seducer,' ML. an advocate, etc., < L. sollicitare, sollicitare, urgo, incite, solicit: see solicit.*] *1.* A tempter; an instigator.

Appetite is the Will's *solicitor*, and the Will is Appetite's controller.  
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, l. 7.

*2.* One who solicits; one who asks with earnestness.

We single you  
As our best-moving fair *solicitor*.  
Shak., L. L. L., ll. 1, 29.

*3.* An advocate; specifically, one who represents a party in a court of justice, particularly a court of equity. Generally, in the United States, wherever the distinction between courts of law and of equity remains, practitioners in the latter are termed *solicitors*. In England solicitors are officers of the supreme court, and the mediators between barristers and the general public; they prepare causes for the barrister, and have a right of audience as advocates before magistrates at petty sessions, at quarter-sessions where there is no bar, in county courts, and in the bankruptcy court, but they cannot appear as advocates in any of the superior courts, or at assizes, or at any court of commission. Solicitors were at one time officers only of the court of chancery, but the term is now applied to all attorneys. In Scotland solicitors are of two classes—solicitors in the supreme court, who occupy a position similar to that of solicitors in England; and solicitors at law, who are members of a society of law-agents at Edinburgh, incorporated by royal charter and entitled to practise before inferior courts; they are also known by the name of *procurators*. Law-agents of both kinds in Scotland are now on an equal footing. *Stater*.

Be merry, Cassio,  
For thy *solicitor* shall rather die  
Than give thy cause away.

Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 27.

I take bishops to be the worst *solicitors* in the world.  
Swift, Letter, Oct. 10, 1710.

**City solicitor**, in some of the United States, an officer having charge of the legal business of a municipality.—**Crown solicitor**. See *crown*.—**Solicitor of the Treasury**, an officer of the Treasury Department having charge of the prevention and punishment of all frauds, and the conduct of all suits involving the revenue of the United States, except those arising under the internal revenue laws of the United States, which are in charge of the Solicitor of Internal Revenue.

**solicitor-general** (sō-lis'i-tor-jen'e-ral), *n.*; pl. *solicitors-general*. *1.* In England, an officer of the crown, next in rank to the attorney-general, with whom he is in fact associated in the management of the legal business of the crown and public offices. On him generally devolves the maintenance of the rights of the crown in revenue cases, patent causes, etc.—*2.* In Scotland, one of the crown counsel, next in dignity and importance to the lord advocate, to whom he gives his aid in protecting the interests of the crown, in conducting prosecutions, etc.—*3.* In the United States: (*a*) The second officer of the Department of Justice, who assists the attorney-general, and in his absence performs his duties. (*b*) A chief law officer of some of the States, corresponding to the attorney-general in others. *W. C. Anderson, Law Dict.*

**solicitorship** (sō-lis'i-tor-ship), *n.* [*< solicitor + -ship.*] *1.* The office or status of solicitor.—*2.* A mock respectful title of address applied with a possessive pronoun to a solicitor. Compare the analogous use of *lordship*. [Rare.]

Your good *solicitorship*, and rogue Welborn,  
Were brought into her presence.  
Macnager, New Way to Pay Old Debts, ll. 3.

**solicitous** (sō-lis'i-tus), *a.* [= *Sp. sollicito = Pg. sollicito = It. sollecito, sollicito, < L. sollicitus, less correctly sollicitus, agitated, disturbed, anxious, careful: see solicit.*] Anxious; concerned; apprehensive; eager, whether to obtain something desirable or to avoid something evil; very desirous; greatly concerned; disturbed; uneasy: as, a *solicitous* temper or temperament; generally followed by an infinitive, or by *about, concerning, or for* (less frequently *of*) before the object of anxiety or concern.

Ever suspicious, nuxious, *solicitous*, they are childishly drooping without reason. *Burton, Annals of Mel.*, p. 161.

You are *solicitous* of the good-will of the meanest person, uneasy at his ill-will.  
Emerson, Lays, 1st ser., p. 216.

**solicitously** (sō-lis'i-tus-li), *adv.* In a solicitous manner; anxiously; with care or concern.

**solicitousness** (sō-lis'i-tus-ness), *n.* The state of being solicitous; solicitude.

**solicitress** (sō-lis'i-tres), *n.* [*< solicitor + -ess.*] A female solicitor or petitioner.

Beauty is a good *solicitress* of an equal soul, especially where youth is to be the judge thereof.  
Fuller, Worthies, Northamptonshire.

**solicitrix** (sō-lis'i-triks), *n.* [*< solicitor, with necom. L. fem. term. -trix.*] Same as *solicitress*. *Davies*.

**solicitude** (sō-lis'i-tūd), *n.* [*< OF. sollicitudo, sollicitudo, F. sollicitude = Pr. sollicitut = Sp. sollicitud = Pg. sollicitude = It. sollicitudine, sollicitudine, < L. sollicitudo, sollicitudo, anxiety, < sollicitus, sollicitus, anxious, solicitous: see solicitous.*] *1.* The state of being solicitous; anxious care; carefulness; anxiety; concern; eager consciousness of mind lest some desired thing may not be obtained or some apprehended evil may happen.

The terseness and brilliancy of his diction, though not at all artificial in appearance, could not have been attained without labor and *solicitude*.  
Whipple, Ess. mod. Rev., l. 141.

*2.* A cause or occasion of anxiety or concern.

Mrs. Todgers looked a little worn by cares of gravity and other such *solicitudes* arising out of her establishment.  
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxii.

= **SYN.** Concern, Anxiety, etc. See *care*.

**solicitudinous** (sō-lis-i-tū'di-nus), *a.* [*< L. sollicitudo, sollicitudo (-din-), sollicitude, + -ous.*] Full of solicitude. [Rare.]

More circumspectly, not unreflectingly, and rather carefully solicitous than anxiously *solicitudinous*.  
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., l. 33.

**solid** (sol'id), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *solid*; *< ME. solide, < OF. solide, vernacularly saude, F. solide = Sp. sólido = Pg. sólido = It. solido, solido, < L. solidus, also contracted solidus, firm, dense, compact, solid; akin to OL. sollus, whole, entire, Gr. ὅλος, whole, entire, Skt.*

*sarva*, all, whole: see *solc*. Hence ult. *solid*, *soldo*, *sol*, *son*, *solder*, *soldier*, *consolidate*, etc.] *1. a.* 1. Resisting flexure; not to be bent without force; capable of tangential stress: said of a kind of material substance. See *II.*, 1.

O, that this too, too *solid* flesh would melt,  
Thaw, and resolve itself into a dew!  
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 123.

*2.* Completely filled up; compact; without cavities, pores, or interstices; not hollow: as, a *solid* ball, as distinguished from a *hollow* one; *solid* soda-water, not frothy.

With the *solid* darkness black  
Closing round his vessel's track.  
Shelley, Lines written among the Euganean Hills.

*3.* Firm; strong: as, a *solid* pier; a *solid* wall. Doubtless a staunch and *solid* piece of framework as any January could freeze together.  
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 40.

*4.* In *bot.*, of a fleshy, uniform, undivided substance, as a bulb or root; not spongy or hollow within, as a stem.—*5.* In *anat.* and *zool.*: (*a*) Hard, compact, or firm in consistency; having no cavities or spongy structure: opposed to *spongy*, *porous*, *hollow*, *cancellate*, *excavated*, etc. (*b*) In *cutan.*, specifically, formed of a single joint, or of several joints so closely applied that they appear to be one: especially said of the capitulum or club of capitate antennæ.—*6.* Having three dimensions; having length, breadth, and thickness: cubic: as, a *solid* foot contains 1,728 *solid* inches.—*7.* Sound; not weak; strong.

A *solid* and strong constitution of body, to bear the fatigue,  
Watts, Improvement of Mind. (Latham.)

A bottle or two of good *solid* Edifying Port, at honest George's, made a Night cheerful, and threw off Reserve.  
Quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, l. 193.

*8.* Substantial, as opposed to *frivolous*, *fallacious*, or the like; worthy of credit, trust, or esteem; not empty or vain; real; true; just; valid; firm; strong; hence, satisfactory: as, *solid* arguments; *solid* comfort; *solid* sense.

In *solid* content together they liv'd.  
Robin Hood and Maid Marian (Child's Ballads, V. 375).

Not barren praise alone, that gaudy flower,  
Fair only to the sight, but *solid* power.  
Dryden, Abs. and Achil., l. 293.

*9.* Not light, trifling, or superficial; grave; profound.

The older an Author is, commonly the more *solid* he is, and the greater teller of Truth. *Hawell, Letters*, iv. 31.

These, wanting wit, affect gravity, and go by the name of *solid* men, and a *solid* man is, in plain English, a *solid* solemn fool. *Dryden, (Johnson.)*

This nobleman, being . . . of a very *solid* mind, could never be brought to understand the nature of my thoughts.  
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxvii.

*10.* Financially sound or safe; possessing plenty of capital; wealthy; well-established; reliable.

*Solid* men of Boston, banish long potatoes;  
*Solid* men of Boston, make no long orations.  
C. Morris, Pitt and Dundas's Return. From Lyra Urbana. (Garrett.)

*11.* Unanimous, or practically unanimous: as, a *solid* vote; the *solid* South. [Political slang, U. S.]—*12.* Without break or opening, as a wall or façade.

The apex, properly speaking, is a *solid* semidome, but always *solid* below, though generally broken by windows above.  
J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., l. 475.

*13.* Smooth; even; unbroken; unvaried; unshaded: noting a color or pigment.—*14.* Without the liquor, as oysters: said in measuring: opposite to *in liquor*.—*Pile solid*, in *her.* See *pile*.—*Solid angle*. See *angle*.—*Solid bath*, a form of bath in which the body is enveloped in a solid or semisolid substance, as mud, hay, dung, peat, sand, or ashes.—*Solid blow*, *cam*, *content*, *culture*. See the nouns.—*Solid bulb*. See *bulb*, 1.—*Solid color*. (*a*) In decorative art, a color which invests the whole of an object, as a porcelain vase: more often used adjectively: as, *solid-color* porcelain; a collection of *solid-color* pieces. See def. 13. (*b*) With reference to fabrics, etc., a uniform color.—*Solid geometry*, green, harmonic. See the nouns.—*Solid linkage*. See *linkage*, 1.—*Solid matter*, in printing, matter set without leads between the lines.—*Solid measure*. Same as *cubic measure* (which see, under *measure*).—*Solid number*, an integer having three prime factors.—*Solid problem*, a problem which virtually involves a cubic equation, and can therefore not be solved geometrically by the rule and compass alone.—*Solid South*. See *South*.—*Solid square* (*solid*). See *square*, 1.—*To be solid for*, to be thoroughly in favor of; to be influencing in support of. [Slang, U. S.]

"Lyra, don't speak of it." "Never!" said Mrs. Wilmington, with delight. "I'm *solid* for Mr. Peck every time."  
Howells, Annie Kilburn, xviii.

To be or make one's self *solid* with, to be or put one's self on a firm or satisfactory footing with; have or secure the unflinching favor or support of: as, to be *solid* with the police; to make one's self *solid* with those in authority or power. [Slang, U. S.]



## solid

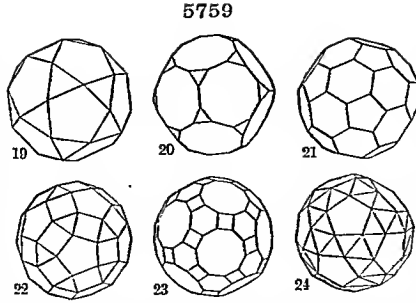
In nine cases out of ten, we thus succeeded in making ourselves "solid with the administration" before we had been in a town or village forty-eight hours.

The Century, XXXVII. 30.

=Syn. 1. Dense.—8. Stable, weighty, important.

**II. n. 1.** A body which throughout its mass (and not merely at its surface) resists for an indefinite time a sufficiently small force that tends to alter its equilibrium figure, always springing back into shape after the force is removed; a body possessing elasticity of figure. Every such body has limits of elasticity, and, if subjected to a strain exceeding these limits, it takes a set and does not return to its original shape on being let go. This property is called *plasticity*. The minimum energy required to give a set to a body of definite form and size measures its resilience. When the resilience of a body is small and masks its springiness, the body is called *soft*. Even fluids transmit shearing forces if time be allowed, and many substances will yield indefinitely to very small (but not indefinitely small) forces applied for great lengths of time. So solids that have received a small set will sometimes partially recover their figures after a long time. This property in fluids is called *viscosity*, in solids *after-effect* (German *nachwirkung*). The phenomenon is connected with a regrouping of the molecules, and indicates the essential difference between a solid and a liquid. In fluids diffusion is continually active, and in gases it produces phenomena of viscosity. In liquids it is not rapid enough to give rise to sensible viscosity, but the free motion of the molecules makes the body fluid, while the tendency of sets of molecules to continue for a while associated makes the fluidity imperfect. In solids, on the other hand (at least when not under strain), there is no diffusion, and the molecules are consequently in stationary motion or describing quasi-orbits. They thus become grouped in the mode in which they have least positional energy consistent with their kinetic energy. When this grouping is slightly disturbed, it tends to restore itself; but when the disturbance is greater, some of the molecules will tend to return to their old places and others to move on to new situations, and this may give rise to a new permanent grouping, and exhibit the phenomenon of plasticity. But if not quite sufficient for this, disturbances of the molecular motions somewhat similar to the secular perturbations of the planets will result, from which there will be no restoration for a very long time. Solid bodies are very strongly cohesive, showing that the molecules attract one another on the whole; and they are generally capable of crystallization, showing that the attractions of the molecules are different in different directions.

**2. In geom.,** a body or magnitude which has three dimensions—length, breadth, and thickness—being thus distinguished from a *surface*, which has but two dimensions, and from a *line*, which has but one. The boundaries of solids are surfaces. Besides the three round bodies (the sphere, cone, and cylinder), together with the conoids, and the pyramids, prisms, and prismatoids, the most important geometrical solids are the five Platonic and the Kepler-Poinsot regular polyhedra, the two semi-regular solids, and the thirteen Archimedean solids. The faces, edges, or summits of one solid are said to correspond with the faces, edges, or summits of another when the radii from the center of the for-



Geometrical Solids.

1, tetrahedron; 2, cube; 3, octahedron; 4, Platonic dodecahedron; 5, icosahedron; 6, great icosahedron; 7, great dodecahedron; 8, small stellated dodecahedron; 9, great stellated dodecahedron; 10, semi-regular dodecahedron; 11, semi-regular icosahedron; 12, truncated tetrahedron; 13, cuboctahedron; 14, truncated cube; 15, truncated octahedron; 16, small rhombicuboctahedron; 17, great rhombicuboctahedron; 18, snub-cube; 19, icosidodecahedron; 20, truncated dodecahedron; 21, truncated icosahedron; 22, small rhombicuboctahedron; 23, great rhombicuboctahedron; 24, snub-dodecahedron (12 to 24 are the Archimedean solids)

mer to the mid-faces, mid-edges, or summits can be simultaneously brought into coincidence with the radii from the center to the mid-faces, mid-edges, or summits of the latter. If two solids correspond faces to summits, summits to faces, and edges to edges, they are said to be *reciprocal*. If to the edges of one solid correspond the faces or summits of another, while to the faces and summits together of the former correspond the summits or faces of another, the latter is said to be the *summital* or *facial holohedron* of the former. The regular tetrahedron is the reciprocal of itself, and its reciprocal holohedron are the cube and octahedron. The reciprocal holohedron of these, again, are the semi-regular dodecahedron and the cuboctahedron. The facial holohedron of these, again, is the small rhombicuboctahedron. The faces of the truncated cube and truncated octahedron correspond to those of the cuboctahedron. The snub-cube has faces corresponding to the cuboctahedron, and twenty-four faces which in two sets of twelve correspond to the summits of two other cuboctahedra. The faces of the great rhombicuboctahedron correspond to those of the small rhombicuboctahedron. Just as the cube and octahedron are reciprocal, so likewise are the Platonic dodecahedron and icosahedron, though they are related to no hemihedral body like the tetrahedron. Their reciprocal holohedra are the semi-regular tricaenahedron and the icosidodecahedron, and the facial holohedron of these, again, is the small rhombicuboctahedron. The faces of the truncated dodecahedron and truncated icosahedron correspond to those of the icosidodecahedron. The snub-dodecahedron has faces corresponding to those of the icosidodecahedron, and two sets of others corresponding to the summits of two other icosidodecahedra. The faces of the great rhombicuboctahedron correspond to those of the small rhombicuboctahedron. The faces, summits, and edges of the great icosahedron and great stellated dodecahedron correspond respectively to the faces, summits, and edges of the Platonic dodecahedron and icosahedron. The great dodecahedron and small stellated dodecahedron are self-reciprocal, both faces and summits corresponding to the faces of the Platonic dodecahedron or summits of the icosahedron. The faces of the truncated tetrahedron correspond to the faces of the octahedron or summits of the cube.

**3. pl. In anat.,** all parts of the body which are not fluid; as, the *solids* and fluids of the body.

**4. pl. In printing,** the parts of an engraving which show black or solid in print.—Archimedean, rectangular, right solid. See the adjectives.—Cissoidal solid, a solid generated by the rotation of this cissoid about its axis.—Kepler solid, or Kepler-Poinsot solid, a regular solid which wraps its center more than once. There are four such solids—the great icosahedron, the great dodecahedron, the small stellated dodecahedron, and the great stellated dodecahedron. Three of them were mentioned by Kepler, and all were rediscovered by Poinsot. The names here used were given by Cayley.—Logistic solid, a solid generated by the revolution of a logarithmic curve about its asymptote.—Plastic solid, a solid substance whose limit of elasticity is far below its point of rupture, so that it can be shaped; thus, putty and wrought-iron are *plastic solids*.—Platonic solid, one of the old regular solids which wrap the center only once. They are five—the tetrahedron, the cube, the octahedron, the twenty-vertexed dodecahedron, and the icosahedron.—Regular solid, a polyhedron whose faces are regular polygons, all alike.—Semi-regular solid, a body whose edges are all of equal length, whose faces are all alike and equally incline to one another at the edges, but whose faces are not regular polygons. Two such solids are known—the rhombic dodecahedron and tricaenahedron.—Solid of least resistance. See *resistance*.—Solid of revolution. See *revolution*.

**Solidago** (sol-i-dá'gō), n. [NL. (Vaillant, 1720), < ML. *solidago*, goldenrod (*Solidago Virgaurea*), so called from its reputed vulnerary qualities, < L. *solidus*, solid; see *solid*.] **1.** A genus of compositae plants, the goldenrods, of the tribe *Asteroidae* and subtribe *Homochromae*, sometimes made the type of a further subdivision, *Solidagineae* (De Candolle, 1836). It is characterized by several-flowered small and radiate yellow heads, with a small but usually alveolate receptacle, and an oblong involucre of erect rigid bracts which are closely imbricated in several rows and are without herbaceous tips. The oblong or obovate five- to twelve-ribbed achenes bear copious whitish pappus of long and nearly equal slender bristles. From *Aster* which it closely resembles in technical characters, it is distinguished by its taller more robust habit, yellow rays, smaller heads, and the absence of cordate leaves; from *Chrysopsis* and *Haplopappus* by its narrow few-flowered heads; and from *Diglossa*, its other most

## Solidago

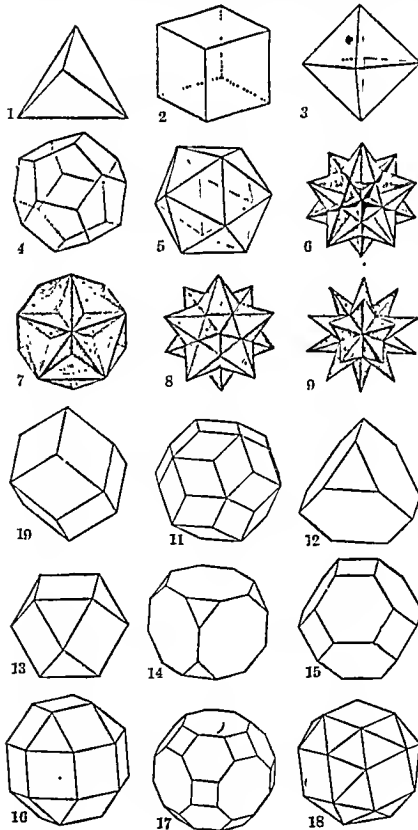
important near relative, by the presence of rays. The species have in general a very characteristic habit, being perennial herbs, usually with strictly erect unbranched stems, which bear numerous entire or serrate alternate sessile narrow stem-leaves and broader root-leaves, which taper into margined petioles. Numerous intermediate forms render many species difficult to distinguish. In the original species, *S. Virgaurea*, the golden-yellow flowers are massed in small clusters which form an elongated or interrupted spike, whence the popular name *goldenrod*. The typical inflorescence, however, is a terminal pyramidal panicle of determinate development, composed of numerous recurring and scorpioid one-sided racemes, best seen in *S. Canadensis* and *S. rugosa*. In other species the flowers form a dense thyrsus of straight and terete crowded racemes, as *S. speciosa*, of the Atlantic and interior United States. A few others from the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, as *S. rigida*, produce nearly level-topped cymes. Four other cymose species were formerly separated as a genus, *Euthamia* (Nuttall, 1818), distinguished by lack of scorpioid branchlets and by their linear entire one- to five-nerved leaves, including the widely distributed species *S. lanceolata* and *S. Caroliniana* (*S. tenuifolia*), and connecting with *S. pauciflorosa*, of the Southern States and the Bahamas, formerly separated as a genus, *Chrysoma* (Nuttall, 1840), because of its shrubby stem and few-flowered heads with one to three rays. Several other species are slightly aberrant: *S. multiradiata*, of the Rocky Mountains, sometimes has twelve rays, others usually five; *S. discoides*, a racemose Gulf species, is wholly without rays and has a purplish pappus; this, with *S. squarrosa* of northern rocks and *S. petiolaris* of southern pine-barrens, varies also in the spreading tips of the involucre bracts. *S. bicolor* is remarkable for its cream-colored flowers. *S. verna*, of pine-woods near Wilmington, North Carolina, blooms in May; *S. uliginosa*, of northern peat-bogs, in July; *S. juncea* and *S. elliptica* in August; and *S. rugosa*, *S. Canadensis*, and most others mainly in September; *S. nemoralis* and *S. ca-*



A Goldenrod (*Solidago nemoralis*).

1. The upper part of the stem with the inflorescence. 2. The lower part of the stem, showing a stolon.

*sta* continue well into October. The genus is one of the most characteristic of the United States, numerous both in species and in individuals, and not entirely wanting in any region. In the northern and central States it gives to the landscape much of its beauty, and is an important element of the prevailing yellow of autumn. There are nearly 100 species, of which 80, besides more than 30 important varieties, are natives of the United States, and the others are nearly all American, 9 of them occurring in Mexico, 2, 3, or 5 in South America (3 in southern Brazil, 2 in Uruguay, and 1 in Chile), and 1 in Hayti. Only 2 species are natives of the Old World, *S. littoralis*, limited to the Tuscan and Ligurian coast, and *S. Virgaurea*, which extends from Mount Parnassus north and west throughout Europe and into Siberia, Alaska, New York, and New England, in many widely differing varieties. Those of the United States are all, with 5 exceptions, confined to them and to British America (into which 2 extend), and are mainly natives of the Atlantic and central States. Numerous isolated species are southern; the northern are mostly of wider distribution and more abundant in individuals; 11 species are mainly confined to the high northern, 12 to the northeastern, 24 to the southern, 8 to the southwestern, 10 to the Pacific States; 9 belong to the Mississippi valley, of which *S. Missouriensis* is the only one widely distributed; 2 species, *S. odora* and *S. sempervirens*, extend throughout the Atlantic coast from Canada to Mexico, and the latter, the salt-marsh goldenrod, reappears at the Azores and at San Francisco. Forty-two species occur in the northeast quarter of the United States, 53 in the Southern States, and about 14 among the Rocky Mountains. *S. Canadensis*, the most numerous and most typical species, is also the one most widely diffused through the United States, followed next by *S. nemoralis* and *S. rugosa*. The species of this genus range from beyond 66° N. latitude to the city of Mexico, and from alpine summits to the sea-level; several are mostly confined to swamps, as *S. patula*, and a few to woodland borders, as *S. caesia* and *S. bicolor*, but most are plants of dry open soil, especially *S. nemoralis*. In parts of the Atlantic coast the name *goldenrod* is locally confined to *S. odora*, the sweet goldenrod of authors, which contains in its dotted leaves an aromatic and stimulating volatile oil of an anisate odor and pale greenish-yellow color; it is also carminative and diaphoretic, and its infusion is used to relieve spasmodic pains and nausea; its dried flowers and leaves have been employed as a beverage, under the name of *Blue-Mountain tea*. *S. Virgaurea*, the goldenrod of Europe, contains an astringent and tonic principle, and was long in esteem for healing wounds,





herbalists of two and three centuries ago pronouncing it "one of the most noble wound-herbs," and prescribing "a tea of the young leaves, green or dry." It was also once in repute in Europe as a dyo, and a variety of *S. nemoralis* is locally called *dyer's-weed* in America. *S. canadensis* and others have been popularly known as *yellow-weed*, and *S. rugosa* as *bitterweed*. *S. rigida* is also a reputed astringent. The goldenrod has been recommended by many as the national emblem of the United States.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus; goldenrod.  
**solidare** (sol-i-dār'), *n.* [Appar. < *F. solidaire*, solid (see *solidary*), with sense of *ML. solidus*, a piece of money: see *solidus*, *soldo*, *sol*.] A small piece of money.

Here's three *solidares* for thee; good boy, wink at me, and say thou sawest me not. *Shak.*, T. of A., III. 1. 46.

**solidaric** (sol-i-dar'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *solidary* + *-ic*.] Characterized by solidarity. [Rare.]

In the very nature of things family supremacy will be absolutely incompatible with an interdependent *solidaric* commonwealth. *The Century*, XXXI. 745.

**solidarité** (sol-ē-dar-ē-tā'), *n.* [*F.*: see *solidarity*.] In *French law*: (a) The relation among co-debtors who are jointly and severally bound—that is, may be held jointly or severally at the option of the creditor. (b) The relation among co-creditors holding an obligation which gives expressly to each of them the right to demand payment of the entire debt, so that a payment made to any one will discharge the debt.

**solidarity** (sol-i-dar'i-ti), *n.* [*F. solidarité* (= *Sp. solidaridad* = *Pg. solidariedade*), joint liability, mutual responsibility, < *solidaire*, solid: see *solidary*.] Mutual responsibility existing between two or more persons; communion of interests and responsibilities.

*Solidarity*, a word which we owe to the French communists, and which signifies a fellowship in gain and loss, in honour and dishonour.

*French*, *English Past and Present*, p. 53.

Strong government came in with the sixteenth century, and strong government was a very strong element in reformation history, for it weakened the *solidarity* of the Catholic Church.

*Stubs*, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 232.

There is no *solidarity* in the arts; they do not flourish in isolated independence.

*C. L. Norton*, *Church-building in Middle Ages*, p. 21.

**solidary** (sol'i-dār-i), *a.* [= *F. solidaire* (= *Sp. Pg. solidario*), < *solide*, solid: see *solid*.] Characterized by solidarity, or community of interests and responsibilities; jointly interested or responsible.

Our one object is to save the revelation in the Bible from being made *solidary*, as our Countist friends say, with miracles; from being attended to or held cheap just in proportion as miracles are attended to or are held cheap.

*M. Arnold*, *Literature and Dogma*, VIII.

**solidate** (sol'i-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *solidated*, ppr. *solidating*. [*L. solidatus*, pp. of *solidare*, make dense, make whole or sound, < *solidus*, compact, firm, solid: see *solid*.] To make solid or firm. [Rare.]

This shining piece of ice,  
Which melts so soon away  
With the Sun's Ray,  
Thy verse does *solidate* and crystallize.

*Cowley*, *Pindaric Odes*, IV. 3.

**solid-drawn** (sol'id-drān), *a.* In *metal-working*, drawn from hollow ingots, in which mandrels of constantly decreasing diameter are successively inserted, till both exterior and interior diameters are brought down to the required dimensions.

**solid-hoofed** (sol'id-hūft), *a.* Solidungulate or soliped; whole-hoofed; not cloven-hoofed. See *ent* under *solidungulate*.

**solid-horned** (sol'id-hōrnd), *a.* Having solid deciduous horns or antlers, as deer; not hollow-horned. The solid-horned ruminants are the deer tribe. See *Cervidae* and *Tragulidae*.

**solidi**, *n.* Plural of *solidus*.

**solidifiable** (sō-lid'i-fī-ā-bl), *a.* [*< solidify* + *-able*.] Capable of being solidified or rendered solid.

**solidification** (sō-lid'i-fī-kā'shon), *n.* [*< solidify* + *-ation* (see *-fy*).] The act or process of making solid; specifically, in *physics*, the passage of a body from a liquid or gaseous to a solid state. It is accompanied by evolution of heat without a decrease of temperature, and by change of volume.

**solidify** (sō-lid'i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *solidified*, ppr. *solidifying*. [*< F. solidifier* = *Sp. Pg. solidificar*; as *solid* + *-fy*.] I. *trans.* To convert from a liquid or gaseous state to a solid state; make solid or compact: as, to *solidify* hydrogen.

II. *intrans.* To become solid or compact: as, water *solidifies* into ice through cold.

**solidism** (sol'i-dizm), *n.* [*< solid* + *-ism*.] In *med.*, the doctrine that refers all diseases to alterations of the solid parts of the body. It rests on the opinion that the solids alone are endowed with vital properties, and that they only can receive the impression of morbid agents and be the seat of pathological phenomena. Opposed to *Galenism* or *humorism*.

**solidist** (sol'i-dist), *n.* [*< solid* + *-ist*.] One who believes in or maintains the doctrine of solidism.

**solidistic** (sol-i-dis'tik), *a.* [*< solidist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the solidists.

It is perhaps natural that we should revert to the *solidistic* notion of the all-pervading influence of the nervous system. *Lancet*, 1889, II. 1123.

**solidity** (sō-lid'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. solidité* = *Pr. soliditat* = *It. solidità*, < *L. soliditas* (t)-s, < *solidus*, solid: see *solid*.] 1. The state or property of being solid. Specifically—(a) The property of resisting a force tending to change the figure of a body: opposed to *fluidity*.  
(b) The idea of *solidity* we receive by our touch; and it arises from the resistance which we find in a body to the entrance of any other body into the place it possesses till it has left it. *Locke*, *Human Understanding*, II. IV. 1.

(c) The absolute impenetrability attributed by some metaphysicians to matter. [This use of the word is almost peculiar to *Locke*. Sir W. Hamilton attributes eight physical meanings to the word—the property of occupying space; extension in three dimensions; absolute impenetrability; great density; relative immovability; weight; hardness; and non-fluidity.] (d) Fullness of matter: opposed to *hollowness*. (e) Massiveness; substantiality; hence, strength; stability.

These towers are of tremendous girth and *solidity*; they are encircled with great bands, or hoops, of white stone, and are much enlarged at the base.

*H. James, Jr.*, *Little Tour*, p. 93.

(f) Strength and firmness in general; soundness; strength; validity; truth; certainty.

They answered the objections with great strength and *solidity* of argument. *Addison*, *Tatler*, No. 116.

The very laws which at first gave the government *solidity*. *Goldsmith*, *Polite Learning*, I.

2. In *geom.*, the quantity of space occupied by a solid body. Also called its *solid* or *cubic content* or *contents*. The *solidity* of a body is estimated by the number of cubic inches, feet, yards, etc., which it contains.

3†. A solid body or mass. [Rare.]

Heaven's face doth glow;

Yea, this *solidity* and compound mass,

With trifling visage, as against the doom,

Is thought-sick at the act. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, III. 4. 43.

**Measure of solidity.** See *measure*.

**solidly** (sol'id-li), *adv.* In a solid manner, in any sense of the word *solid*. (a) Firmly; densely; compactly: as, the parts of a pier *solidly* united. (b) Securely; truly; on firm grounds. (c) In a body; unambiguously: as, the Democrats voted *solidly* against the bill. [Colloq.]

**solidness** (sol'id-nēs), *n.*

1. The state or property of being solid; solidity.

2. Soundness; strength; truth; validity, as of arguments, reasons, principles, etc.

**solidum** (sol'i-dum), *n.* [*L. solidum*, a solid substance, neut. of *solidus*, firm, compact: see *solid*.] 1. In *arch.*, the die of a pedestal. See *ent* under *dado*.—2. In *Scots law*, a complete sum.—To be bound in *solidum*, to be bound for the whole debt, though only one of several obligants. When several debtors are bound each for a proportionate share only, they are said to be bound *pro rata*.

**Solidungula** (sol-i-dung'gū-lā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Elmuenbach, about 1799), neut. pl. of *solidungulus*: see *solidungulus*.] The solid-hoofed, soliped, or solidungulate perissodactyl mammals, corresponding to the family *Equidae*.

**Solidungular** (sol-i-dung'gū-lār), *a.* [*NL.* "solidungularis", < *L. solidus*, solid, + *ungula*, hoof.] Same as *solidungulate*.

The closeness and *solidness* of the wood.

*Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 325.

2. Soundness; strength; truth; validity, as of arguments, reasons, principles, etc.

**Solidungulus** (sol-i-dung'gū-lūs), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Elmuenbach, about 1799), neut. pl. of *solidungulus*: see *solidungulus*.] The solid-hoofed, soliped, or solidungulate perissodactyl mammals, corresponding to the family *Equidae*.

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**Solidungulate** (sol-i-dung'gū-lāt), *a. and n.* [*< NL. solidungulatus*, < *L. solidus*, solid, + *ungula*, hoof: see *ungulate*.] I. *a.* Solid-hoofed or whole-boofed, as the horse; of or pertaining to the *Solidungula*; equine. Also *soliped*, *solipedal*, *solidungular*, *solidungulous*. See *ent* in preceding column, and *ent* under *hoof* and *Perissodactyla*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Solidungula*, as the horse or ass; an equine. Also *soliped*, *solipedal*.

**Solidungulous** (sol-i-dung'gū-lūs), *a.* [*< NL. solidungulus*, < *L. solidus*, solid, + *ungula*, a hoof: see *ungulate*.] Same as *solidungulate*. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, iii. 2.

**Solidus** (sol'i-dus), *n.*; pl. *solidi* (dī). [*LL.*, an imperial gold coin, *ML.* applied to various coins, also any piece of money, money (see *def.*), lit. 'solid' (see *nummus*, coin): see *solid*. Cf. *soldo*, *sol*, *sol*, *sol*.] 1. A gold coin introduced by Constantine the Great to take the place of the aureus, previously the chief coin of the Roman currency. The coin weighed about 70 grains, and 72 *solidi* were struck to the pound. The *solidus* continued to be

coined under the Byzantine empire, and at a later period received in western Europe the name of *bezant*. (See *bezant*.) In the middle ages the word *solidus* often indicates not any special coin, but a money of account, and was translated in the Teutonic languages by *shilling* and its cognates. Generally, the *solidus* or *shilling* of account contained 12 denarii, silver "pennies," the ordinary silver coin of the period. Abbreviated *s.* In the sequence *£ s. d.* (*libra, solidi, denarii*), pounds, shillings, and pence.

Also I bequeath to the reparation of the stepnll of the said church of Saint Albane XX. *solidos*.

*Paston Letters*, III. 463.

2. A sign (/) used to denote the English shilling, representing the old lengthened form of *s.*, as in 2/6, for 2s. 6d. This sign is often a convenient substitute for the horizontal line in fractions, as in

$\frac{1}{2000}, a/b, (a+b)/c, \text{ for } \frac{1}{2000} \frac{a}{b} \frac{a+b}{c}.$

**Solidian** (sol-i-dī'an), *a. and n.* [Formerly also *solidian*; < *L. solus*, alone, only, + *fides*, faith: see *faith*.] I. *a.* Holding the tenets of solidians; pertaining to the solidians.

A *solidian* Christian is a nullifidean Pagan, and confutes his tongue with his hand. *Feltam*, *Resolves*, II. 47.

II. *n.* One who maintains that faith alone, without works, is all that is necessary to justification. See *fiduciarist*, II., 2. *Rev. T. Adams*, *Works*, I. 325.

**Solidianism** (sol-i-dī'an-izm), *n.* [*< solidian* + *-ism*.] The doctrine that justification is of faith only, without works.

It was ordered that . . . for a year no preacher should preach either for or against purgatory, honouring of saints, marriage of priests, pilgrimages, miracles, or *solidianism*.

*R. W. Dixon*, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, IV.

**Soliform** (sol'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. sol*, the sun, + *forma*, form.] Formed like the sun. [Rare.]

For light, and sight and the seeing faculty, may both of them rightly be said to be *soliform* things, or of kin to the sun, but neither of them to be the sun itself.

*Cudworth*, *Intellectual System*, p. 264.

**Solifuge** (sō-lif'ū-jē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Sundevall), fem. pl. of *solifugus*: see *solifugus*.] A sub-order or superfamily of tracheate *Arachnida*, having the cephalothorax segmented, the cheliceres chelate, and the palpi pediform. They are nocturnal, hiding by day, active, pugnacious, and predatory, and are reputed to be venomous; they chiefly inhabit warm countries. There are 15 genera, of which *Dalmanes* and *Cleobis* are found in the United States, and *Galeodes* is the most prominent. See *Galeodidae*, and compare the alternative *Solpugida* (with *ent*).

**Solifuge** (sol'i-fūj), *n.* [*< NL. solifugus*: see *solifugus*.] A nocturnal arachnid of the group *Solpugida*.

**Solifugous** (sō-lif'ū-gus), *a.* [*< NL. solifugus*, shunning sunlight (cf. *ML. solifuga*, an animal that shuns the light), < *L. sol*, sun, + *fugere*, flee, fly.] Shunning sunlight; fleeing from the light of day; nocturnal, as a member of the *Solpugida*.

**Soliloquacious** (sō-lil'ū-kwā'shūs), *a.* Soliloquizing; disposed to soliloquize. *Moore*, in *Mason's Personal Traits of British Authors*, II. 17.

**Soliloquize** (sō-lil'ū-kwāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *soliloquized*, ppr. *soliloquizing*. [*< F. soliloquiser* = *Sp. soliloquizar*; as *soliloquize* + *-ize*.] To converse with oneself; to converse with one's self.

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**Soliloquy** (sō-lil



**soliloquize** (sō-lī'ō-kwīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *soliloquized*, prp. *soliloquizing*. [*< soliloquy + -ize.*] To utter a soliloquy; talk to one's self. Also spelled *soliloquise*.

**soliloquy** (sō-lī'ō-kwī), *n.*; pl. *soliloquies* (-kwīz). [= *F. soliloque* = *Sp. Pg. It. soliloquio*, *< LL. soliloquium*, a talking to one's self, *< solus*, alone, + *loqui*, speak.] 1. A talking to one's self; a discourse or talk by a person who is alone, or which is not addressed to any one even when others are present.—2. A written composition containing such a talk or discourse, or what purports to be one.

*Soliloquies*; or, holy self-conferences of the devout soul, upon sundry choice occasions.

*Bp. Hall, Soliloquies*, Title.

The whole Poem is a *Soliloquy*. *Prior, Solomon*, Pref.

**soliped** (sol'i-ped), *a.* and *n.* [Also *solipede*; = *F. solipède* = *Sp. solipedo* = *Pg. solipede*, contr. *< L. solidipes* (-ped-), solid-hoofed, whole-hoofed, *< solidus*, solid, + *pes* (ped-) = *E. foot*.] Same as *solidungulate*.

**solipedal** (sol'i-ped-al), *a.* [*< soliped + -al*.] Same as *solidungulate*.

**solipede** (sol'i-pēd), *n.* Same as *solidungulate*. *Sir T. Browne*.

**solipedous** (sō-lip'e-dus), *a.* Same as *solidungulate*.

**solipsism** (sol'ip-sizm), *n.* [*< L. solus*, alone, + *ipse*, self, + *-ism*.] The belief or proposition that the person entertaining it alone exists, and that other people exist only as ideas in his mind. The identification of one's self with the Absolute is not generally intended, but the denial of there being really anybody else. The doctrine appears to be nothing more than a man of straw set up by metaphysicians in their reasonings.

**solipsist** (sol'ip-sist), *n.* [*< L. solus*, alone, + *ipse*, self, + *-ist*.] One who believes in his own existence only.

**solipsistic** (sol-ip-sis'tik), *a.* [*< solipsist + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to solipsism.

**solisequious** (sol-i-sē'kwi-us), *a.* [*< L. solsequium*, the sunflower; *< L. sol*, the sun, + *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*.] Following the course of the sun: as, the sunflower is a *solisequious* plant.

**solist** (sō'list), *n.* Same as *soloist*.

**solitaire** (sol-i-tair'), *n.* [*F.*, *< L. solitarius*, alone, lonely: see *solitary*.] 1. A person who lives in solitude; a recluse; a hermit; a solitary.

Often have I been quietly going to take possession of that tranquillity and dulcitude I had so long found in the country, when one evening of your conversation has spoiled me for a *solitaire* too!

*Pope, To Lady M. W. Montagu*, Aug. 18, 1710.

2. A precious stone, oftenest a diamond, set by itself, and not combined with other jewels.—3. A loose necktie of black silk, resembling a ribbon, sometimes secured to the bag of the wig behind, and in front either falling loosely or secured by a brooch or similar jewel: a fashion for men in the eighteenth century.

He came in a *solitaire*, great sleeves, jessamine-powder, and a large bouquet of jonquils. *Gray, Letters*, I, 310.

4. A game which one person can play alone. In particular and properly—(a) A game played on a board indented with thirty-three or thirty-seven hemispherical hollows, with an equal number of balls. One ball is removed from the board, and the empty hollow thus left enables pieces to be captured. The object of the player is to take by jumping, as in checkers, all the pieces except one without moving diagonally or over more than one space at a time; or else, by similar moves, to leave certain configurations. (b) One of a great number of card-games, the usual object of which is to bring the shuffled and confused cards into regular order or sequence. This sort of game is more properly called *patience*.

5. In ornith.: (a) An extinct didine bird, *Pezophaps solitarius*. See *Pezophaps*. (b) A flycatching thrush of Jamaica, *Myiadestes arundinatus*, which leads a retired life in wooded mountainous resorts; hence, any bird of this genus. The name was originally applied to the bird of Martinique, now known as *M. genibarbis*. Townsend's solitaire is a common bird of many parts of the western United States. All are fine songsters. See *Myiadestes*. (c) The pensive thrush, *Monticola* or *Petrocincla solitaria*. See *rock-thrush*.

**solitarian** (sol-i-tair'-an), *n.* [*< L. solitarius*, alone, lonely, + *-an*.] A hermit; a solitary.

**solitariety** (sol'i-tair'-e-ti), *n.* [*< L. solitarius*, alone, lonely, + *-ety*.] Solitary condition or state; aloneness.

According to the Egyptians, before all entities and principles there is one God, who is in order of nature before (him that is commonly called) the first God and King, immovable, and always remaining in the solitariety of his own unity. *Cudworth, Intellectual System*, p. 336.

**solitarily** (sol'i-tair-i-li), *adv.* In a solitary manner; without company; alone; by one's self; in solitude.

Feed thy people with thy rod, the flock of thine heritage, which dwell *solitarily* in the wood. *Micah vii. 14.*

**solitariness** (sol'i-tairi-ness), *n.* 1. The fact or state of being solitary, or alone, or without mate, partner, or companion, or of dwelling apart from others or by one's self; habitual retirement; solitude.

A man to eat alone is likewise great *solitariness*.

*Guevara, Letters* (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 97.

2. The state or character of being retired or unfrequented; solitude; seclusion: as, the *solitariness* of a wood.

Birds . . . had found their way into the chapel, and built their nests among its friezes and pendants—sure signs of *solitariness* and desertion.

*Ireing, Sketch-Book*, p. 218.

**solitariousness** (sol-i-tair-i-us-ness), *n.* Solitude; seclusion. *Ascham, Toxophilus* (ed. 1864), p. 41.

**solitariness** (sol-i-tair'-i-ness), *n.* [*< solitary + -ity*.] Solitude; loneliness.

I shall be abandoned at once to *solitariness* and penury.

*W. Taylor, To Southey*, Dec. 10, 1811.

**solitary** (sol'i-tair-i), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. solitarie, solitarie, < OF. solitarie, solitaire, F. solitaire* = *Pr. solitari, soletari* = *Sp. Pg. It. solitario*, *< L. solitarius, solitarius* (LL. as *n.* an anchorite), for *\*solitarius*, *< solita* (-t)-s, loneliness, *< solus*, alone: see *solace*.] 1. a. 1. Living alone, or by one's self or by itself; without companions or associates; habitually inclined to avoid company.

Those rare and *solitary*, these in flocks.

*Milton, P. L.*, vii. 461.

The *solitary* man is as speechless as the lower animals.

*Whitney, Life and Growth of Language*, p. 286.

2. All by one's self; without companions; unattended.

The Indian holds his course, silent, *solitary*, but undaunted, through the boundless bosom of the wilderness.

*Ireing, Sketch-Book*, p. 351.

3. Marked by solitude; especially, remote from society; unfrequented; retired; secluded; lonely: as, a *solitary* glen.

Whiche both lyen in the abbey of saynt Justyne vyrgyn, a place of Blake Monkes, ryght dolectable, and also *solitary*.

*Sir R. Guylforde, Pilgrimage*, p. 6.

Cor. And how like you this shepherd's life, Master Touchstone?

Touch. . . . In respect that it is *solitary*, I like it very well.

*Shak., As you like it*, iii. 2. 16.

4. Free from the sounds of human life; still; dismal.

Let that night be *solitary*, let no joyful voice come therein.

*Job iii. 7.*

5. Having a sense of loneliness; lonesome.

I am not *solitary* whilst I read and write, though nobody is with me.

*Emerson, Nature*, I.

6. Retiring; diffident.

Your honour doth say that you doo iudge me to be a man *solitarie* and vertuous.

*Guevara, Letters* (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 78.

7. Passed without company; shared by no companions; lonely.

I was upon Point of going abroad to steal a *solitary* Walk, when yours of the 12th current came to hand.

*Howell, Letters*, ii. 60.

Ifm fair Lavinia, thy surviving wife,  
Shall breed in groves, to lead a *solitary* life.

*Dryden, Æneid*, vi. 1038.

8. Single; sole; only, or only one: as, a *solitary* instance; a *solitary* example.

A *solitary* shrike, the bubbling cry  
Of some strong swimmer in his nagon.

*Byron, Don Juan*, ii. 53.

Polliteness was his [Charles II.'s] *solitary* good quality.

*Macaulay, Dryden*.

9. In bot., one only in a place; separate: as, a *solitary* stipule. A flower is said to be *solitary* when there is only one on each peduncle, or only one to each plant; a seed, when there is only one in a pericarp.

All the New Zealand species [*Pterostylis trullifolia*] bear *solitary* flowers, so that distinct plants cannot fail to be intercrossed. *Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects*, p. 89.

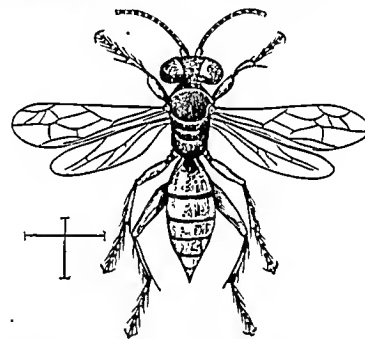
10. In anat., single; separate; not clustered; not agglutinate or gathered into patches; simple; not compound: as, the *solitary* follicles of the intestine.—11. In zool.: (a) Not social, sociable, or gregarious: noting species living habitually alone, or in pairs only. (b) Simple; not compound, aggregate, or colonial: as, *solitary* ascidians. See *Simplicies*.—Solitary ants, the *Monilidae* or spider-ants.—Solitary bees, bees that do not live in a hive or community like the honey-bee, and are represented only by developed males and females, like most insects. There are very many species, of numerous genera. The designation is chiefly descriptive, not classificatory, but sometimes denotes the *Andrenidae* as distinguished from the *Apidae*.—Solitary bundle. Same as *solitary juncture*.—Solitary confinement, in a general sense, the separate confinement of a prisoner,

with only occasional access of any other person, and that only at the discretion of the jailer; in a stricter sense, the complete isolation of a prisoner from all human society, and his confinement in a cell so arranged that he has no direct intercourse with, or sight of, any human being, and no employment or instruction. *Miller, J.*, in *re Medley*, 134 U. S., 160.—*Solitary follicle*. See *solitary gland*, under *gland*.—*Solitary funiculus*, a round bundle of fibers laterad of the combined small-celled nucleus of the glossopharyngeus, vagus, and spinal accessory, which passes out as one of the roots of the glossopharyngeus, but may contribute to the vagus and accessory. Also called *ascending root of glossopharyngeus*, *fasciculus rotundus*, *ascending root of the lateral mixed system*, *fasciculus solitarius*, *respiratory bundle*, and *fascicle* of Krause.—*Solitary glands*. See *gland*.—*Solitary greenlet* or *vireo*, *Vireo solitarius*, the blue-headed greenlet or vireo of the United States, having greenish upper parts, a bluish



Solitary Greenlet or Vireo (*Vireo solitarius*)

head, an eye-ring, and the under parts white, tinged with yellowish on the sides. It is 5½ inches long, and 8½ in extent of wings.—*Solitary sandpiper*, the green sandpiper of North America, *Rhyacophilus solitarius*, 8½ inches long, extent 16, having the upper parts blackish with a tinge of green and spotted with white, the under parts white, streaked on the throat and breast with dusky, barred on the sides, lining of wings, and tail with black and white, the bill black, the feet greenish-black. See cut under *Rhyacophilus*.—*Solitary snipe*. See *snipe*, 1 (a) (2).—*Solitary vireo*. Same as *solitary greenlet*.—*Solitary wasps*, wasps which, like certain bees and ants, do not



A Solitary Wasp (*Larrada semirufa*). (Cross shows natural size.)

live in society, as the true wasps of the families *Eumenidae* and *Mesochoridae*, as well as all the digger-wasps: contrasted with *social wasps*. See *digger-wasp*, *sand-wasp*, and *wasp*.

11. *n.*; pl. *solitaries* (-riz). One who lives alone or in solitude; an anchorite; a recluse; a hermit.

The world itself has some attractions in it to a *solitary* of six years' standing.

*Gray, Letters*, I, 154.

Downward from his mountain gorge  
Stept the long-hair'd, long-bearded *solitary*.

*Tennyson, Enoch Arden*.

**solito** (sol'i-tō), *adv.* [*It.*, *< L. solitus*, accustomed, *< solere*, be accustomed.] In music, in the usual, customary manner.

**solitude** (sol'i-tūd), *n.* [*< ME. solitudo*, *< OF. (and F.) solitudo* = *It. solitudine*, *< L. solitudo*, loneliness, *< solus*, alone: see *solace*.] 1. The state of being alone; a lonely life; loneliness.

Little do men perceive what *solitude* is, and how far it extendeth; for a crowd is not company. . . . It is a mere and miserable solitude to want true friends.

*Bacon, Friendship*.

O, might I here

In *solitude* live savage, in some glade

Obscured!

*Milton, P. L.*, iv. 1035.

2. Remoteness from society; lack or utter want of companionship: applied to place: as, the *solitude* of a wood or a valley.

The *solitude* of his little parish is become matter of great comfort to him.

*Lane*.

3. A lonely, secluded, or unfrequented place; a desert.

We walked about 2 miles from y<sup>e</sup> city to an agreeable *solitude* called Du Plessis, a house belonging to y<sup>e</sup> King.

*Evelyn, Diary*, June 7, 1644.



There is such an agreeable variety of fields, wood, water, and cascades that it is one of the most delightful *solitudes* I ever saw.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. 1. 224.

=Syn. 1. *Solitude*, *Retirement*, *Seclusion*, *Loneliness*, *Lonesomeness*. *Solitude* is the condition of being absolutely alone, whether or not one has been with others, or desires to escape from them: as, the *solitude* of the Sphinx. *Retirement* is comparative *solitude*, produced by retiring, voluntarily or otherwise, from contact which one has had with others. *Seclusion* is stronger than *retirement*, implying the shutting out of others from access: after the Restoration Milton for safety's sake kept himself in *retirement*; indeed, except to a few trusted friends, he was in complete *seclusion*. *Loneliness* expresses the uncomfortable feelings, the longing for society, of one who is alone. *Lonesomeness* may be a lighter kind of *loneliness*, especially a feeling less spiritual than physical, growing out of the animal instinct for society and the desire of protection, the consciousness of being alone: as, the *lonesomeness* of a walk through a cemetery at night. *Lonesomeness*, more often than *loneliness*, may express the impression made upon the observer.

**solivagant** (sō-liv'ā-gant), *a.* [*L. solus*, alone, + *vagant* (-s), ppr. of *vagari*, wander, roam: see *vagant*.] Same as *solivagous*. [Rare.]

**solivagous** (sō-liv'ā-gus), *a.* [*L. solivagus*, wandering alone, *< solus*, alone, + *vagus*, wandering: see *vague*.] Wandering alone. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

**solve** (sō-lēv'), *n.* [*OF. solive*, *solieve*, *F. solve* (*ML. reflex soliva, solivia*), a girder, joist; origin uncertain; perhaps ult. *< L. sublevare*, lift up from beneath, support: see *sollevare*, *sullevate*, *sublevate*.] A joist, rafter, or secondary beam of wood, either split or sawed, used in laying ceilings or floors, and for resting upon the main beams.

**sollar**, **soller** (sō-lār, -ēr), *n.* [Also *solar*; *< ME. sollar*, *soller*, *soler*, *< OF. soler*, *solair*, *soller*, a floor, loft, granary, cellar, *F. dial. solier*, a granary, = *Pr. solar*, *soller* = *It. solare*, *solajo* = *AS. solere*, *soler* = *OS. soleri* = *MD. solder*, *D. solder* = *MLG. solder*, *soller* = *OHG. soleri*, *solāri*, the pretorium, a guest-chamber, *MHG. solre*, *solare*, *G. sōller*, a balcony, an upper room, garret, *< L. solarium*, a sunny place, a terrace, the flat roof of a house exposed to the sun, a sun-dial, *< sol*, the sun: see *sol*, *solarium*. Perhaps in some senses confused with *L. solum*, ground: see *soil*.] 1. Originally, an open gallery or balcony at the top of a house, exposed to the sun; later, any upper room, loft, or garret.

Thou shalt make *soleris* and pineis of three chaumbris in the schip. *Wyclif*, Gen. vi. 16.

2. An elevated chamber in a church from which to watch the lamps burning before the altars. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 473.—3. A story of a house. See the quotation.

*Maison à trois estages*. An house of three *sollers*, floors, stories, or lofts one over another. *Nomenclator*. (Nares.)

4. In mining, a platform or resting-place. See *ladder-sollar* and *air-sollar*.

**solleret** (sō-lēr-et), *n.* [Also *soleret*; *< F. soleret*, dim. of *OF. soler*, a slipper, *< sole*, sole: see *sole*.] The steel shoe forming a part of armor in the fourteenth century and later, usually having splints overlapping one another and a long point or toe curved downward. It was worn only when the foot was in the stirrup, and could be removed when the rider dismounted. See also cuts under *armor* and *poulaine*.—Bear-paw *solleret*, the steel foot-covering worn during the second half of the fifteenth century, resembling remotely the broad foot of the bear. Compare *sabbaton*.

*sollevatē*, *v. i.* See *sublevatē*.

**sollit**, **sollitication**, etc. See *solicit*, etc.

**sol-lunar** (sō-lū'nār), *a.* [*L. sol*, the sun, + *lunar*, the moon: see *lunar*.] Proceeding from or due to the influence of both the sun and the moon: in old medicine applied to the influence supposed to be produced on various diseases when the sun and moon are in conjunction.

**solmizate** (sō-mī-zāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *solmizated*, ppr. *solmizing*. [*< F. solmiser* (as *sol* + *mi*, notes of the gamut (cf. *sol-fa*), + *-iser* = *E. -ize*), + *-ate*.] In music, to use solmization syllables. Also spelled *solmisate*.

**solmization** (sō-mī-zā'shon), *n.* [*< F. solmisation*; as *solmizate* + *-ion*. Cf. *ML. solmificatio* (-n-).] In music, the act, process, or result of using certain syllables to name or represent the tones of the scale, or of a particular series, as the scale of C. The oldest and most important system of solmization is that attributed to Guido d'Arczzo, early in the eleventh century; though this in turn appears to have been suggested by a similar usage among the ancient Greeks. (See *gamut*.) The series *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la* (derived from the initial syllables of the lines of a hymn to St. John, beginning "Ut queant laxis") was applied to the tones of each of the hexachords then recognized. (See *hexachord*.) When a melody exceeded the limits of a single hexachord, a change from one series of syllables to another was made, which was called a *mutation* or *modulation*. Early in the sixteenth century, when the modern octave scale became established, the syllable *si* (probably taken from the initials of the last line of the above hymn) was added for the seventh or leading tone. Somewhat later *do* was substituted in Italy and Germany for *ut*, on account of its greater sonority. The series thus formed is still in use, though other systems have been proposed. Such other systems are *boedization* (*bo, ce, di, ga, lo, na, ni*), also called *boization*; *bebization* (*ba, be, ce, de, me, fe, ge*); and *damenization* (*da, me, ni, zo, tu, la, be*). In England and America, from before the middle of the seventeenth century to the beginning of the nineteenth, an abbreviated system was used, including only *mi, fa, sol, la*. The ideal application of solmization involves calling whatever tone is taken as the key-note *do*, irrespective of its pitch, and adjusting the other syllables accordingly, so that the scale-tones shall always be named by the same syllables respectively, and the various intervals by the same combination of syllables. This system is often called that of the *movable do*, since the pitch of *do* is variable. What is called the *fixed-do system* has also had considerable currency in Italy, France, and England, according to which the tone C is always called *do*, *D re*, *E mi*, etc., and this too when the pitch of these tones is chromatically altered, the system therefore following the arbitrary features of the keyboard and the staff notation. This system is regarded by many musicians as contrary to the historic and logical idea of solmization, and its use in England and America is decreasing. The most important special application of solmization in musical study is that of the *tonic sol-fa system* (which see, under *tonic*), the syllables of which are *doh, ray, me, fah, soh, lah, te*. In the *movable-do system* the sharp of any tone is indicated by a syllable beginning with the same consonant as that of the tone, and using the vowel *i*: as, *di* for *do*, *fi* for *fa*, etc.; and similarly the flat of any tone is indicated by a syllable using the vowel *e*: as, *me* for *mi*, *le* for *la*, etc. The minor scale is solmized in two ways: either beginning with *la*, and using the same syllables as in the major scale; or beginning with *do*, and using such modified syllables as may be needed (*do, re, me, etc.*). The great utility of solmization lies in its offering an abstract vocal notation of musical facts, whereby they may be named, remembered, and studied. Also *solmisation*, *solmization*, *solfeggio*, and *sol-faing*.

**sol** (sō), *a.* and *n.* [*< It. solo*, alone, *< L. solus*, solo: see *solus*.] 1. *In music*, alone; not combined with other voices or instruments of equal importance; not concerted. A solo passage may be accompanied, however, by voices or instruments of less importance.—**Solo organ**, in *organ-building*, a partial organ introduced into large instruments, containing stops of special power or effectiveness, such as are used in producing striking solo effects. Its keyboard is usually the upper one when there are four, or the lower when there are three. Its stops are often connected with special bellows, which is weighted with extra weights; they are then said to be "on a heavy wind." The choir-organ is also sometimes loosely called the *solo organ*. See *organ*.—**Solo pitch**, in music, a special pitch or accordatura (scordatura) adopted by a solo performer upon a violin or other solo instrument, so as to produce peculiar and startling effects.—**Solo stop**, in *organ-building*, a stop either of special quality or placed on a heavy wind, so as to be fitted for the performance of solos. Such stops often occur in each of the usual partial organs, but in large instruments the most important of them are gathered into a separate partial organ called the *solo organ* (see above).

II. *n.*; *It. pl. soli* (-li), *E. pl. solos* (-lōz). 1. A melody, movement, or work intended for or performed by a single performer, vocal or instrumental, with or without accompaniment. Opposed to *concerted piece*, whether chorus, duet, trio, or for a number of instruments.—2. A game of cards, played usually by four persons, with a euchre pack. That player who bids highest—that is, offers to take the greatest number of tricks alone, or, in a variety of the game, aided by a partner—plays against the rest. If he takes five or more tricks, he receives a payment from them; if not, he makes a payment to them.

**solograph** (sō-lō-grāf), *n.* [*< L. sol*, the sun, + *Gr. γράφω*, write.] A picture on paper taken by the talbotype or eolotype process. *Simmonds*.


**soloist** (sō-lō-ist), *n.* [*< solo* + *-ist*.] In music, a performer of solos, vocal or instrumental. Also *solist*.

**Solomonic** (sō-lō-mon'ik), *a.* [*< Solomon* (see def.) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Solomon, son of David and his successor as king of Israel: as, *Solomonic wisdom*.

**Solomon's hyssop**, **Porch**, **servants**. See *hyssop*, *porch*, *servant*.

**Solomon's seal** (sō-lō-monz-sē'), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Polygonatum*. The common Solomon's seal in England is *P. multiflorum*, a plant with erect or curving stems 2 feet high, and flowers from one to eight in a cluster.

A smaller Old World species is *P. officinale*, whose root (like that of *P. multiflorum*) is emetic, cathartic, etc., and was formerly much applied to bruises. In America *P. grandifolium* is the great Solomon's seal, a species 2 to 7 feet high, with leaves 3 to 8 inches long, and two to eight flowers in a cluster; and *P. biflorum* is the smaller Solomon's seal, growing 1 to 3 feet high, with the peduncles commonly two-flowered. The larger species are rather striking plants; *P. multiflorum* has been much cultivated. See also cut under *rhizome*.

2. A symbol formed of two triangles interlaced or superposed, presenting a six-rayed figure,  Compare *pentacle*.—**False Solomon's seal**. (a) See *Smilacina*. (b) See *Malanthemum*.

**so-long** (sō-lōng'), *interj.* [Prob. a sailors' perversion of *salaam*.] Good-by. Also *so long*. [Slang.]

**Solonian** (sō-lō-ni-an), *a.* [*< L. Solon*, *< Gr. Σόλων*, Solon, + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Solon, a famous lawgiver of Athens (about 594 B. C.): as, the *Solonian Constitutions*; *Solonian legislation*.

**Solonic** (sō-lō-n'ik), *a.* [*< L. Solon* (see *Solonian*) + *-ic*.] Same as *Solonian*: as, the *Solonic talents*.

**Solon porcelain**. See *porcelain*.

**Solpuga** (sōl-pū-gā), *n.* [NL. (Herbst), *< L. solpuga*, *solpuga*, *solipuga* (as if *< sol*, sun, + *pugnare*, fight), *solifuga* (as if *< sol*, suo, + *fugere*, flee), a kind of venomous insect, an ant or spider.] 1. The name-giving genus of *Solpugida*, having the tarsi more than three-jointed. See *Galeodes*.—2. [I. e.] A member of this genus; a solifuge or weasel-spider.

**Solpugida** (sōl-pū-gī-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Solpuga* + *-ida*.] An order of arachnids. They have tracheal respiration, the cephalothorax and abdomen distinct (the former segmented into a large cephalic and small thoracic part), the abdomen annulated, the cheliceres one-jointed and chelate, the palpi long and slender, extending forward, the first pair of legs palpi-form and pincer-like, the other legs ending in pairs of claws, and the eyes two in number. The whole body and the limbs are clothed with hairs. These arachnids resemble large hairy spiders externally, but are more nearly related to scorpions.

The head is largely made up of the massive chelate falcies. The only or the leading family is *Galeodidae* or *Solpugidae*. Also *Solpugidea*, *Solpugides*, and in later variant form *Solifuga*. *Galeodea* is a synonym.

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**solstead** (sōl'sted), *n.* [*< L. sol*, sun, + *E. stead*. Cf. *sunstead* and *solstice*.] Same as *solstice*. [Rare.]

If it be gathered about the summer *solstead*. *Holland*, tr. of *Pilny*, xxvi. 5.

**solstice** (sōl'stis), *n.* [Formerly also *solsticy*; *< ME. solstice*, *< OF. (and F.) solstice* = *Sp. Pg. solsticio* = *It. solstizio*, *< L. solstitium*, the solstice, a point in the ecliptic at which the sun seems to stand still, *< sol*, the sun, + *-stitium*, *< status*, pp. of *sistere*, make to stand still, a reduplicated form of *stare* = *E. stand*: see *sol*, *stand*, and *sist*. Cf. *armistice*.] 1. In astron.: (a) The time at which the sun is at its greatest distance from the equator, and when its diurnal motion in declination ceases, which happens about June 21st, when it enters Cancer (the summer solstice), and about December 22d, when it enters Capricorn (the winter solstice). (b) A solstitial point. Hence—2. Figuratively, culmination or turning-point; furthest limit.


He died before his time, perhaps, not yet come to the *solstice* of his age. *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 373.

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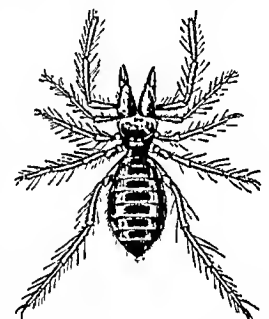
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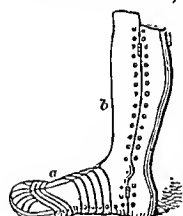
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*Datames girardi*, one of the *Solpugida*. (About two thirds natural size.)



Solleret (a) and Jambé (b), 14th century.



1. The upper part of the flowering stem of Solomon's seal (*Polygonatum granatum*). 2. The lower part of the stem with the rhizome, a flower; 2, a fruit.



In this heved of Cancer is the grettest declinacon northward of the sonne, and therfor is he cleped the *solsticion* of Somer. Chaucer, *Astrolabe*, i. 17.  
**solsticyt**, *n.* [*L. solstitium*, solstice: see *solstice*.] Same as *solstice*.

The high-heated year  
Is in her solsticy.  
*Middleton and Rowley*, *World Tost at Tennis*, Ind.  
**solstitial** (sol-stish'al), *a.* [*F. solstitial*, *solsticial* = *Sp. Pg. solsticial* = *It. solstiziale*, < *L. solstitialis*, < *solstitium*, solstice: see *solstice*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a solstice: as, a *solstitial point*.—2. Happening at a solstice—especially, with reference to the northern hemisphero, at the summer solstice, or midsummer.

The sun  
Had . . . from the south to bring  
Solstitial summer's heat. Milton, *P. L.*, x. 656.  
**Solstitial armil.** See *armil.*—Solstitial point, one of the two points in the ecliptic which are furthest from the equator, and at which the sun arrives at the time of the solstices. They are diametrically opposite to each other, and the distance of each from the equator is equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic.

**solubility** (sol-ü-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. solubilité* = *Sp. solubilidad* = *Pg. solubilidad* = *It. solubilità*; < *NL. \*solubilita(t)-s*, < *L. solubilis*, soluble: see *soluble*.] 1. The property of being soluble; that property of a body which renders it susceptible of solution; susceptibility of being dissolved in a fluid.—2. In *bot.*, a capability of separating easily into parts, as that of certain legumes to divide transversely into parts or joints.—3. Capability of being solved, resolved, answered, cleared up, or disentangled, as a problem, a question, or a doubt.

**soluble** (sol-ü-bl), *a.* [*F. soluble* = *Sp. soluble* = *Pg. soluble* = *It. solubile*, < *L. solubilis*, dissolvable, < *solvere*, solve, dissolve: see *solve*.] 1. Capable of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution; dissolvable.—2. Figuratively, capable of being solved or resolved, as an algebraical equation; capable of being disentangled, cleared up, unfolded, or settled by explanation, as a doubt, question, etc.; solvable.

And he denounced it as a fruitless question, and (to understanding) *soluble* by none, the world might have spared a large library of resolute disputation.

Sir W. Hamilton.  
More soluble is this knot  
By gentleness than war. Tennyson, *Princess*, v. 34. Relaxed; loose; open.

Also is their eating and their drinking, surely, which keeps their bodies clear and *soluble*.

Benu, and Fl., *Scornful Lady*, iv. 1.  
And then, if Balaam's nes hath but an audible voice and a *soluble* purse, he shall be preferred before his master, were he ten prophets. Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, i. 469.

**Soluble blue**, cotton, glass, indigo. See the nouns.—**Soluble bougie**, a bougie composed of substances which melt at the body-temperature: used for the purpose of administering medication to the urethral mucous membrane.—**Soluble gun-cotton**. Same as *dinitrocellulose*.—**Soluble oil**. See *castor-oil*.—**Soluble soap**. See *soap*. 1. Solubleness (sol-ü-bl-ness), *n.* Soluble character or property; solubility.

**solum** (sô'lum), *n.* [*L.*, the ground, the earth, a region: see *soil*, *sole*.] In *Scots law*, ground; a piece of ground.

**solund-goose** (sô'lund-gös), *n.* Same as *solan-goose*.

**solus** (sô'lus), *a.* [*L.*: see *solc*.] Alone: used chiefly in dramatic directions: as, enter the king *solus*. The feminine form is *solâ*.

**solute** (sô-lüt'), *a.* [*ME. solute*, < *L. solutus*, pp. of *solvere*, loose, release, sot free: see *solve*.] 1. Loose; free.

*Solute* or *sondy* landes that requre,  
So that aboute or under hem be do  
A certayne of fatte lande as thai desire.  
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 193.

As to the interpretation of the Scriptures *solute* and at large, there have been divers kinds introduced and devised, some of them rather curious and unsafe than sober and warranted. Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, ii.

2. Relaxed; hence, joyous; merry.  
Bacchus, purple god of joyous wit,  
A brow *solute*, and ever laughing eye.  
Young, *Night Thoughts*, ii. 579.

3. In *bot.*, free; not adhering: opposed to *adnate*: as, a *solute stipule*.—4. Soluble: as, a *solute salt*.

**solute** (sô-lüt'), *v. t.* [*L. solutus*, pp. of *solvere*, loosen, solve: see *solve*, *solute*, *a.*] To dissolve; also, to resolve; answer; absolve.

What wilt not boldness bid a man say, when he hath made an argument against himself which he cannot *solute*?

*Ep. Ridley*, in *Bradford's Works* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 393.  
**solution** (sô-lü'shon), *n.* [*ME. solucion*, < *OF. solucion*, *solution*, *fr. solution* = *Fr. solution* = *Sp. solucion* = *Pg. solução* = *It. soluzione*, < *L. solu-*

*tio(n)-*, a loosing, dissolving, < *solvere*, pp. *solutus*, loose, resolve, dissolve: see *solve*.] 1. The act of separating the parts of any body; disruption; rupture; fracture; breach: as, a *solution of continuity* (see below).—2. The transformation of matter from a solid or gaseous state to the liquid state by means of a liquid called the *solvent* or *menstruum*; the state of being dissolved. The nature of the phenomenon depends upon whether chemical action is or is not present. Solution in the physical sense—the common and proper use of the word—is illustrated by dissolving sugar or salt in water, or silver in mercury; here, and in similar cases, when by the removal of the liquid (as by evaporation) the original solid is obtained, the process is essentially a change of molecular state, from the solid to the liquid, and hence accompanied by the absorption of heat; this is strikingly seen in freezing-mixtures. The word is not infrequently used, however, when the phenomenon is one of chemical combination only, as when silver dissolves in nitric acid, forming a new substance, silver nitrate; this, as is generally true of chemical union, is accompanied by the evolution of heat. The two phenomena, physical and chemical, may both be present in solution at the same time, and the line between them often cannot be sharply drawn; glacial acetic acid dissolves in water and at the same time combines with it, the liberation of heat of the chemical part of the process overbalancing the absorption of heat in the physical. The solution of a gas in a liquid, as of ammonia gas in water (also called *absorption*), is essentially the physical process of the change of the gas to the liquid, and hence is accompanied with the evolution of heat. The term *solution* is also sometimes applied to the absorption of gases by solids, as when palladium absorbs or dissolves hydrogen gas, forming a true alloy with it. The solubility of any solid is constant at a given temperature, and may be accurately determined by experiment. It may be increased or diminished by the presence of other substances in solution. The solubility of any gas also is constant under the same conditions. It varies with the temperature, the pressure, the nature of the liquid, and the matters in solution in it. In a mixture of gases, each is dissolved in the same quantity as if it were present alone under the same tension as in the mixture.

3. The liquid produced as a result of the process or action above described; the preparation made by dissolving a solid in a liquid: as, a *solution of salt*, *soda*, or *alum*; *solution of iron*, etc.—4. A liquid or dissolved state or condition; unsettled state; suspense.

Uls (Lessing's) was a mind always in *solution*, which the divine order of things, as it is called, could not precipitate into any of the traditional forms of crystallization, and in which the time to come was already fermenting.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 313.

5. The act of solving, working out, explaining, clearing up, or settling, or the state of being solved, explained, cleared up, or settled; resolution; explanation: as, the *solution of a difficult problem* or of a doubt in easuistry.

It is accordance to nature no man to do that wherby he shoulde take . . . a praye of a nother mannes ignorance. Of this matter Tullius writeth many prope examples and quicke *solutions*. Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, iii. 4.

In his singular "Ode inscribed to W. H. Channing" there is a hint of a possible *solution of the slavery problem*.

O. W. Holmes, *Emerson*, viii.  
6. A method of solving or finally clearing up or settling something. Specifically—7. The answer to a problem or puzzle of any kind, together with the proof that that answer is correct.—8. Dissolution; a dissolving.

Easy and frequent, *solutions of conjugal society*. Locke, *Civil Government*, § 80.

9. Release; deliverance; discharge. *Imp. Diet.*

—10. In *med.*, the termination of a disease, especially when accompanied by critical symptoms; the crisis of a disease.—11. In *civil law*, payment; satisfaction of a creditor.—**Alcoholic solution**. See *tincture*.—**Algebraic solution** of an equation, a solution by means of no algebraic formula, especially by radicals.—**Aqueous solution**, a solution whose solvent or menstruum is water.—**Barreswill's solution**, a test for sugar similar to Fehling's solution.—**Burnett's solution**. See *Burnett's liquid*, under *liquid*.—**Burrow's solution**, a solution of aluminum subacetate, used as a local astringent in skin-affections.—**Cardan's solution**, the ordinary algebraic solution of a cubic. See *cubic*.—**Cayley's solution**. (a) A solution of the general cubic. Let  $U = 0$  be the cubic,  $D$  its discriminant, and  $J$  its cubicovariant, then the solution follows from

$$\sqrt{U} \sqrt{D} + J + \sqrt{U} \sqrt{D} - J.$$

These cube roots can always be extracted. (b) A solution of the general quartic, due to Professor Cayley. Let  $U = 0$  be the quartic,  $H$  its Hessian,  $S$  its quadrivariant,  $T$  its cubivariant or catalecticant, and  $c_1, c_2, c_3$  the roots of the cubic  $c^3 - Sc + T = 0$ , then the solution follows from

$$(c_2 - c_3) \sqrt{H - c_1 U} + (c_3 - c_1) \sqrt{H - c_2 U} + (c_1 - c_2) \sqrt{H - c_3 U} = 0.$$

The square roots can always be extracted.—**Chemical solution**, the solution of a solid body in a liquid which is caused by or accompanied with a chemical reaction between the solid and the solution, as of zinc in dilute sulphuric acid.—**Clemens's solution**, a solution of arsenic bromide, used in the treatment of diabetes.—**Compound solution of iodine**. Same as *Lugol's solution*.—**Compound solution of sodium borate**. Same as *Do-bell's solution*.—**Descartes's solution**, an algebraical so-

lution of the general biquadratic equation, differing from Ferrari's only in the method of investigation.—**Do-bell's solution**, a solution containing sodium borate 120 grains, sodium bicarbonate 120 grains, crystallized carbonic acid 24 grains, glycerin 1 fluidounce, water to make 16 fluidounces.—**Donovan's solution**, a solution of arsenic iodide 1, red iodide of mercury 1, water 98 parts: alternative.—**Ethereal solution of iodide of arsenic and mercury**.—**Ethereal solution of iodide of arsenic**, a solution whose solvent or menstruum is an ether, usually sulphuric ether.—**Euler's solution**, a solution of a biquadratic after the second term has been got rid of. It differs little from Ferrari's solution.—**Fehling's solution**, an aqueous solution of copper sulphate, Rochelle salts, and sodium hydrate. When heated with any reducing sugar, as dextrose, copper suboxide is deposited from it. It is used in the analysis of saccharine bodies, and as a qualitative test of the presence of sugar.—**Ferrari's solution**, a solution of the general biquadratic. See *biquadratic equation*, under *equation*.—**Fowler's solution**, a solution of arsenious acid 1, potassium bicarbonate 1, compound tincture of lavender 3, water 95 parts: one of the best vehicles for administering arsenic. Also called *liquor potassii arsenitici*, *solution of arsenite of potassium*, and *ague-drop*.—**General solution**. See *differential equation*, under *equation*.—**Goadby's solution**, a preparation for preserving animal substances, made with bay-salt, corrosive sublimate or arsenious acid, and water. Thomas, *Med. Diet.*—**Hall's solution of strychnine**, a solution of strychnine acetate 10 grains, dilute acetic acid 1 fluidounce, alcohol 4 fluidounces, compound tincture of cardamom 60 minims, water to make 16 fluidounces.—**Heavy solution**, in *mineral*, a liquid of high density, as a solution of mercuric iodide in potassium iodide (called the *Sonstadt or Thoutlet solution*), having a maximum specific gravity of 3.2, or of borotungstate of cadmium (Klein solution), specific gravity 3.6, used as a gravity-solution (which see).—**Improper solution**, a function which solves a given differential equation, but also solves an equation either of lower order or of the same order but of lower degree.—**Javelle's solution**, potassium carbonate 58, chlorinated lime 80, water 862 parts. Also called *solution of chlorinated potassa*.—**Labarraque's solution**. Same as *Labarraque's fluid* (which see, under *fluid*).—**Löffler's solution**, a saturated alcoholic solution of methyl blue 30 parts, and 100 parts of a 1:10,000 aqueous solution of potassium hydrate: used in staining bacteria.—**Lugol's solution**, a solution of iodine 5, potassium iodide 10, water 85 parts. Also called *compound solution of iodine*.—**Magendie's solution of morphine**, morphine sulphate 10 grains, water 1 fluidounce: used to administer morphine hypodermically.—**Mechanical solution**, the mere union of a solid with a liquid in such a manner that its aggregate form is changed without any alteration of the chemical properties of either the solid or its solvent: thus, sugar dissolves in water without either undergoing any chemical change.—**Mechanical solution of a problem**. See *mechanical*.—**Mineral solution**. See *mineral*.—**Nessler's solution**. Same as *Nessler's reagent* (which see, under *reagent*).—**Numerical solution**, a solution of an equation by means of numerical approximation.—**Particular solution**. See *differential equation*, under *equation*.—**Pasteur's solution**, in *bot.*, a liquid holding in solution a small percentage of certain inorganic salts and a larger percentage of certain organic substances, employed in the cultivation of the lower forms of vegetable life, such as bacteria, yeast-cells, and fungi, for purposes of study. The composition is—potassium phosphate 20 parts, calcium phosphate 2 parts, magnesium sulphate 2 parts, ammonium tartrate 100 parts, cane-sugar 1,500 parts, distilled water 5,376 parts.—**Pearson's arsenical solution**, crystallized sodium arseniate 1, water 690 parts.—**Pierlot's solution**, an aqueous solution of ammonium valerianate to which is added some of the alcoholic extract of valerian.—**Proper solution**, a function which satisfies a differential equation, and no equation of lower order nor of the same order but of lower degree.—**Saturated solution**, a solution which at the given temperature cannot be made to contain more of the given substance than it already contains, the adhesion of the liquid to the substance being just balanced by the cohesion of the particles of the solid body in contact with it.—**Simpson's solution**. Same as *Ferrari's solution*.—**Singular solution**. See *differential equation*, under *equation*.—**Solution of acetate of ammonia**, in *phar.*, a solution composed of dilute acetic acid 100 parts, ammonium carbonate added to the point of neutralization: a valuable diaphoretic and diuretic. Also called *spirit of Mindererus*.—**Solution of albumen**, a test solution consisting of the white of one egg triturated with four ounces of water, and filtered: used in pharmaceutical work.—**Solution of an equation**. See *equation*.—**Solution of continuity**, in *surv.*, the separation of parts normally continuous, as by a fracture, laceration, etc.—**Solution of lime**, a clean saturated solution of slaked lime in water, useful as an antacid, astringent, and tonic. Commonly called *lime-water*.—**Solution of potassa**, in *phar.*, an aqueous solution of potassium hydrate, KHO, containing 5 per cent. of the hydrate: an antacid, diuretic, and antilithic. Also called *liquor potassæ*.—**Solution of soda**, in *phar.*, an aqueous solution containing 5 per cent. of sodium hydrate.—**Solution of sodium carbonate**, in *phar.*, crystals of carbonic acid 30, sodium hydrate 2, water 28 parts. Also called *phenol solution*.—**Solution of subacetate of lead**, a solution composed of lead acetate 170, lead oxide 120, water 1,710 parts: a useful astringent and sedative for external use. Also called *Goulard's extract*.—**Sonstadt solution**, a solution of mercuric iodide in potassium iodide. See *specific gravity*, under *gravity*.—**Standardized solution**, a solution whose strength or composition has been accurately determined, and which is used as a standard of comparison.—**Thompson's solution of phosphorus**, a solution containing phosphorus, absolute alcohol, spirit of pepper-mint, and glycerin.—**Trigonometrical solution**, a solution of an equation by means of trigonometric functions. For an example, see *cubic equation*, under *equation*.—**Van Swieten's solution**, a solution of mercury perchlorid.—**Vlemingck's solution**, a solution composed of lime 1, sulphur 2, water 20 parts boiled down to 12 parts.

**solutive** (sol-ü-tiv), *a.* [*solute* + *-ive*.] 1. Tending to dissolve; loosening; laxative.



Abstersive, and opening, and *soluteive* as mead.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 848.

2. Capable of being dissolved or loosened. *Imp. Diet.*

**solvability** (sol-vā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< solvable + -ity (see -bility).*] 1. Capability of being solved; solubility: as, the *solvability* of an equation.—2. Ability to pay all just debts; solvency.

**solvable** (sol-vā-bl), *a.* [*< F. solvable, payable; as solve + -able.*] 1. Payable.

Some of those corrodies (where the property was altered into a set summe of money) was *solvable* out of the exchequer. Fuller, Ch. Hist., VI. 326. (Davies.)

2. Solvent.

Was this well done of him [David, at Adullam], to be protector-general of outlaws, thereby defying justice, defrauding creditors, defeating God's command, which provided that the debtor, if not *solvable*, should be sold for satisfaction? Fuller, Pisgah Sight, II. xiii. 32.

3. Capable of being solved, resolved, or explained: as, equations above the fourth degree are not *solvable* by means of radicals.

Also *soluble*.

**solvableness** (sol-vā-bl-nes), *n.* Solvability.

**Solvay process.** See *soda*, 1.

**solve** (solv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *solved*, ppr. *solving*. [*< ME. solven, < OF. solver, vernacularly soudre, F. soudre = Sp. Pg. solver = It. solvere, < L. solvere, pp. solutus, loosen, relax, solvo, < so-, for se-, apart (see se-, and cf. sober), + luere, loosen, = Gr. λύνω, loosen, set free, release: see lose, loose.* Hence ult. (*< L. solvere*) *E. solvable, solvent, soluble, solute, solution, etc., absolute, absolute, assol, dissolve, dissolve, resolve, resolute, etc.*] 1. To loosen; disentangle; unravel; hence, to explain or clear up the difficulties in; resolve; explain; make clear; remove perplexity from: as, to *solve* a difficulty, a puzzle, or a problem.

If her wretched captives could not *solve* and interpret these riddles, she with great cruelty fell upon them in their hesitation and confusion, and tore them to pieces. Bacon, Physical Fabrics, x.

The most subtle and powerful intellects have been labouring for centuries to *solve* these difficulties. Macaulay, Sadler's Law of Population.

2. To determine; put an end to; settle.

He . . . would . . . *solve* high dispute With conjugal carcasses. Milton, P. L., viii. 50.

Centuries elapsed before the attempt to *solve* the great schism of the East and West by a Council. Pusey, Eirenicon, p. 91.

3. To determine or work out by rule; operate on by calculation or mathematical processes, so as to bring out the required result: as, to *solve* a problem in mathematics.—4. To dissolve; melt. [Rare.]

Under the influence of the acid, which partly destroys, partly *solves* the membranes. Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 351.

**solvet** (solv), *n.* [*< solve, v.*] Solution.

But why thy odour matcheth not thy show, The *solvet* is this, that thou dost common grow. Shak., Sonnets, lxx.

**solvency** (sol'ven-si), *n.* [*< solven(t) + -cy.*] The state of being solvent; ability to pay all just debts or just claims.

Our speech . . . was of tithes and creeds, of beeves and grain, of commodities wet and dry, and the *solvency* of the retail dealers. Scott, Rob Roy, iii.

**solvend** (sol'vend), *n.* [*< L. solvendum, fut. pass. part. of solvere, loosen, dissolve: see solve.*] A substance to be dissolved.

Solutions differ from chemical compounds in retaining the properties both of the solvent and of the *solvend*. C. Tomlinson.

**solvent** (sol'vent), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. It. *solvente*, *< L. solven(t)-s*, ppr. of *solvere*, loosen, dissolve: see *solve*.] 1. *a.* 1. Having the power of dissolving: as, a *solvent* body.—2. Able or sufficient to pay all just debts: as, a *solvent* person or estate. Specifically—(a) Able to pay one's debts as they become due in the ordinary course of business. (b) Having property in such amount and situation that all one's debts can be collected out of it by legal process. See *insolvency*. (c) Of sufficient value to pay all just debts: as, the estate is *solvent*.

II. *n.* Any fluid or substance that dissolves or renders other bodies liquid; a menstruum. Water is of all solvents the most common and most useful. Alcohol is the solvent of resinous bodies and of some other similarly constituted substances; naphtha, oil of turpentine, and ether are solvents of caoutchouc; chlorin and aqua regia, or nitromuriatic acid, are solvents of gold.

The universal *solvent* sought by the alchemists. Lovell, Study Windows, p. 315.

**solver** (sol'ver), *n.* [*< solve + -er.*] One who solves, in any sense of the verb.

**solvable** (sol'vi-bl), *a.* See *solvable*.

**solyt**, *adv.* An obsolete form of *solely*.

**soma**<sup>1</sup>. An old spelling of *soma*, *sum*<sup>2</sup>.

**soma**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* [Russ. *somū*, the silure.] The sheat-fish, *Silurus glanis*.

It [isinglass] is a Russian kind, obtained from the bladders of the *soma* fish. Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 133.

**soma**<sup>1</sup> (sō'mā), *n.*; pl. *somata* (-mā-tā). [NL., *< Gr. σῶμα*, the body, a dead body, body as opposed to spirit, material substance, mass, etc., also a person, body, human being.] Body. Specifically—(a) In anat. and zool., the entire axial part of the body of an animal; the corpus, minus the membra; the head, neck, trunk, and tail, without the limbs. (b) In theol., the body as distinguished from the psychic or soul and the pneuma or spirit.

**soma**<sup>2</sup> (sō'mā), *n.* [*< Skt. soma* (= Zond *haoma*), juice, *< √ su*, press out. Cf. Gr. σῶς, juice, sap (see opium), L. *sucus, succus*, juice (see *succulent*).] 1. In ancient India, a drink having intoxicating properties, expressed from the stems of a certain plant, and playing an important part in sacrifices, being offered especially to the god Indra. It was personified and deified, and worshiped as a god.—2. An East Indian plant, the probable source of the beverage *soma*. It is believed to be of the milkweed family and of the species now classed as *Sarcostemma brevistigma* (the *Asclepias acida* of Roxburgh). This is a twining plant, with jointed woody stems of the size of a quill, and numerous succulent branches which are pendulous when unsupported. The flowers are small, greenish-white, and fragrant, in elegant small umbel-like cymes at the ends of the branchlets. The plant yields a mild acidulous milky juice, which appears to have formed the basis of the drink called *soma* (see def. 1). The juice of more than one species may have been thus used. The plant grows in dry rocky places in India and Burma. Also called *moon-plant* (from mythological associations) and *swallowwort*.

3. In later Hind. myth., the moon, or [cap.] the doity of the moon.

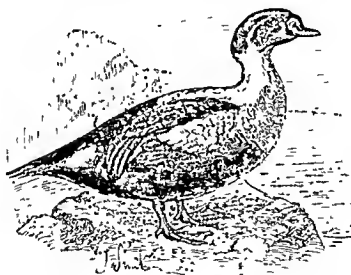
**somacule** (sō'mā-kūl), *n.* [*< NL. \*somaculum*, dim. of *soma*, *< Gr. σῶμα*, body: see *soma*<sup>1</sup>.] The smallest portion of protoplasm which can retain its physiological properties—that is, the chemical molecule of protoplasm. Foster.

**Somaj** (sō-māj'), *n.* [*< Hind. somāj*, a church, an assembly, *< Skt. samāja*, assembly, *< sam*, together, + *√ aj*, drive. Cf. *Brahmo-Somaj*.] See *Brahmo-Somaj*.

**soma-plant** (sō'mā-plant), *n.* Same as *soma*, 2.

**Somaschian** (sō-mas'ki-an), *n.* [*< Somascha* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A member of a Roman Catholic congregation, founded at Somascha, near Milan, in Italy, in the first half of the sixteenth century: it adopted the rules of St. Augustine.

**Somataria** (sō-mā-tē-ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), so called in allusion to the down on the body; *< Gr. σῶμα*(-r-), body, + *τῆρον*, wool.] A genus of *Anatidae* of the subfamily *Fuligininae*, including various marine ducks of large size, with copious down on the under parts, with



King-duck (*Somataria spectabilis*), male.

which the female lines the nest, and large, diversiform, variously feathered or gibbous bill; the oiders or oider-ducks. The common oider is *S. mollissima*; the king-duck is *S. spectabilis*; the spectacled oider is *S. fischeri*; Steller's oider is *S. stelleri*. The genus is often dismembered into *Somataria* proper, *Erionetta*, *Lampronetta*, and *Heniconetta* (or *Polysticta*), respectively represented by the four species named. They inhabit arctic and northern regions, and are related to the scoters (*Edemia*). See *Polysticta*, and cut under *oider-duck*.

**somatic** (sō-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *somatique*, *< Gr. σωματικός*, pertaining to the body, bodily, *< σῶμα*, the body: see *soma*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Of or pertaining to the body or material organism, as distinguished from the soul, spirit, or mind; physical; corporeal; bodily.

It was shown that in the British official nosology mental diseases were classified as disorders of the intellect, the idea of *somatic* disease as associated with insanity being studiously ignored. Dr. Tuke.

We need here to call to mind the continuity of our presentations, and especially the existence of a background of organic sensations or *somatic* consciousness, as it is variously termed. J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 68.

2. Of or pertaining to the soma: as, the longitudinal *somatic* axis lies in the meso.—3. Of or pertaining to the cavity or interior hollow of the body of an animal, and especially to the body-walls of such cavity; parietal, as distinguished from *visceral* or *splanchnic*; *cœlomatic*; *somatopleural*.—4. Pertaining to mass.—*somatic anthropology*, that division of anthropology which deals with anatomical points.—*Somatic cavity*, the *cœlomatic* cavity, body-cavity, or *cœlom*: distinguished from *enteric* cavity, from which it is usually shut off completely. The interiors of the thorax and abdomen are *somatic* cavities. See cuts under *Actinozoa*, *Campanularia*, and *Hydrozoa*.

In the *Cœlenterata*, the *somatic* cavity, or *enterocœle*, is in free communication with the digestive cavity. Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 56.

**Somatic cells**, in bot., cells forming a part of the body of the individual, not specifically modified for any other purpose: said sometimes of those cells of plants which take part in vegetative reproduction.—*Somatic death*, death of the body as a whole: contrasted with death of any of its parts.—*Somatic musculature*, the muscles of the *somatopleuric*; that one of the two chief layers of muscles which is subjacent to the dermic or outer epithelium: contrasted with *splanchnic musculature*.—*Somatic velocity*, the mass of matter through which a disturbance is propagated in a unit of time while advancing along a prism of unit sectional area; mass-velocity. Rankine.

**somatal** (sō-mat'i-kal), *a.* [*< somatic + -al.*] Same as *somatic*. Bailey, 1727.

**somatics** (sō-mat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *somatic* (see -ics).] Same as *somatology*, 1.

**somatism** (sō'ma-tizm), *n.* [*< Gr. σῶμα*(-r-), the body, + *-ism*.] Materialism.

**somatist** (sō'ma-tist), *n.* [*< Gr. σῶμα*(-r-), the body, + *-ist*.] One who admits the existence of corporeal or material beings only; one who denies the existence of spiritual substances; a materialist.

And so our unnatural *somatists* know none of the most excellent substances, which actuate all the rest, but only the more base and gross, which are actuated by them. Baxter, Dying Thoughts.

**somato-ætiological** (sō'ma-tō-ē'ti-ō-lōj'i-kal), *a.* [*< Gr. σῶμα*(-r-), body, + *Ætiology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to or regarding the body as a cause (as of disease). E. C. Mann, Psychol. Med., p. 51.

**somatocyst** (sō'ma-tō-sist), *n.* [*< Gr. σῶμα*(-r-), the body, + *κύστις*, bladder: see *cyst*.] The inflated stem or body of some siphonophorans, or oceanic hydrozoans, serving as a pneumatocyst or air-sac to float or buoy these organisms, as in the case of the Portuguese man-of-war. See *Calyptophora*, *Siphonophora*, and cuts under *Diphyidæ* and *Physalia*.

**somatocystic** (sō'ma-tō-sis'tik), *a.* [*< somatocyst + -ic.*] Vesicular or cystic, as the body-cavity of a siphonophorous hydrozoan; or of or pertaining to a somatocyst.

**somatogenic** (sō'ma-tō-jen'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. σῶμα*(-r-), the body, + *-γενής*, produced: see *-genesis*.] Originating in the soma, body, or physical organism in consequence of its conditions of environment: noting those modifications or biological characters which an organism acquires in reacting upon its material surroundings.

He [Prof. Weismann] uses the term *somatogenic* to express those characters which first appear in the body itself, and which follow from the reaction of the soma under direct external influences. Nature, XL. 531.

**somatologic** (sō'ma-tō-lōj'ik), *a.* [*< somatolog-y + -ic.*] Same as *somatological*.

**somatological** (sō'ma-tō-lōj'i-kal), *a.* [*< somatolog-y + -ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to somatology in any sense, especially to somatology as a department of anthropology; physical; corporeal; material.

**somatologically** (sō'ma-tō-lōj'i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards physique or bodily frame; physically; from the point of view of somatology. Science, XII. 227.

**somatology** (sō'ma-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [= F. *somatologie*; *< Gr. σῶμα*(-r-), the body, + *-λογία*, *< λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The science of living or organized bodies, considered with regard only to their physical nature or structure. It includes natural history in the usual sense, as embracing zoology, botany, anatomy, and physiology, and differs from biology only in taking no account of mental or psychological phenomena. Also *somatics*.

2. More broadly, physics; the doctrine of material bodies or substances.—3. Specifically, the doctrine of the human body, as a department of anthropology; human anatomy and physiology; also, a treatise on this subject.—*Anthropurgic somatology*. See *anthropurgic*.

**somatome** (sō'ma-tōm), *n.* [For *\*somatotome*, *< Gr. σῶμα*(-r-), the body, + *-τομος*, *< τέμνω*,



τομήν, cut.] An ideal section or segment of the body; one of the structural parts into which a body, especially a vertebrate body, is theoretically divisible. When actually so divided, the somatomes are the somites, metameres, arthromeres, diarthromeres, etc., which may exist in any given case. See *somite*.

**somatonic** (sō-mā-tōm'ik), *a.* [*< somatome + -ic.*] Having the nature, quality, or character of a somatome; dividing or segmenting a body into theoretic or actual somites; somitic; metameric.

**somatopagus** (sō-mā-tōp'ā-gus), *n.*; pl. *somatopagi* (-jī). [NL., *< Gr. σῶμα* (-τ-), the body, + πάγος, that which is fixed, *< παγῖναι* (γ' παγ), fix.] In *teratol.*, a double monster with separate trunks.

**somatoparallelus** (sō'mā-tō-par-ā-lē'us), *n.*; pl. *somatoparalleli* (-lī). [NL., *< Gr. σῶμα* (-τ-), the body, + παράλληλος, beside one another: see *parallel*.] In *teratol.*, a somatopagus with the axes of the two bodies parallel.

**somatoplasm** (sō'mā-tō-plāzm), *n.* [*< Gr. σῶμα* (-τ-), the body, + πλάσμα, anything formed or molded: see *plasm*.] Somatic plasma; the substance of the body.

My germ-plasm or idiomplasm of the first ontogenetic grade is not modified into the *somatoplasm* of Prof. Vinla. *Nature*, XLI, 320.

**somatopleura** (sō'mā-tō-plū'rā), *n.*; pl. *somatopleurae* (-rē). [NL.: see *somatopleure*.] Same as *somatopleure*.

The villousities of connective and vascular tissue, partly formed by the *somatopleura*. *Micros. Sci.*, N. S., XXX, 352.

**somatopleural** (sō'mā-tō-plū'rāl), *a.* [*< somatopleure + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the somatopleure; forming or formed by the somatopleure; as, the *somatopleural* layer or division of mesoderm. Also *somatopleuric*.

**somatopleure** (sō'mā-tō-plūr), *n.* [*< NL. somatopleura, < Gr. σῶμα* (-τ-), the body, + πλευρά, the side.] The outer one of two divisions of the mesoderm of a four-layered germ, the inner one being the *splanchnopleure*. A germ that is three-layered—that is, consists of an ectoderm and an endoderm, with mesoderm between them—in most animals becomes four-layered by a splitting of the mesoderm into two layers, the outer or *somatopleural* and the inner or *splanchnopleural*, separated by a space which is the body-cavity or coelom. The somatopleure thus constitutes usually the great mass of the body, or the "flesh and bones" of ordinary language, together with its vessels, nerves, and other special structures—not, however, including the cerebrospinal axis of a vertebrate, which is derived from an invagination of ectoderm—while the *splanchnopleure* forms a portion of the substance of the intestinal tract and its annexes. Also *somatopleura*.

**somatopleuric** (sō'mā-tō-plūr'ik), *a.* [*< somatopleure + -ic.*] Same as *somatopleural*. *Foster*, *Elem. of Embryol.*, p. 39.

**somatoplastic** (sō'mā-tō-plāstik), *a.* [*< Gr. σῶμα* (-τ-), the body, + πλαστικός, the inward parts, + πλευρά, the side.] Common to the somatopleure and the *splanchnopleure*. *Micros. Sci.*, XXVIII, 117.

**somatotomy** (sō-mā-tōt'ō-mī), *n.* [*< Gr. σῶμα* (-τ-), the body, + τομία, *< τέμνειν*, *τεμνέω*, cut.] The anatomy of the human body; anthropotomy; hominisection.

**somatotridymus** (sō'mā-tō-trid'i-mus), *n.*; pl. *somatotridymī* (-mī). [NL., *< Gr. σῶμα* (-τ-), the body, + τριδύμος, threefold.] In *teratol.*, a monster having three bodies.

**somatotropic** (sō'mā-tō-trop'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. σῶμα* (-τ-), the body, + τροπός, *< τρέπειν*, turn, + -ic.] In *bot.*, exhibiting or characterized by *somatotropism*.

**somatotropism** (sō-mā-tōt'rō-pizm), *n.* [*< somatotropic + -ism.*] In *bot.*, a directive influence exerted upon growing organs by the mass of the substratum upon which they grow. This influence is not wholly due to the mere physical attraction between them, but is the result of a stimulating effect on what has been called the *nerve-motility* of the organ. Growing organs may be divided, according to their response to this influence, into two classes, the *positively somatotropic*, or those which tend to grow perpendicularly inward into the substratum, and *negatively somatotropic*, or those which tend to grow perpendicularly outward from the substratum.

**somber, sombre** (som'bēr), *a.* [= D. *somber*, formerly also *sommer*, *< F. sombre* = Sp. *sambrio* (= Pg. *sombrio*), shady, gloomy, *< sombra* (= Pg. *sombra*), shade, dark part of a picture, also a ghost (cf. *asombrar*, frighten); cf. OF. *essombre*, a shady place; prob. *< L. \*exumbrare*, *< ex*, out, + *umbra*, shade (or, according to some, the Sp. Pg. forms are, like Pr. *sotumbrar*, shade, *< L. \*subumbrare*, *< sub*, under, + *umbra*, shade): see *umbra*.] 1. Dark; dull; dusky; gloomy: as, a *somber* hue; *somber* clouds.

*Sombre*, old, colonnaded aisles. *Tennyson*, *The Daisy*.

2. Dismal; melancholy; dull: opposed to *cheerful*.

Whatever was poetical in the lives of the early New-Englanders had something shy, if not *sombre*, about it. *Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 232.

=Syn. 1. Darksome, claudy, murky.

**somber, sombre** (som'bēr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sombered, sombred*, ppr. *sombering, sombring*. [*< somber, sombre, a.*] To make somber, dark, or gloomy; shade.

**somberly, sombrely** (som'bēr-lī), *adv.* In a somber manner; darkly; gloomily.

**somberness, sombreness** (som'bēr-nes), *n.* Somber character, appearance, or state; darkness; gloominess.

The intense gloom which follows in the track of ennui deepened the natural *sombrance* of all men's thoughts. *C. F. Keary*, *Prim. Belief*, p. 503.

**sombre, etc.** See *somber*, etc.

**sombrerite** (som-brā'rit), *n.* [*< Sombrero* (see def.) + -ite<sup>2</sup>.] An earthy mineral consisting chiefly of calcium phosphate with impurities, as alumina, etc. It forms a large part of some small islands in the Antilles, especially of *Sambro*, and has been used as an artificial manure and for the manufacture of phosphorus. It is supposed to be derived from the decayed bones of turtles and other marine animals. Also called *Sombrero guano*.

**sombrero** (som-brā'rō), *n.* [*< Sp. sombrero*, a broad-brimmed hat, also a sounding-board, *< sombra*, shade: see *somber*.] A broad-brimmed felt hat, of Spanish origin, but now widely used throughout the continent of America.

They rowe too and fro, and have all their merchandizes in their boats, with a great *Sombrero* or shadow over their heads to keep the sunne from them, which is as broad as a great cart wheele. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II, 253.

Both were dressed in the costume of the country—flannel shirts, with handkerchiefs loosely knotted round their necks, thick trousers and boots, and large *sombreros*. *The Century*, XXXIX, 625.

**Sombrero guano.** Same as *sombrerite*.

**sombrous** (som'brus), *a.* [*< somber + -ous.*]

Somber; gloomy. [Poetical.]

A certain uniform strain of *sombrous* gravity. *T. Warton*, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, III, 171.

Mixed with graceful birch, the *sombrous* phoe And yew-tree o'er the silver rocks recline. *Wordsworth*, *Evening Walk*.

**sombrously** (som'brus-lī), *adv.* In a *sombrous* manner; gloomily; *somberly*. [Poetical.]

**sombrouness** (som'brus-nes), *n.* The state of being *sombrous*.

**somdel, somdelet, adv.** See *somedel*.

**some<sup>1</sup>** (sum), *a.* and *pron.* [Early mod. E. also *som*; *< ME. som, suw, pl. summe, somme, some*, *< AS. sum, a*, a certain, one (with numerals, *sum feōra*, one of four, *sum telfa*, one of twelve, about twelve, *sum hund*, *sum hundred*, about a hundred, etc.), pl. *sume, some*, = OS. *sum* = OFries. *sum* = MD. *sum* = MLG. *sou* = OLG. *MIIG. sum* = Icel. *sumr* = Dan. *somme*, pl. = Goth. *sums*, *some*, one; hence, with adj. formative, D. *sommig* = MLG. *somich*, *sumnich*, *sommich* = OFries. *sumlike*, *somlike* = Sw. *somlike*, pl.; akin to *same*: see *same*.] I. a. 1. A; a certain; one: nothing in person or thing indefinitely, either as unknown or as unspecified.

Ther was *sum* prest, Zacharie by name. *Wyclif*, *Luke* I. 6.

Let us slay him, and cast him into *some* pit, and we will say, *some* o'w' leaseth hath devoured him. *Gen.* xxxvii. 20.

Set swords against this breast, *some* honest man, For I have lived till I am pitted. *Beau.* and *Fl.*, *Phylaster*, v. 6.

On almost every point on which we are opposed to Mr. Gladstone we have on our side the authority of *some* divine. *Macaulay*, *Gladstone on Church and State*.

In this sense often followed by a correlative *other* or *another*.

And so this vale is called the vale Ebron in *some* place therof, and in *another* place theraf it is called the vale of Mambre. *Sir R. Gwyllforde*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 55.

By *some* doctee or other.

The villain is o'er-ranget of all my money. *Shak.*, *C. of E.*, I. 2. 85.

Therefore, it was well said, "Invidia festos dies non agit," for it is ever working upon *some* or *other*. *Jacobi*, *Envy* (ed. 1837).

By the meero bond of humano Nature, to Gad, in *some* or *other* Religion. *Purells*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 31.

There is scarce any thing so absurd, says an ancient, in nature or morality, but *some* philosopher or *other* has held it. *Sp. Atterbury*, *Sermons*, II, x.

2. A certain indefinite or indeterminate quantity or part of; more or less: often so used as to denote a small quantity or a deficiency: as, bring *some* water; eat *some* bread.

And therefore wol I maken you dispart, As I seyde erst, and dai you *som* confort. *Chaucer*, *Gen. Prolog.* to *C. T.*, I. 770.

The annoyance of the dust, or else *some* meat

You ate at dinner, cannot brook with you. *Arden of Feversham*, iv. 2.

It is *some* mercy when men kill with speed.

*Webster*, *Duchess of Malfi*.

Let her who has no hair, or has but some,

Plant Centinels before her Dressing-Room. *Congreve*, *tr. of Ovid's Art of Love*, iii.

3. In *logic*, at least one, perhaps all; but a few logicians sometimes employ a semidefinite *some* which implies a part, but not all. As commonly used in *logic*, a statement about *some* of a class, say that "some S is P," means that it is possible so to select an S that it shall be P; while "every S is P" means that whatever S be taken, it will be P. But when *some* and *every* occur in the same statement, it makes a difference which is chosen first. Thus, "every man knows some fact" may mean (1) that, first choosing any man, a fact may then be found which that man knows (which may be true or false); or it may mean (2) that a fact may be first selected such that, then, taking any man, he will know that fact (which may be expressed by saying that all men know some certain fact). When several *some*s and *alls* occur in the same statement, ordinary syntax fails to express the meaning with precision, and logicians resort to a special notation.

4. A certain indefinite or indeterminate number of: used before plural substantives: as, *some* years ago.

They hurried us aboard a bark,

Bore us *some* leagues to sea. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, i. 2. 145.

The Lights at Paris, for 5 Months in the year only, cost 500000 L. Sterling. This way of Lighting the Streets is in use also in *some* other Cities in France.

*Lister*, *Journey to Paris* (1693), p. 24.

Hence—5. A certain number of, stated approximately: in a quasi-adverbial use before a numeral or other word of number: as, a place *some* seventy miles distant; *some* four or five of us will be there.

I would detain you here *some* month or two.

*Shak.*, *M. of V.*, III. 2. 0.

*Some* dozen Romans of us and your lord

... have mingled sums

To buy a present for the emperor. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, I. 6. 185.

We know

That what was worn *some* twenty years ago

Comes into grace again. *Beau.* and *Fl.*, *Thierry and Theodoret*, *Trol.*

A distinguished foreigner, tall and handsome, *some* thirty-seven years of age, who had played no insignificant part in the affairs of Franco. *E. Dowden*, *Shelley*, I. 330.

II. *pron.* 1. A certain person; one.

Some man desireth to have riches,

That cause is of his mirth or gret seekness,

And som wolde out of his prison fayne,

That in his house is of his mayne slayn. *Chaucer*, *Knight's Tale*, I. 397.

2. A certain quantity, part, or number, as distinguished from the rest: as, *some* of them are dead; we ate *some* of our provisions, and gave away the rest.

Lo! he that soweth, goeth out to sow his seed. And

the while he soweth, *sum* felden byside the weye. *Wyclif*, *Mat.* xlii. 4.

Though *some* report they [elephants] cannot kneele nor

lye downe, they can doo both. *Capt. John Smith*, *True Travels*, I. 49.

That he might, if possible, allure that Blessed One to

cheapen and buy *some* of his vanities. *Bunyan*, *Pilgrim's Progress*, I, *Vanity Fair*.

In this sense *some* is very commonly repeated, *some . . . some* (or, formerly, *other some*, as in *Acts* xvii. 18) meaning 'a number . . . others,' or 'the rest.'

*Summe* were glad whanne theif him slize,

*Summe* were sory, *summe* were fayne. *Hyndes*, *to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

*Some* of these Tabernacles may quickly be taken asunder and set together againe. . . . *Other some* cannot be taken asunder. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 54.

The work *some* praise,

And *some* the architect. *Milton*, *P. L.*, I. 732.

The plural *some* is occasionally used in the possessive.

Howsoever it shock *some's* self-love. *Byron*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

*Some*, as originally used partitively with numbers (AS. *feōra sum*, one of four, etc.), has come to be an apparent distributive suffix, as in *four-some*, *seven-some*.—All and *some*. See *all*.—By *some* and *some*, bit by bit.

You know, wife, when we met together, we had no great store of house-hold stuff, but were fain to buy it afterward by *some* and *some*, as God sent money, and yet you see we want many things that are necessary to be had.

*The Fifteen Comforts of Matrimony*, n. d. (*Nares*.)

Semidefinite *some*. See *semidefinite*.

**some<sup>1</sup>** (sum), *adv.* [*< some<sup>1</sup>, a.*] In some degree; to some extent; somewhat: as, I am *some* better; it is *some* cold. [Colloq., Scotland and U. S.]

**some<sup>2</sup>**, *adv.* and *conj.* [ME., also *som, sum*, *< Icel. sem*, as, as if, when, also as an indeclinable rel. pron., who, which, that, etc.; after an adverb, to give it a relative sense, *thar sem*, 'there as,' where, *hvar sem*, 'where as,' wheresoever, etc., = Sw. *Dan. som*, as, like, as rel. pron. who,



which, that; akin to *same*: see *same*, and cf. *some*.] As; so; over: used indefinitely after certain adverbs and pronouns, like *so*, *soever*. It remains in modern dialectal use in *how some*, *what some*, or *howsomever*, *whatsomever*, *whersomever*, etc., equivalent to *howsoever*, *whatsoever*, *wheresoever*, etc.

*Swa sum the godspel kithethi.* Ormulum, l. 302.  
*Sun I the telle.*  
*Sir Anadace* (Early Eng. Metr. Rom., ed. Robson). [(Stratmann.)]

**-some.** [Early mod. E. also *-som*; < ME. *-sum*, *-som*, < AS. *-sum* = OS. *-sum* = MD. *-saem*, D. *-saam* = MLG. OHG. MHG. G. *-sam* = Icel. *-samt* = Sw. *-sam* = Dan. *-som* = Goth. *-sams*, ult. identical with *Tout*. \**sama*, the same: see *same*. This suffix occurs disguised in *buzom* (as if \**bucksome*).] A suffix used to form adjectives from nouns or adjectives, as *nettlesome*, *blithesome*, *lonesome*, *gladsome*, *gamesome*, *gruesome*, *quarrelsome*, *toothsome*, *troublesome*, *wholesome*, *winsome*. It usually indicates the possession of a considerable degree of the quality named: as, *nettlesome*, full of nettle or spirit; *gladsome*, very glad or joyous. As used with numbers, *foursome*, *sevensome*, *some* is of different origin: see *some*, a.

**somebody** (sum'bod'i), *n.* [*< some + body.*] 1. Some one; a person unknown, unascertained, or unnamed.

Jesus said, *Somebody* hath touched me. Luke viii. 46.

*Somebody*, surely, some kind heart will come  
To bury me. Tennyson, *Maud*, xxvii. 11.

2. Pl. *somebodies* (-iz). A person of consideration, consequence, or importance.

Before these days rose up Thendras, boasting himself to be *somebody*. Acts v. 36.

I am come to the age of seventy; have attained enough reputation to make me *somebody*.  
*Sydney Smith*, in *Lady Holland*, vi.

While men saw or heard, they thought themselves to be *somebodies* for assisting at the spectacle.  
*Saturday Rev.*, Nov., 1873, p. 655.

**somedeal** (sum'dēl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *somedele*; < ME. *somdel*, *sumdel*, etc., prop. two words, *sum del*, *somo part*: see *some* and *deal*.] *Somo part*; *somewhat*; *something*; *somo*.

*Sumdel of thy labour wolde I quyte.*  
*Chaucer*, *Parlament of Fowls*, l. 112.

Then Brenno . . . sayd in his game, ryche goddes must gyve to men *somedele* of theyr ryche.  
*Fabian*, *Chron.*, xxxi.

**somedeal** (sum'dēl), *adv.* [*< ME. somdel*, *sumdel*, etc.; the noun used adverbially.] In some measure or degree; *somewhat*; *partly*; *partially*.

She was *somdel* deaf and that was seathie.  
*Chaucer*, *Gen. Trol.* to C. T., l. 446.

This is the truth, though I'll not justly  
The other, but he may be *somedeal* faulty.  
*R. Jonson*, *Volpone*, v. 6.

**somegate** (sum'gāt), *adv.* [*< some + gate*.] *Somewhere*; *in some way*; *somehow*. [*Scot.*]

**somehow** (sum'hōw), *adv.* [*< some + how*.] In some way not yet known, mentioned, or explained: as, *somehow* he never succeeded; things must be done *somehow*.

He thought of resigning his place, but, *somehow* or other, stumbled upon a negotiation. *Walpole*, *Letters*, II. 411.

*Somehow* or other a little bird whispers to me we shall yet be very happy.  
*Dierckx*, *Henrietta Temple*, l. 9.

**somert.** A Middle English form of *summer*<sup>1</sup>, *summer*<sup>2</sup>, *summer*<sup>3</sup>.

**somersault** (sum'er-sült), *n.* [Also *summer-sault*, *somersaut*, *summersaut* (also *summerset*, *somersset*, *summerset*, etc.: see *somerset*); early mod. E. *somersaut*, *somersault*, *summersaut*, *somersalt*, *sobresault*, < OF. *sombresault*, *soubresault*, F. *soubresaut*, *sursaut* = Sp. Pg. *sobresalto* = It. *soprasalto*, < ML. as if \**supersaltus* or \**suprasaltus*, a leaping over, < L. *super* or *supra*, above, over, aloft, + *saltus*, a leap, bound: see *sault*.] A spring or fling in which a person turns heels over head; a complete turn in the air, such as is performed by tumblers.

So doth the salmon vault,  
And if at first he fall, his second *summer-saut*  
He instantly assays. *Drayton*, *Polyolbion*, vi. 52.

Mr. Evans walks on the Slack Rope, and throws himself a *somersault* through a Hog'shead hanging eight foot high.  
Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 266.

Leaping and turning with the heels over the head in the air, termed the *somersault*, corruptly called a *somerset*.  
*Strutt*, *Spots and Pastimes*, p. 317.

Double *somersault*, two complete turns of the body during one spring in the air. A third such turn is accomplished by a few acrobats.

**somerset**<sup>1</sup> (sum'er-set), *n.* Same as *somersault*.  
**somerset**<sup>2</sup> (sum'er-set), *v. i.* [*< also summerset*; < *somerset*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] To turn a *somersault* or *somerset*.

Then the sly sheepe-biter Issued into the midst, and *summersetted* and flitlapped it twenty times above ground as light as a feather, and cried "Milton."

*Nashe*, *Lenten Stuffe* (Harl. Misc., VI. 164).  
In such extraordinary manner does dead Catholicism *somerset* and caper, skillfully galvanised.  
*Carlyle*, *French Rev.*, II. iv. 2.

**somerset**<sup>2</sup> (sum'er-sot), *n.* [So named from Lord Fitzroy *Somersset*, for whom such a saddle was made, he having lost his leg below the knee.] A saddle padded behind the thigh and elsewhere so as to afford a partial support for the leg of the rider. *E. H. Knight*.

**somerville** (som'er-vil-it), *n.* [Named after Dr. *Somerville*, who brought the specimens to Brooks, the English mineralogist who described and named the species in 1824.] A variety of melilite found on Mount Vesuvius.

**something** (sum'thing), *n.* [*< ME. som thing*, < AS. *sum thing*, prop. two words: see *some*<sup>1</sup> and *thing*.] 1. *Some thing*; a certain thing indefinitely considered; a certain but as yet unknown, unspecified, or unexplained thing; an event, circumstance, action, or affair the nature or name of which has not as yet been determined, or is not now known, and cannot therefore be named or specified: as, *something* must have happened to detain him; I want to tell you *something*.

By this King it appears there is *something* else besides the Grievances of Taxations that alienates the Minds of English Subjects from their King.  
*Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 113.

A *something* blitting at grief . . . seemed to speak with that low thrilling voice of hers.  
*Thackeray*, *Henry Esmond*, xl.

I'll give you a drop of *something* to keep the cold out.  
*T. Hughes*, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, l. 4.

2. An actual thing; an entity: as, *something* or nothing.

All that is true is *something*.  
*Descartes*, *Meditations* (tr. by Veltch), v.

3. A thing worthy of consideration; a person or thing of importance.

If a man think himself to be *something* when he is nothing, he deceiveth himself.  
*Gal.* vi. 3.

This God has made each of us to be *something*, to have a real place, and do a real work in this world.  
*J. F. Clarke*, *Self-Culture*, p. 49.

4. A part or portion more or less; an indefinite quantity or degree; a little.

*Something* yet of doubt remains. *Milton*, *P. L.*, viii. 13.

Still from his little he could *something* spare  
To feed the hungry, and to clothe the bare.  
*H. Harle*, *Enlogus*, II.

**something** (sum'thing), *adv.* [*< something, n.*] 1. In some measure or degree; *somewhat*; *rather*; a little.

His worst fault is, that he is given to prayer; he is *something* peevish that way.  
*Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, l. 4. 14.

I am sorry I must write to you this sad story; yet, to counteract it *something*, Savon Wyndor thives well.  
*Horeff*, *Letters*, l. vi. 29.

Don't you think I look *something* like Cherry in the Beauch's Strangers? *Goldsmith*, *She Stoops to Conquer*, III.

2. At some distance.

For 't must be done to-night,  
And *something* from the palace.  
*Shak.*, *Macbeth*, III. 1. 131.

**sometime** (sum'tim), *adv.* [*< ME. somtyme*, *som time*, *some tyme*, *some time*; < *some*<sup>1</sup> + *time*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Same as *sometimes*.

It was clept *somtyme* the Vale of Mambree, and *santyme* it was clept the Vide of Terce, because that Adam wepte there, an 100 Year.  
*Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 65.

Nothing in him seem'd horridate,  
Save *sometime* too much wonder of his eye.  
*Shak.*, *Lucrece*, l. 95.

2. At a certain time; on a certain occasion; once upon a time; once.

This Noble Gentlewoman took *sometime* occasion to shew him to some friends.  
*Capt. John Smith*, *True Travels*, l. 29.

I was *sometime* taken with a sudden gliddiness, and Humphrey, seeing me beginning to totter, ran to my assistance.  
*Sheridan*, *St. Patrick's Day*, II. 2.

3. At one time; for a certain time in the past; formerly; once.

Elron was wont to beu the principalle Cytoe of Pldllytyenes: and there dwellen *somtime* the Genantz.  
*Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 66.

From thens we went to the Deed See, where *somtyme* stode the Cytles of Sodom and Gomer, and other that sauke for synne.  
*Sir R. Gygforde*, *Tylgrynage*, p. 43.

Hence the hunter,  
*Sometime* n keeper here in Windsor forest.  
*Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, IV. 4. 29.

4. At an indefinite future time; by and by: as, *sometime* I will explain.

*Sometime* he rekne shal,  
Whan that his tayl shal breuon in the glode,  
For he noght helpeth needfulle in her nede.  
*Chaucer*, *Man of Law's Tale*, l. 12.

**sometime** (sum'tim), *a.* [*< sometime, adv.*] Former; *whilom*; *late*.

Our *sometime* sister, now our queen.  
*Shak.*, *Hamlet*, i. 2. 8.

This forlorn carcase of the *sometime* Jerusalem.  
*Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 107.

**sometimes** (sum'timz), *adv.* [*< sometime + adv. suffix -s.*] 1. At times; now and then: as, I am *sometimes* at leisure; *sometimes* he plays Hamlet, and *sometimes* Othello.

I'll come *sometimes*, and crack a case with you.  
*Fletcher*, *Spanish Curate*, II. 2.

About the same time, one mid-night, a Cloud *sometimes* bloody, *sometimes* fiery, was seen over all England.  
*Milton*, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

2. At one time; at or for a certain time in the past; formerly; once; *sometime*.

He [K. William] gave to his Nephew, Alane Earl of Britaln, all the Lands which *sometimes* belonged to Earl Edwyn.  
*Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 24.

This Bagnall was *sometimes* servant to one in the bay, and these three years had dwelt alone.  
*Wintrop*, *Hist. New England*, I. 75.

**sometimes** (sum'timz), *a.* [*< sometimes, adv.*] Same as *sometime*.

My *sometimes* royal master's face.  
*Shak.*, *Rich. II.*, v. 5. 75.

**someway** (sum'wū), *adv.* *Somewhat*; *by some means* or other; *in some way*.

**somewhat** (sum'hwt), *n.* [*< ME. somewhat*, *sumhwat*, *sumhwet*, *somwat*, *sumwat*; < *some*<sup>1</sup> + *what*.] 1. *Something* not specified.

To conclude, by erecting this Achademie, there shalbe hereafter, in effete, no gentleman within this Realme but good for *some what*.  
*Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 12.

Have but patience,  
And you shall witness *somewhat*.  
*Fletcher* (and another), *Nico Valour*, II. 1.

There's *somewhat* in this world amiss  
Shall be unriddled by and by.  
*Tennyson*, *Miller's Daughter*.

2. A measure or degree indeterminate; more or less; a little.

They instruct their youth in the knowledge of Letters, Malayan principally, and I suppose in *somewhat* of Arabic, being all Mahometans. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, II. f. 137.

3. A person or thing of importance.

**somewhat** (sum'hwt), *adv.* In some measure or degree; *rather*; a little.

Viliu is *somewhat* a-quyte of the synne that he hadde in the love makinge, but I am not yet a-quyte of that.  
*Martin* (E. E. T. S.), l. 87.

There liv'd, as authors tell, in days of yore,  
A widow, *somewhat* old, and very poor.  
*Dryden*, *Cock and Fox*, l. 2.

**somewhen** (sum'hwen), *adv.* [*< some*<sup>1</sup> + *when*.] At some time; indefinitely; *some time* or other. [*Recent*.]

Some folks can't help hoping . . . that they may have another chance to make things fair and even, somewhere, *somewhen*, somehow. *Kingsley*, *Water Babies*, viii.

*Somewhen*, before the dinner-bell. I cannot tie myself to the minute-hand of the clock, my dear child.  
*G. Meredith*, *Idiosyncrasy*, xix.

**somewhere** (sum'hwēr), *adv.* [*< ME. sumwher*, *sumwhare*, *sumwar*; < *some*<sup>1</sup> + *where*.] 1. In some place or other; in a place or spot not known or not specified: as, he lives *somewhere* in this neighborhood; the line must be drawn *somewhere*.—2. To some unknown or unspecified place; *somewhither*.

Perhaps some merchant hath invited him,  
And from the mart he's *somewhere* gone to dinner.  
*Shak.*, *C. of E.*, II. 1. 5.

**somewhile** (sum'hwil), *adv.* [Early mod. E. *somwhile*, < ME. *summelwile*, *sumwile*, *sumwile*; < *some*<sup>1</sup> + *while*.] 1. *Sometimes*; at one time or another; from time to time; at times.

The silly wretches are compell'd *som-while*  
To cut new channels for the course of Nile;  
Sontimes som Cilles ruins to repair;  
Sontimes to build huge Castles in the air.  
*Sylvestre*, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, II. the Lave.

2. For a while; for a time.

These now sente . . . must, *some while*, be chargeable to you & us.  
*Sherley*, quoted in *Bradford's Plymouth Plantation*, p. 246.

3. Once; at one time.

Under colour of shepheards, *somewhile*  
Ther crept in Wolves, ful of fraude and guile.  
*Spenser*, *Shep. Cal.*, May.

[Rare in all uses.]

**somewhiles** (sum'hwilz), *adv.* *Sometimes*; *now and then*.

Divers tall ships of London . . . had an ordinary and usual trade to Sleily, Candia, Seio, and *somewhiles* to Cyprus.  
*Hakluyt* (Arber's *Eug.* Garner, I. 20).

**somewhither** (sum'hwiθ'er), *adv.* [*< some*<sup>1</sup> + *whither*.] To some place or other.



*Somewhither* would she have thee go with her.

*Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 1. 11.

**somital** (sô'mi-tl), *a.* [*< somite + -al.*] Same as *somitte*.

**somite** (sô'mit), *n.* [*< Gr. σῶμα, body, + -ite<sup>2</sup>.*] An actual somatome; any one morphological segment of an articulated body, such a body being viewed as composed of a longitudinal series of somites; an arthromere or metamere of an articulate invertebrate or a diarthromere of a vertebrate; such a segment considered with or without the appendages it may possess; in the latter restricted sense, a metamere minus its appendages, or a segment of the soma or trunk without the limbs it may bear. The term sometimes extends to ideal somatomes, or to the metameres of which an organism is theoretically assumed to consist; but it is especially applied to the actual segments of such invertebrates as insects, crustaceans, and worms, whose body-rings are usually evident, though some or other of them may coalesce, as into a cephalothorax, etc. In such cases the primitive or morphological somites are usually recognized and reckoned by their respective pairs of appendages. Separatosomites, continued throughout the body, are evident in the rings of earthworms and other annelids. In arthropods the typical number of somites is supposed to be twenty or twenty-one, numbers often actually recognizable. In insects the head is assumed to have six or seven somites, the thorax has normally three (see *prothorax*, *mesothorax*, and *metathorax*), and the abdomen is supposed to have ten or eleven. Each of these somites is invested and indicated by a body-ring or crust of integument, primitively or typically composed of eight sclerites, which may variously coalesce with one another, or with pieces of another somite, or both. Those sclerites which ordinarily remain distinct, and thus can be identified, take special names, as *tergite*, *pleurite*, *sternite*, *cutum*, *præcutum*, etc., *epimeron*, *epipleuron*, etc. Appendages of somites are limbs in the broadest sense, under whatever modifications; and these modifications are usually greatest at the cephalic and caudal ends of the body, as into eyes, stalks, antennæ, palpi, mandibles, maxillæ, maxillipeds or gnathopodites, etc., of the head, and stings, claspers, or other anal armature. Intermediate somitic appendages are ordinary legs and wings, as of the thorax of insects, and the pereopods, pleopods, elcra, rhipidura, telson, etc., of the thorax and abdomen of crustaceans. In worms such appendages chiefly occur in the form of parapodia (neuropodia and notopodia). See *territe*, and *enter* under *Amphitrochæ*, *Aplys*, *Lutulus*, *Scorpioidea*, *Blattidae*, and *Cockroach*.

**somitte** (sô'mit'ik), *a.* [*< somite + -ic.*] Having the character of a somite; somatonic; metameric; or pertaining to somites: as, the *somitte* divisions of the body; a *somitte* ring or joint; a *somitte* appendage.

These septa are metamerically arranged, one for each somitic constriction.

*Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 243.

**sommet**. An old spelling of *somel*, *sum<sup>2</sup>*.

**sommé** (so-mâ'), *a.* [*OF.*, pp. of *sommer*, fill up, top, sum: see *sum<sup>2</sup>*, *v.* Cf. *summed*.] In *her.*: (a) Same as *horned*. (b) Same as *surmounted*.

**sommeil** (so-mâil'), *n.* [*< OF.* (and *F.*) *sommeil* = *Pr. souelh* = *Wall. someie*, sleep, *< L. \*somniaulus*, sleep (in deriv. *somniaulosus*, sleepy), dim. of *somnus*, sleep: see *somnolent*, etc.] 1. Sleep; slumber.—2. In old French operas, a quiet and tranquilizing air. *Imp. Dict.*

**sommert**, *n.* An old spelling of *summer<sup>1</sup>*, *summer<sup>2</sup>*.

**Sommering's** (or **Soemmering's**) mirror, mohr, spots, etc. See *mirror*, *mohr*, *spot*, etc.

**sommerophone** (som'er-ô-fôn), *n.* [*< Sommer* (see def.) + *Gr. φῶνῆ, the voice*.] A variety of saxhorn invented by Sommer about 1850. Also called *euphonic horn*.

**sommersett**, *n.* Same as *somersault*.

**Sommersett's case**. See *case<sup>1</sup>*.

**somitte** (som'it), *n.* [*< Somma* (see def.) + *-ite<sup>2</sup>*.] An early name for the mineral nephelin, found in glassy crystals on Monte Somma (Vesuvius).

**somnambulance** (som-nam'bū-lans), *n.* [*< somnambule + -ance*.] Somnambulism. *Science*, VI. 78.

**somnambulant** (som-nam'bū-lant), *u.* [*< L. somnus*, sleep, + *ambulan(t)s*, ppr. of *ambulare*, walk: see *somnambulate*, etc.] Walking in sleep; sleeping while in motion; also, characterized by somnambulism.

The midnight hush is deep,  
But the pines—the spirits distrest—  
They move in somnambulant sleep—  
They whisper and are not at rest.

*J. H. Borer*, Moonlight in the Pines.

**somnambular** (som-nam'bū-lir), *a.* [*< somnambule + -ar<sup>3</sup>*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of sleep-walking or sleep-walkers.

The palpitating peaks [Alps] break out  
Estatic from somnambular repose.

*Mrs. Browning*, Napoleon III. in Italy.

**somnambulate** (som-nam'bū-lit), *v.*; pret. and pp. *somnambulated*, ppr. *somnambulating*. [*< L.*

*somnus*, sleep, + *ambulus*, pp. of *ambulare*, walk: see *amble*, *ambulate*.] I. *intrans.* To walk in sleep; wander in a state of sleep, as a somnambulist.

II. *trans.* To walk on or over in sleep.

It is the bright May month; his Eminence again *somnambulates* the Promenade de la Rose.  
*Carlyle*, Diamond Necklace, xiv.

**somnambulation** (som-nam'bū-lā'shon), *n.* [*< somnambulate + -ion*.] The act of walking in sleep; somnambulism. *Imp. Dict.*

**somnambulator** (som-nam'bū-lā-tor), *n.* [*< somnambulate + -or<sup>1</sup>*.] Same as *somnambulist*. *Imp. Dict.*

**somnambule** (som-nam'būl), *n.* [*< F. somnambule* = *Sp. somniubulo*, *somnambulo* = *Pg. somnambulo* = *It. sonnambolo*, *somnambulo*, *< L. somnus*, sleep, + *ambulare*, walk: see *amble*, *ambulate*.] A somnambulist.

The owner of a ring was unhesitatingly found out from amongst a company of twelve, the ring having been withdrawn from the finger before the *somnambule* was introduced.  
*Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 241.

**somnambule** (som-nam'bū-lik), *a.* [*< somnambule + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to somnambulism or somnambulists.

I have, however, lately met with well-marked cases of it in two of my own acquaintance, who gave descriptions of their *somnambule* experiences.  
*E. Gurney*, in *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, II. 63.

**somnambulism** (sou-nam'bū-lizm), *n.* [= *F. somnambulisme* = *Sp. somnambulismo*, *somnambulismo* = *Pg. sonnambulismo* = *It. sonnambulismo*; as *somnambule + -ism*.] The act of walking about, with the performance of apparently purposive acts, while in a state intermediate between sleep and waking. The sleeping condition is shown by the absence of the usual reaction to sense-impressions, and usually by the failure to recall what has been done during the somnambulist period. With many recent writers, however, the word is used, quite independently of any consideration of movements which the somnambulist may or does execute, as nearly synonymous with *trance*, *incarnation*, or *hypnotism*, and exactly so with *somnolism*. It is generally considered under the two main conditions of the idiopathic, spontaneous, or self-induced and the artificial or induced. Compare *somnific*. Also called, rarely, *noctambulism*.

In *somnambulism*, natural or induced, there is often a great display of intellectual activity, followed by complete oblivion of all that has passed.  
*W. James*, *Prin. of Psychology*, I. 201.

*Somnambulism* is, as a rule, a decidedly deeper state than the lighter stage of hypnotism.  
*E. Gurney*, in *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, II. 63.

**somnambulist** (som-nam'bū-list), *n.* [*As somnambule + -ist*.] One who is subject to somnambulism; a person who walks in his sleep.

**somnambulist** (sou-nam'bū-lis'tik), *a.* [*< somnambulist + -ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of somnambulism or somnambulists.

**somnambulous** (som-nam'bū-lus), *a.* Somnambulist. *Dunglison*.

**somnert**, *n.* See *summer*.

**somnia**, *n.* Plural of *somnium*.

**somnial** (som'ni-āl), *u.* [*< L. somnialis*, of or pertaining to dreams, *< somnium*, a dream, *< somnus*, sleep: see *somnolent*.] Pertaining to or involving dreams; relating to dreams. [Rare.]

To press or foretell an evil, especially in what concerneth the exploits of the soul, in matter of *somnial* divinations.  
*Urquhart*, tr. of *Isabel*, III. 14.

The *somnial* magic superinduced on, without suspending, the active powers of the mind. *Coleridge*.

**somniative** (som'ni-ā-tiv), *a.* [*< L. somniatus* (pp. of *somniare*, dream, *< somnium*, a dream) + *-ive*.] Pertaining to dreaming; relating to or producing dreams. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

**somniatory** (som'ni-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< L. somniatus*, pp. of *somniare*, dream, + *-ory*.] Of or pertaining to dreams or dreaming; relating to or producing dreams; somniative. [Rare.]

The better reading, explaining, and unfolding of these *somniatory* vaticinations, and predictions of that nature.  
*Urquhart*, tr. of *Isabel*, III. 13.

**somnolent** (som-nō-lent), *a.* [*< L. somnolentus*, inclined to sleep, drowsy, *< \*somniaulus*, dim. of *somnus*, sleep: see *sommeil*, *somnolent*.] Inclined to sleep; drowsy. *Bailey*, 1727.

**somnolent** (som-nō-lent), *a.* [*< L. somnolentus*, sleep, + *facient* (t), ppr. of *facere*, make: see *facient*.] I. A. Somnific; soporific; tending to produce sleep.

II. *n.* That which causes or induces sleep; a soporific.

**somniferous** (som-nif'g-rus), *a.* [= *F. somnifère* = *Sp. somnifero* = *Pg. somnifero* = *It. sonnifero*, *< L. somnus*, sleep, + *ferre*,

bring, = *E. bear<sup>1</sup>*.] Causing or inducing sleep; soporific: as, a *somniferous* drug.

'Twas I that ministred to her chaste blood  
A true *somniferous* potion, which did steal  
Her thoughts to sleep, and flattered her with death.  
*Dekker*, *Satiromastix* (Works, 1873, I. 255).

**somnify** (som-uif'g-ri), *n.* [*Irreg. < L. somnifer*, sleep-bringing: see *somniferous*.] A place of sleep. [Rare.]

Somnus, awake; vlocke the rustie late  
That leads into the caue's *somniferie*.  
*Tourneur*, *Transformed Metamorphosis*, st. 36.

**somnific** (som-nif'ik), *a.* [*< L. somnificus*, causing sleep, *< somnus*, sleep, + *facere*, make, cause.] Causing sleep; tending to induce sleep; somniferous; soporific.

The voice, the manner, the matter, even the very atmosphere and the streamy candle-light, were all alike *somnific*.  
*Southey*, *The Doctor*, vi. A. 1. (*Davies*.)

**somnifugous** (som-nif'g-us), *a.* [*< L. somnus*, sleep, + *fugere*, flee.] Driving away sleep; preventing sleep; agrypnotic. *Bailey*, 1731.

**somniloquence** (som-nil'ô-kwens), *n.* [*< L. somnus*, sleep, + *loquens*, a talking, *< loqui*, talk, speak.] The act or habit of talking in sleep; somniloquism.

**somniloquism** (som-nil'ô-kwizm), *n.* [*< somniloquens + -ism*.] Somniloquence or sleep-talking.

**somniloquist** (som-nil'ô-kwist), *n.* [*< somniloquens + -ist*.] One who talks in his sleep.

**somniloquous** (som-nil'ô-kwus), *a.* [= *F. somniloque* = *Sp. somniloquio*, *< L. somnus*, sleep, + *loqui*, speak.] Apt to talk in sleep; given to talking in sleep.

**somniloquy** (som-nil'ô-kwi), *n.* [*< L. somnus*, sleep, + *loqui*, speak.] The act of talking in sleep; specifically, talking in the somnambulistic sleep.

**somnivolency** (som-niv'ô-len-si), *n.*; pl. *somnivolencies* (-siz). [*< L. somnus*, sleep, + *LL. volentia*, will, inclination, *< L. volen(t)-s*, ppr. of *velle*, will: see *will*.] Something that induces sleep; a soporific; a somnificient. [Rare.]

If these *somnivolencies* (I take the word opales on this occasion) have turned her head, that is an effect they frequently have upon some constitutions.  
*Richardson*, *Clarissa Harlowe*, IV. xii.

**somnolence** (som'nō-lens), *n.* [*< ME. somnolence*, *somnolence*, *< OF. somnolence*, *somnolence*, *F. somnolence* = *Pr. somnolencia* = *Sp. Pg. somnolencia* = *It. sonnolenza*, *< L. somnolentia*, *somnulentia*, ML. also *somnolentia*, *somnulentia*, sleepiness, *< L. somnolentus*, *somnulentus*, sleepy: see *somnolent*.] 1. Sleepiness; drowsiness; inclination to sleep; sluggishness.

Thanne cometh *somnolence*, that is slobby slombrynce, which maketh n man be hevy and dul in body and in soule.  
*Chaucer*, *Parson's Tale*.

His power of sleeping, and his *somnolence* when he imagined he was awake, were his two most prominent characteristics.  
*D. M. Wallace*, *Russia*, v.

2. In *pathol.*, a state intermediate between sleeping and waking.

**somnolency** (sem'nō-len-si), *n.* [*As somnolence* (see -cy).] Same as *somnolence*.

**somnolent** (som'nō-lent), *a.* [*< ME. somnolent*, *< OF. somnolent*, *somnolent*, *F. somnolent* = *Pr. somnolent* = *Sp. somnoliento* = *Pg. somnolento* = *It. sonnolento*, *< L. somnolentus*, *somnulentus*, ML. also *somnolentus*, sleepy, drowsy, *< L. somnus*, sleep (= *Gr. ύπνος*, sleep), akin to *sapor*, sleep, = *AS. svefan*, sleep, *svef'n*, a dream: see *svefen*, and cf. *sopor*, *hypnotic*, etc.] Sleepy; drowsy; inclined to sleep; sluggish.

The Sperhauke Castell named is and rad,  
Where it behouth to wache nightes three  
Without any *somnolent* slepe to be.  
*Rom. of Partheny* (E. E. T. S.), I. 5376.

He had no eye for such phenomena, because he had a *somnolent* want of interest in them.  
*De Quincey*, (*Imp. Dict.*)

**somnolently** (som'nō-lent-li), *adv.* Drowsily.

**somnolescent** (sem-nō-les'ent), *a.* [*< somnolent + -escent*.] Half-asleep; somnolent; drowsy.

The mild dog . . . shelters itself in obscure places—frequently in ditches by the roadside—and lies there in a *somnolescent* state for perhaps hours.  
*Eneyce*, *Brit.*, XX. 261.

**somnolism** (som'nō-lizm), *n.* [*< somnolent + -ism*.] The state of being in mesmeric sleep; the doctrine of mesmeric sleep. *Imp. Dict.*

**Somnus** (som'nus), *n.* [*< L. somnus*, sleep: see *somnolent*.] In *Rom. myth.*, the personification and god of sleep, the Greek Hypnos, a brother of Death (Mors or Thanatos), and a son of Night (Nox). In works of art Sleep and Death are represented alike as youths, often sleeping or holding inverted torches. Compare *ent* under *Thanatos*.







first and last being nearly the same, and the second being contrasted with the first. — Song of degrees. See *degree*. — Song of Solomon. Song of Songs, Canticles (see *canticle*). — Song of the Three Holy Children, an addition to the book of Daniel, found in the Septuagint and in the Apocrypha, purporting to be the prayer and song of the three Hebrews in the fiery furnace. A part of it is used in Christian liturgies under the above title, in the Western Church usually under the title *Benedicite*. See *canticle*. — Syllabic song. See *melismatic song*. — To sing another song. See *sing*. (See also *even-song*, *plain-song*.)

**song<sup>2</sup>**. A Middle English preterit of *sing*.

**song-bird** (sông'bêrd), *n.* A bird that sings; a singing bird, or songster.

**song-book** (sông'bûk), *n.* [*ME. \*songbok*, < *AS. sangbôc*, a song-book, music-book, a book of canticles and hymns (= *D. sangbook* = *MLG. sankbok* = *G. gesangbueh* = *Icel. söngbók* = *Sw. sångbok* = *Dan. sangbog*, a song-book), < *sang*, song, + *bôc*, book.] 1. A collection of songs or other vocal music forming a book or volume; specifically, a hymn-book. — 2. In the Anglo-Saxon church, the portass or breviary.

The song-book corresponded with the Salisbury portass and the Roman breviary.

*Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. H. 20.*

**song-craft** (sông'kräft), *n.* [A mod. revived form of *AS. sangercraft*, the art of singing, the art of poetry, < *sang*, song, + *craft*, art, craft.] The art of composing songs; skill in versification.

Written with little skill of song-craft.

*Longfellow, Hiawatha, I. 11.*

**songert**, *n.* [*ME. songere*, < *AS. sangere* (= *D. zanger* = *OHG. sangari*, *MHG. senger*, *G. sänger* = *Icel. söngvari* = *Dan. sanger* = *Sw. sångare*), a singer, psalmist, < *sang*, song; see *song<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. *singer<sup>1</sup>* and *songster*.] A singer.

**songewarlet**, *n.* [*ME. < OF. \*songewaric*, observation of dreams, < *songe* (< *L. somnium*), dream, + *waric*, guard, keep; see *ware<sup>1</sup>*.] The observation or interpretation of dreams.

Ac I haue no sauoure in songewarie, for I see it ofte failte.

*Piers Plowman (B), vii. 148.*

**songful** (sông'fûl), *a.* [*< song<sup>1</sup> + -ful*.] Disposed or able to sing; melodious. *Savage*. [Rare.]

**songish** (sông'ish), *a.* [*< song<sup>1</sup> + -ish<sup>1</sup>*.] Consisting of or containing songs. [Rare.]

The other, which, for want of a proper English word, I must call the *songish* part, must abound in the softness and variety of numbers, its principal intention being to please the hearing. *Dryden*, *Albion and Albanians*, Pref.

**songle** (sông'gl), *n.* [Formerly also *songal*, *songow*; a var. of *single<sup>1</sup>*, in same sense.] A handful of gleanings. [Prov. Eng.]

I have just this last week obtained a goodly songle of S. Staffordshire words.

*N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 303.*

**songless** (sông'les), *a.* [*< song<sup>1</sup> + -less*.] 1. Without song; not singing.

Silent rows the songless gondolier.

*Byron, Child Harold, iv. 3.*

2. In *ornith.*: (a) Not singing; unable to sing; not a singer; as, the female mocking-bird is *songless*; most birds are *songless* in winter. (b) Having no singing-apparatus, and consequently unable to sing; not a song-bird; non-oscine; elamatorial or mesomyodion, as a passerine bird: as, the *Mesomyodion*, or *songless Pussers*.

**songman** (sông'mân), *n.*; pl. *songmen* (-men). 1. A singer, especially a singer of songs; a gleeman.

She hath made me four and twenty nosegays for the shearers, three-man song-men oil, and very good ones.

*Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 45.*

2. A lay vicar. See *lay<sup>4</sup>*.

**song-muscle** (sông'mus'f), *n.* In *ornith.*, any muscle of the syrinx or lower larynx of a bird concerned in the act of singing, by the operation of which the voice is modulated; any muscle of vocalization. These syringeal muscles reach their highest development in number and complexity of arrangement in the *Oscines*, *Polymyodion*, or *Acromyodion*, in which group of birds there are normally five pairs — the tensor posterior longus, tensor anterior longus, tensor posterior brevis, tensor anterior brevis, and sternotrachealis.

There is no question of its being by the action of the syringeal muscles . . . that the expansion of the brouchi, both as to length and diameter, is controlled, and, as thereby the sounds uttered by the bird are modified, they are properly called the *Song-muscles*.

*A. Newton, Eneye Brit., XVIII. 20.*

**song-sparrow** (sông'spar'ô), *n.* 1. The hedge-sparrow, *Acentor modularis*. See cut under *Acentor*. [Eng.] — 2. A small fringilline bird of North America, of the genus *Melospiza*, a sweet songster, with a streaked brown, gray, and white plumage without any yellow. The best-known is *M. fasciata*, one of the most familiar birds of the

eastern half of the country; there are several other species or varieties in the west, the most distinct of which is the Kodiak song-sparrow, *M. cinerea*. The common species is 6 inches long and 5½ in extent of wings, and the markings of the breast are gathered into a characteristic pectoral spot.

It nests on the ground, and lays four or five spotted and clouded eggs. Its song is remarkably sweet and hearty, and the plain little bird is deservedly a great favorite. It is also called *silver-tongue*. — Oregon song-sparrow, *Melospiza fasciata guttata*, a western variety of the common song-sparrow.

**songster** (sông'stêr), *n.* [*< ME. \*songstre* (f), < *AS. \*sangstre*, *sangistre*, *sangstre*, *n* femmlo singer, < *sang*, song, + *fein*, suffix -estre, E. -ster. Cf. *songer*.] 1. One who or that which sings or is skilled in singing.

Every songster had sung out his fit.

*B. Jonson, Neptune's Triumph.*

Specifically, in *ornith.*: (a) A singer; a singing bird. (b) pl. Specifically, singing birds: the *Oscines*, *Cantores*, *Cantatores*, *Acromyodion*, or *Polymyodion*.

2. A writer of songs or poems.

Silk will draw some sneaking songster thither.

It is a rhyming ace, and verses swarm

At every tale. *B. Jonson, An Elegy (Underwoods, Ix).*

**songstress** (sông'stres), *n.* [*< songster + -ess*.] A female singer; also, a female singing bird.

The trill . . .

Of that shy songstress, whose love-tale

Might tempt an angel to descend,

While hovering o'er the moonlight vale.

*Wordsworth, Power of Sound.*

**song-thrush** (sông'thrush), *n.* One of the common thrushes of Europe, *Turdus musicus*; the mavis or throstle, closely related to the mistle-thrush, redwing, and fieldfare. It is 9 inches in length, and 14 in extent of wings. The upper parts are yellowish-brown, reddening on the head; the wing-coverts are tipped with reddish-yellow; the fore neck and breast are yellowish, with brownish-black narrow heads; the lower wing-coverts are reddish-yellow; and the belly is white. See cut under *thrush*.

**sonification** (son-i-fak'shon), *n.* [*< L. sonus*, sound, + *factio*(n-), < *facere*, produce.] The production of sound; a noise-making; especially, the stridulation of insects, as distinguished from vocalization: as, the *sonification* of the cicada or katydid.

A mode of sonification . . . similar to that where a boy runs along a fence pushing a stick against the pickets.

*Stand. Nat. Hist., II. 307.*

**sonifer** (son-i-fêr), *n.* [*< L. sonus*, sound, + *ferre* = *E. bear<sup>1</sup>*.] An acoustic instrument for collecting sound and conveying it to the ear of a partially deaf person. It is a bell or receiver of metal, from which the sound-waves are conducted to the ear by a flexible pipe. *E. H. Knight*.

**soniferous** (sô-nîf'ê-rus), *a.* [*< L. sonus*, sound, + *ferre* = *E. bear<sup>1</sup>*.] Conveying or producing sound.

**son-in-law** (sun'in-lâ'), *n.* [*< ME. sone in law*; see *son<sup>1</sup>* and *law<sup>1</sup>*.] The husband of one's daughter.

**sonless** (sun'les), *a.* [*< son<sup>1</sup> + -less*.] Having no son; without a son.

If the Emperor die son-lesse, a successor is chosen, of such a spirit as their present affairs do require.

*Sandys, Travels, p. 133.*

**sonnet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *sun<sup>1</sup>*.

**sonnekin**, *n.* [Early mod. E., later \**sonkin*, < *son<sup>1</sup> + -kin*.] A little son. [Nonec-word.]

*naebior, sonnekin, or little sonne.*

*Udall, tr. of Apepithemus of Erasmus, p. 233, note.*

**Sonneratia** (son-c-râ'shi-ti), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus filius, 1781), named after P. Sonnerat (1745-1814), a French traveler and naturalist.*] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Lythra-riæ* and tribe *Lythreæ*. It is characterized by flowers having a bell-shaped calyx with from four to eight lobes, as many small petals or sometimes none, numerous stamens, and a many-celled ovary which becomes a roundish berry stipitate in the calyx and filled with a granular pulp. It includes 6 or 6 species, natives of tropical shores, chiefly in eastern Africa and Asia, also in Madagascar and Australia. They are smooth-branched trees or shrubs, with opposite coriaceous oblong entire and almost veinless leaves, and large bractless flowers in terminal clusters of three each or solitary in the axils. *S. apetala*, a tree of 40 feet, growing in Indian mangrove-swamps flooded by the tide, has the name of *kambala* (which see). *S. acida*, with a height of 15 feet, grows in large masses in similar situations ranging further east; its leaves are the food of a silkworm, and its acid and slightly bitter fruit is used as a condiment.

**sonnet** (son'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sonette*; = *D. sonnet*, < *F. sonnet*, *OF. sonet*, a song, =



Song-sparrow (*Melospiza fasciata*).

*Sp. Pg. soneto* = *It. sonetto*, < *Pr. sonet*, a song (> *G. Sw. sonett* = *Dan. sonet*, a sonnet, canzonet), dim. of *son*, sound, tune, song, < *L. sonus*, a sound; see *sound<sup>5</sup>*.] 1. A song; a ballad; a short poem.

I have a sonnet that will serve the turn.

*Shak., T. G. of V., lii. 2. 93.*

Teach me some melodious sonnet,

Sung by flaming tongues above.

*R. Robinson, Come, Thou Fount of Every Blessing.*

Specifically — 2. A short poem in fixed form, limited to fourteen lines with a prescribed disposition of rimes. The form is of Italian origin. A sonnet is generally written in decasyllabic or five-foot measure; but it may be written in octosyllables. It consists of two divisions or groups of lines — (1) a major group of eight lines or two quatrains, and (2) a minor group of six lines or two tercets. The quatrains are arranged thus: *a, b, b, a; a, b, b, a*; the tercets, either *c, d, c, d, c, d*, or *c, d, c, c, d, e*. In modern French examples the order of the tercets is generally *c, c, d, c, d, e*. There are various deviations from the sonnet as thus described; but by purists the above is regarded as the orthodox form, established by long practice and prescription, all others being ranked simply as quatorzains, or what Lamb called *fourteeners*. With regard to the material of the poem, it is generally considered that it should be the expression of a single thought, idea, or sentiment.

I can bestow allow to call those Sonnets which are of fourteen lynes, every line conteyning tenne syllables.

*Gascoigne, Notes on Eng. Verse (ed. Arber), § 14.*

**sonnet** (son'et), *v.* [*< sonnet, n.*] 1. *trans.* 1.

To celebrate in sonnets. [Rare.]

Daniel hath divinely sonnetted the matchless beauty of Delia.

*Francis Meres, in Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 90.*

2. To eovor or fill with sonnets. [Rare.]

Hee will be an Inamorate Poeta, and sonnet a whole quire of paper in praise of Ladie Manibetter, his yeolowfae'd mistres.

*Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 17.*

**II. intrans.** To compose sonnets.

Nor list I sonnet of my mistress' face,

To paint some Blowesse with a borrow'd grace.

*Sp. Hall, Satires, I. 1. 5.*

**sonneteer, sonnetteer** (son-c-têr'), *n.* [*< It. sonettiere* (= *Sp. sonetero*), a composer of sonnets, < *sonetto*, a sonnet; see *sonnet*.] A composer of sonnets or small poems: usually with a touch of contempt.

Our little sonnetters . . . have too narrow souls to judge of poetry.

*Dryden, All for Love, Pref.*

The noble sonneteer would trouble thee no more with his madrigals.

*Wycherley, Plain Dealer, I. 1.*

**sonneteer, sonnetteer** (son-c-têr'), *v. i.* [*< sonneteer, n.*] To compose sonnets; rime.

Rhymers sonnettering in their sleep. *Mrs. Browning.*

In the very height of that divine sonnettering love of Laura.

*Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 368.*

**sonneting** (son'et-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *sonnet, v.*] 1. The making or composing of sonnets, as in praise or celebration of something; the writing of poetry.

Tut! he is famous for his revelling,

For fine set speeches, and for sonnetting.

*Marston, Satires, I. 42.*

Two whole pages . . . praise the Remonstrant even to the sonnetting of his fresh cheeks, quick eyes, round tongue, agile hand, and nimble invention.

*Milton, Apology for Smeectymnus.*

2. Song; singing.

Leavie groves now mainly ring

With each sweet bird's sonnetting.

*W. Browne, Thyrsis' Praise to his Mistress.*

**sonnetist, sonnettist** (son'et-ist), *n.* [= *Pg. sonetista*; as *sonnet* + *-ist*.] A sonneteer.

The prophet of the heav'nly lyre,

Great Solomon, sings in the English quire;

And is become a new-found sonnetist.

*Sp. Hall, Satires, I. viii. 9.*

**sonnetize** (son'et-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sonnetized*, ppr. *sonnetizing*. [*< sonnet + -ize*.] 1. *intrans.* To compose sonnets.

**II. trans.** To make the subject of a sonnet; celebrate in a sonnet.

Now could I sonnetize thy piteous plight.

*Southey, Nondescripts, v.*

**sonneteer, sonnettist.** See *sonneteer, sonnetist*.

**sonnet-writer** (son'et-vî-têr), *n.* A writer of sonnets; a sonneteer.

**sonnish**, *a.* See *sunnish*.

**Sonnite**, *n.* See *Sunnite*.

**sonny** (sun'i), *n.* [Dim. of *son<sup>1</sup>*.] A familiar form of address in speaking to a boy.

Strike him, sonny, strike him!

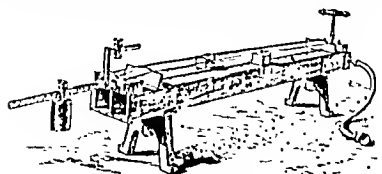
*New Princeton Rev., V. 371.*

**Sonoma oak.** An oak, *Quercus Kelloggii* (*Q. Sonomensis*), of the mountains of Oregon and California. It is a tree of moderate size, valued chiefly as fuel, but furnishing also some tan-bark.

**sonometer** (sô-nom'ê-têr), *n.* [*< L. sonus*, sound, + *Gr. μέτρον*, measure.] 1. An apparatus used in experimenting upon musical



strings or wires, and in illustrating the laws which govern their transverse vibrations. It consists of a sounding-board upon suitable supports, so arranged that two strings may be stretched above it side by side; their tension and their lengths may be varied at



Sonometer.

will by changing the position of the bridges; the strings are usually set in vibration by a bow. With this apparatus it may be proved experimentally that the number of vibrations in the musical note given by a string varies inversely as its length and diameter, directly as the square root of the tension, and inversely as the square root of its density.

2. An instrument, consisting of a small bell fixed on a table, for testing the effects of treatment for deafness.—3. In *elect.*, an apparatus for testing metals by means of an induction-coil, with which is associated a telephone. See *induction-balance*.

**Sonora gum.** See *gum*.

**sonore** (sō-nō're), *adv.* [*It. sonoro*; see *sonorous*.] In music, in a loud, sonorous manner.

**sonorescence** (sō-nō-res'ens), *n.* [*sonorescent* (*t*) + *-re*.] The property of some substances, as hard rubber, of emitting a sound when an intermittent beam of radiant heat or light falls upon them. See *radiophony*.

**sonorescent** (sō-nō-res'ent), *a.* [*sonor-ous* + *-escent*.] Possessing the property of sonorescence.

**sonorific** (sō-nō-rif'ik), *a.* [*L. sonus*, a sound (*sonare*, to sound), + *-ficus*, *cf. facere*, make.] 1. Making sound; as, the *sonorific* quality of a body.

This will evidently appear . . . if he should ask me why a clock strikes and points to the hour, and I should say it is by an indicating form and *sonorific* quality.

*Watts, Logic*, I. vi § 3.

2. In *zool.*, sound-producing; making a noise, as the stridulating organs of a cricket; distinguished from *oral* or *phonic*. Also *sonant*.

**sonority** (sō-nōr'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. sonrité* = *Sp. sonaridad* = *It. sonoridade* = *It. sonarità*, *cf. L. sonorus*, sounding, sonorous; see *sonorous*.] Sonorousness.

Few can really surrender their ears as to find pleasure in restless *sonority* for many minutes at a time.

*J. Gurney, in Nineteenth Century*, XIII. 415.

**sonorophone** (sō-nō-rō-fōn), *n.* [*L. sonorus*, sonorous, + *Gr. phōnē*, sound, voice.] A variety of bombardon.

**sonorous** (sō-nō-rus), *a.* [= *F. sonore* = *Sp. Pg. It. sonoro*, *cf. L. sonorus*, sounding, loud-sounding, *cf. sonus*, sound, noise, allied to *sonus*, sound, *cf. sonari*, sound; see *sound*.] 1. Giving sound, as when struck; resonant; sounding.

Sonorous metal blowing martial sounds.

*Hilton, P. L.*, I. 510.

A body is only *sonorous* when put into a particular condition of vibration. *J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 155.

2. Giving a loud or full-volume sound; loud-sounding; as, a *sonorous* voice.

And lo! with a summons *sonorous*

Sounded the bell from its tower.

*Longfellow, Evangeline*, l. 4.

3. Having an imposing sound; high-sounding; as, a *sonorous* style.

The Italian opera seldom sinks into a poorness of language, but, amidst all the meanness and familiarity of the thoughts, has something beautiful and *sonorous* in the expression. *Addison, Remarks on Italy* (ed. Bohn), I. 333.

4. **Sonant**; as, the vowels are *sonorous*.—**Sonorous figures**, those figures which are formed by the vibrations produced by sound. Thus, when a layer of fine sand is strewn on a disk of glass or metal, and a violin-bow drawn down on the edge of the disk, a musical note will be heard, accompanied by motion in the sand, which will gather itself to those parts that continue at rest—that is, to the nodal lines, forming what are termed *sonorous figures*. See *nodal lines*, under *nodal*.—**Sonorous rāle**. See *dry rāle*, under *rāle*.—**Sonorous stone**, a common emblem in use as a part of Chinese decoration and also as a mark for certain porcelain vases and similar objects. The figure is intended to represent one of those stones which when hung from a frame and struck with a mallet produce musical notes.

**sonorously** (sō-nō-rus-li), *adv.* In a sonorous manner; with sound; with an imposing sound. **sonorousness** (sō-nō-rus-ness), *n.* Sonorous character or quality; as, the *sonorousness* of metals, of a voice, of style, etc.

Don't you perceive the *sonorousness* of these old dead Latin phrases? *O. W. Holmes, Autocrat*, v.

**sons, sonce** (sons), *n.* [*cf. Gael. Ir. sonas*, prosperity, happiness; *cf. Gael. sona*, happy.] Prosperity; felicity; abundance. [*Scotch.*]

**sonship** (sun'ship), *n.* [*cf. son* + *-ship*.] The relation of son; filiation; the character, rights, duties, and privileges of a son.

Regeneration on the part of the granitor, God Almighty, means admission or adoption into *sonship*, or spiritual citizenship. *Waterland, Works*, III. 348.

**Sonstadt solution.** See *solution*.

**sonsy, soncy** (son'si), *a.* [*Also sonsie, soncie*; *cf. sons, sonce*, + *-y*.] Lucky; happy; good-humored; well-conditioned; buxom. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

His honest, *sonsie*, hawt'nt face  
Aye get his friends in his place.

*Burns, The Two Dogs.*

"Is she a pretty ght?" said the Duke; "her sister does not get beyond a good comely *sonsy* lass."

*Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xxxix.

**sontag** (son'tig), *n.* [Named after Henriette Sontag, a famous singer (died 1854).] A knitted or crocheted covering for a woman's shoulders. It was worn outside the dress like a cape, and was tied down round the waist.

**sonty** (son'ti), *n.* [*Also santy*; an abstr. of *sanctity*.] Sanctity; a reduced form occurring, usually in the plural, in the phrase *God's sonty*, used as an oath.

By *God's sonty*, 'twill be a hard way to hit. Can you tell me whether one Lancelot that dwells with him dwell with him, or no? *Shak., M. of V.*, II. 2. 45.

**soocey**, *n.* See *susi*.

**soochong**, *n.* See *somchung*.

**soodra, sooder**, *n.* Same as *sndra*.

**soofee**, *n.* See *Sufi*.

**soojeo**, *n.* See *sajee*.

**sool**, *n.* See *soalf*.

**soola-clover** (sō'li-klō'vēr), *n.* *See Hedyarum, soom* (sūm), *v.* A Scotch form of *scim*.

**soon** (sūn or sūn), *adv.* [*ME. soone, sonre, sonne, same* (compar. *sonere, sonner, sonnerre*), *cf. AS. sōna* (with adverbial suffix *-a*, as in *trīcra*, twice, etc., not present in most of the other forms) = *OS. sūna, sūno, sūne, sūn* = *OFries. sūn, sūn* = *MD. sūn* = *MLit. sūn* = *MLit. sūn* (*cf. OHG. MHG. sū*); *cf. Lecl. seun, soon*; *Goth. sūns*, immediately; prob. akin to *AS. sēa*, etc., *see sēa*.] 1. At once; forthwith; immediately.

Thame be as soiled hit *soone*. *Piers Plowman* (B. III. 47.

2. In a short time; at an early date or an early moment; before long; shortly; presently; as, winter will *soon* be here; I hope to see you *soon*.

Now doth he frown,

And 'gins to chide, but *soon* he stops his lips.

*Shak., Venus and Adonis*, l. 16.

We knew that the Spaniards would *soon* be after us, and one in on falling into their hands might be the ruin of us all, by giving an account of our strength and condition. *Dampier, Voyages*, I. 2.

3. Early; before the time specified is much advanced; when the time, event, or the like has but just arrived; as, *soon* in the morning; *soon* at night (that is, early in the evening, or as *soon* as night sets in); *soon* at five o'clock (that is, as *soon* as the hour of five arrives); an old location still in use in the southern United States.

Within my twenty year of age,

When that boy laketh his voice

Of yonge folke, I wende *soone*

To bed, as I was wont to doon

*Rom. of the Rose*, v. 23.

*Soon* at five o'clock,

Please you, I'll meet with you upon the mart.

*Shak., C. of E.*, I. 2. 28.

4. Early; before the usual, proper, set, or expected time.

How is it that ye are come so *soon* to day? *Ex. II. 18.*

These considerations moved me to hasten my departure somewhat *sooner* than I intended.

*Swift, Gulliver's Travels*, I. 8.

5. Quickly; speedily; easily.

It shall be done *sooner*, and with less cost, than and a man made it in his own house. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 214.

She burn'd out love, as *soon* as straw out-burneth.

*Shak., Pass. Flig.*, I. 98.

I can cure the gout or stone in *sooner*, *sooner* than Di-vinity, pride, or avarice in others.

*Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici*, II. 9.

6. Readily; willingly; gladly; in this sense generally accompanied by *would* or some other word expressing will, and often in the comparative *sooner*, 'rather.'

I . . . *would* as *soon* see a river winding through woods and meadows as when it is tossed up in such a variety of figures at Versailles.

*Addison, To Congress, Bolls*, Dec., 1693.

I am an extravagant young fellow who wants to borrow money—you I take to be a prudent, old fellow, who have got money to lend—I am blackhead enough to give fifty per cent. *sooner* than not have it.

*Sheridan, School for Scandal*, III. 3.

As *soon* as, the moment that; immediately after; as, as *soon* as the mail arrives I shall let you know; as *soon* as he saw the police he ran off.

His Sastre fulfilled not his Will: for *als soon* as he was ded sche delyvered alle the Lordes out of Presoun, and teto hem gon, eche Lord to his owne.

*Mandeville, Travels*, p. 89.

A man who belongs to the army only in time of peace, . . . and retires *as soon* as he thinks it likely that he may be ordered on an expedition, is justly thought to have disgraced himself.

*Macaulay, Sir William Temple*.

No *sooner* than, as soon as; just as.—*Soon* and *anon*, forthwith; promptly.

John took the minkes horse be the hede

Put *soone* and *anon*.

*Robin Hood and the Monk* (Child's Ballads, V. 9).

**Sooner or later**, at some future time, near or remote; often implying that the event spoken of will inevitably occur.—*Soon* *so*. See *so*.—*Syn.* 2 and 3. *Believes*, etc. (see *early*, promptly, quickly.—6. *Lit.*

**soon** (sūn or sūn), *a.* [*cf. soon*, *adv.*] Early; speedily; quick.

The end of these wars, of which they hope for a *soon* and prosperous issue.

*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, I.

Make your *soonest* haste;

So your desires are yours.

*Shak., A. and C.*, III. 1. 27.

**Soonce**, *n.* See *Sumi*.

**soonly** (sūn'li or sūn'li), *adv.* [*cf. soon* + *-ly*.] Quickly; promptly. [*Kuro.*]

A mason meets with a stone that wants no cutting, and *soonly* approving of it, places it in his work. *Dr. H. More*.

**soop** (sūp), *v. t.* [*cf. Lecl. sūpa*, sweep; see *swoop*, *sweep*.] To sweep. [*Scotch.*]

**sooping** (sū'ping), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *soop*, *v.*] 1. The net of sweeping, as with a broom.

A when a cork-headed, barny-brained gowk; that wun- na let pair folk see nuckle as idle in quiet w' their so- ings and their *soopings*. *Scott, St. Rannan's Well*, xxxii.

2. What is swept together; generally in the plural. [*Scotch* in both senses.]

**soorack**, *n.* See *soorack*.

**soordi**, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sword*.

**soorma**, *n.* See *surma*.

**soorock**, *n.* See *soorack*.

**soosoo**, *n.* See *susu*.

**soot** (sūt or sūt), *n.* [*cf. ME. soot, sofe, sol*, *cf. AS. sōt*, also written *soot*, = *MD. soet* = *MLG. sōt*, *1. sōt*, *sōt* = *Lecl. sōt* = *Sw. soet* = *Dan. soet*, *soot*; = *Ir. sūth* = (*Gael. sūth* = *W. sūta* (per- haps *cf. E.*) = *Lith. sochis*, usually in pl. *sochis*, *soot*. *cf. F. suie*, dial. *sūje* = *Pr. suia*, *sūja* = *Lat. sūja*, *soot*, prob. from the Celtic.] A black substance formed by combustion, or disengaged from fuel in the process of combustion, rising in fine particles and adhering to the sides of the chimney or pipe conveying the smoke. The *soot* of coal and that of wood differ very materially in their composition, the former containing more finely divided carbon than the latter. *Coal-soot* also contains considerable quantities of ammonium sulphate and chlorid. The *soot* of wood has a peculiar empyreumatic odor and bitter taste. It is very complex in composition, containing potash, soda, lime, and magnesia, combined with both organic and inorganic acids. It has been used to some extent in medicine as a tonic and antispasmodic.

*See* *of* of reke or smoke. *Fullig.* *Prompt. Par.*, p. 465.

We could not speak, no more than if

We had been choked with *soot*.

*Cleridge, Ancient Mariner*, II.

**Soot-cancer**, epithelioma apparently due to the irritat- ing action of soot on the skin, seen in chimney-sweeps.

**soot** (sūt or sūt), *v. t.* [*cf. soot*, *n.*] To mark, cover, or treat with soot.

The land was *sooted* before.

*Mortimer*.

**soot**, **sootel**. Middle English forms of *sweet*. **soot-dew** (sūt'dū), *n.* In *bot.*, a black fuliginous coating covering parts of living plants. It is caused by fungi of the genus *Peziza*.

**sooterkin** (sūt'tēr-kin), *n.* [Appar. of D. origin, but no corresponding D. term appears.] A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by Dutch women from sitting over their stoves (*John- son*); hence, an abortive scheme or attempt.

He has all the pangs and throes of a fanciful poet, but is never delivered of any more perfect issue of his phleg- matic brain than a dull Dutchwoman's *sooterkin* is of her body. *Dryden, Remarks on The Empress of Morocco*.

All that on Folly Frenzy could forget,

Fruits of dull heat, and *sooterkins* of will.

*Pope, Dunciad*, l. 126.

**sootflake** (sūt'flūk), *n.* A flake or particle of soot; a smut; a smudge.

The *sootflake* of so many a summer still

Clung to their fancies. *Templeton, Sea Dreams*.

**sooth** (sūth), *a.* [*cf. ME. sooth, soth, sothe*, *cf. AS. sōth* = *OS. sōth*, *sooth*, *soot* = *Lecl. sannr* (for



\**santh* = Sw. *sann* = Dan. *sand* = Goth. \**suths* (in deriv. *suthjan*, *suthjōn*, *soothe*) (cf. *sunjeins*, true, *suja*, truth) = Skt. *sat* (for \**sant*), true (cf. *satya* (for \**sontya*), true, = Gr. *ēreōs*, true), = L. \**sen* (-*is*, being, in *præsen* (-*is*, being before, present, *obesen* (-*is*, being away, absent, later *en* (-*is*, being (see *ens*, *entity*); orig. ppr. of the verb represented by L. *esse*, Gr. *ēvai*, Skt. *√ as*, be (3d pers. pl. AS. *sind* = G. *sind* = L. *sunt* = Skt. *santi*): see *am* (*ore*, *is*), *sin*<sup>1</sup>, etc. From the L. form are ult. E. *ens*, *entity*, *essence*, etc., *present*, *absent*, etc.; from the Gr., *ctymon*, etc.; from the Skt., *suttee*.) 1. Being in accordance with truth; conformed to fact; true; real. [Obsolete, archaic, or Scotch in this and the following use.]

God wot, thing is never the lasse *sooth*,  
Thogh every wight no may hit nat ysee.  
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 14.

If thou speak'st false,  
Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive,  
Till famine cling thee; If thy speech be *sooth*,  
I care not if thou dost for me as much.  
*Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5. 40.

2. Truthful; trustworthy; reliable.  
The *soothest* shepherd that e'er piped on plains.  
*Milton*, Comus, l. 823.

A destined errant-knight I come,  
Announced by prophet *sooth* and old.  
*Scott*, L. of the L., l. 24.

3. Soothing; agreeable; pleasing; delicious.  
[Rare.]  
Jellies *soother* than the creamy curd,  
And luscious syrups, thinct with cinnamon.  
*Keats*, Eve of St. Agnes, xxx.

*sooth* (sōth), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sooth*; < ME. *sooth*, *sothe*, *soth*; < AS. *sōth*, the truth, < *sōth*, true: see *sooth*, *a.*] 1. Truth; reality; fact. [Obsolete or archaic.]

To say the *sooth*,  
My people are with sickness much enfeebled.  
*Shak.*, Hen. V., III. 6. 151.

Found ye all your knights return'd,  
Or was there *sooth* in Arthur's prophecy?  
*Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

2. Soothsaying; prognostication.  
Tis inconvenient, mighty Potentate,  
To scorn the *sooth* of science (astrology) with contempt.  
*Greene*, James IV., l. 1.

The *soothe* of byrdes by beating of their wings.  
*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., December.

3. Cajolery; fair speech; blandishment.

That e'er this tongue of mine,  
That laid the sentence of dread banishment  
On you proud man, should take it off again  
With words of *sooth*!  
*Shak.*, Mich. II., III. 3. 136.  
With a *sooth* or two more I had effected it.  
They would have set it down under their hands.  
*B. Jonson*, Epicene, v. 1.

For *sooth*. See *forsooth*.—In good *sooth*, in good truth; in reality.

Rude, in *sooth*; in good *sooth*, very rude.  
*Shak.*, T. and C., III. 1. 60.

In *sooth*, in truth; in fact; indeed; truly.

In *sooth* too me the matre queynte is;  
For as too hem I toke none hede.  
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 60.

In *sooth*, I know not why I am so sad;  
It wearies me.  
*Shak.*, M. of V., l. 1.

*sooth*, *v.* See *soothe*.

*sooth* (sōth), *adv.* [< ME. *sothe*; < *sooth*, *a.*] 1. Truly; truthfully.

He that seith most *sothest* sonnest ys y-blamed.  
*Piers Plowman* (C), iv. 433.

2. In *sooth*; indeed: often used interjectionally.

Yes, *sooth*; and so do you.  
*Shak.*, M. N. D., III. 2. 205.

'Twere Christian mery to finish him, Ruth.  
*Häutler*, Mogg Megone, l.

*soothe* (sōth), *v.*; pret. and pp. *soothed*, ppr. *soothing*. [Also *sooth*; < ME. *sothien*, *isothien*, confirm, verify, < AS. *ge-sōthian*, prove to be true, confirm (cf. *gesōth*, a parasite, flatterer, in a gloss) (= Icel. Sw. *sanna* = Dnu. *sande*, verify, = Goth. *suthjan*, *suthjōn*, *soothe*), < *sōth*, true: see *sooth*, *a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To prove true; verify; confirm as truth.

Ich hit wulle *sothien*  
Ase ich hit bi write suggesten.  
*Layamon*, l. 8401.

Then must I *sooth* it, what ever it is;  
For what he sayth or doth can not be amisse.  
*Udall*, Roister Doister, l. 1.

This affirmation of the archbishop, being greatly *soothed* out with his craftie vtterance, . . . confirmed by the French frends.  
*Harrioun*, Descrip. of Eng., II. 1 (Hollshed's Chron., I.).

2. To confirm the statements of; maintain the truthfulness of (a person); bear out.

*Sooth* me in all I say;  
There's a main end in it.  
*Massinger*, Duke of Milan, v. 2.

3. To assent to; yield to; humor by agreement or concession.

*Sooth*, to flatter immoderately, or hold vp one in his talke, and nillme it to be true which he speaketh.  
*Darrel*, 1580.

Is't good to *soothe* him in these contraries?  
*Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 4. 82.

I am of the Number of those that had rather commend the Virtue of an Enemy than *sooth* the Vices of a Friend.  
*Hovell*, Letters, l. v. 11.

4. To keep in good humor; wheedle; cajole; flatter.

An envious wretch,  
That glitters only to his *soothed* self.  
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

They may build castles in the air for a time, and *sooth* up themselves with plantainical and pleasant humours.  
*Burton*, Annt. of Mel., p. 163.

Our government is *soothed* with a reservation in its favor.  
*Burke*, Rev. in France.

5. To restore to ease, comfort, or tranquillity; relieve; calm; quiet; refresh.

At length, collecting all his serpent wiles,  
With *soothing* words renew'd him thus necests.  
*Milton*, P. R., III. 0.

Music has charms to *sooth* a savage breast.  
*Congreve*, Mourning Bride (ed. 1710), l. 1.

A cloud may *sooth* the eye made blind by blaze.  
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 217.

It may be my lord is weary, that his brain is overwrought;  
*Sooth* him with thy finer fancies, touch him with thy lighter thought.  
*Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

6. To allay; assuage; mitigate; soften.

Still there is room for pity to abate  
And *soothe* the sorrows of so sad a state.  
*Comper*, Charily, l. 100.

I will watch thee, tend thee, *soothe* thy pain.  
*M. Arnold*, Tristram and Isenut, II.

7. To smooth over; render less obnoxious.

[Rare.]  
What! has your king married the Lady Grey?  
And now, to *soothe* your forger and his,  
Sends me a paper to persuade me patience?  
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., III. 3. 175.

=Syn. 5 and 6. To compose, tranquillize, pacify, ease, alleviate.

II. *intrans.* 1. To temporize by assent, concession, flattery, or cajolery.

Else would not *soothing* glosses all the son,  
Who, while his father liv'd, his nets did hute.  
*Middleton*, Father Hubbard's Tales.

2. To have a comforting or tranquilizing influence.

O for thy voice to *soothe* or bless!  
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lvi.

*soother* (sō'thēr), *n.* [< *soothe* + -er<sup>1</sup>.] One who or that which soothes; especially (in obsolete use), a flatterer.

By God, I cannot flatter; I do defy  
The tongues of *soothers*.  
*Shak.*, I Hen. IV., iv. 1. 7.

*soothfast* (sōth'fäst), *a.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *soothfast*; < ME. *sothfast*, *sothfest*, < AS. *sōthfast*, < *sōth*, *sooth*, true, + *fast*, fast, firm. Cf. *steadfast*, *shamefast*.] 1. Truthful; veracious; honest.

We witen that thou art *sothfast*, and reckist not of any man, . . . but thou teelist the wele of God in treuth.  
*Wyclif*, Mark xli. 14.

Talle was ken'd to me . . . for a true, loyal, and *soothfast* man.  
*Scott*, Antiquary, xxv.

2. True; veritable; worthy of belief.

gif thou woldest lene on him  
That on the rode dide thi kyn,  
That he is *sothfast* Godes sone.  
*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

It was a *soothfast* sentence long ago  
That hattle men shall never lacke much woe.  
*Mir. for Magis*, p. 461. (Nares.)

3. Veritable; certain; real.

Ye [Love] holden regne and hons in unlitte,  
Ye *sothfast* cause of frendshipe ben also.  
*Chaucer*, Troilus, III. 30.

4. Faithful; loyal; steadfast.

Thus manie yeares were spent with good and *sothfast* life,  
Twixt Arhundle that worthe knight and his approued wife.  
*Turberville*, Upon the Death of Elizabeth Arhundle. (Richardson.)

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

*soothfastly* (sōth'fäst-li), *adv.* [< ME. *sothfastlike*; < *soothfast* + -ly<sup>2</sup>.] Truly; in or with truth. *Ormulum*, l. 2295. [Obsolete or archaic.]

But, if I were to come, wad ye really need *soothfastly* pay me the siller?  
*Scott*, Rob Roy, xxiii.

*soothfastness* (sōth'fäst-nes), *n.* [< ME. *sothfastnesse*, < AS. *sōthfastnes*, < *sōthfast*, true: see *soothfast* and -ness.] The property or char-

acter of being soothfast or true; truth. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1080. [Obsolete or archaic.]  
*soothful* (sōth'fūl), *a.* [< ME. *sothful*; < *sooth* + -ful.] Soothfast; true.

He may do no thyng bot rygt,  
As Mathew melez [says] in your messe,  
In *sothful* gospel of God al-mygt.  
*Aliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 497.

*soothfully* (sōth'fūl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *soothfully* (Kentish *sothvolliche*); < *soothful* + -ly<sup>2</sup>.] Truly; verily; indeed. *Agenbite of Inwyrt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 133.

*soothhead* (sōth'hed), *n.* [< ME. *sothhede* (Kentish *sothhede*); < *sooth* + -head.] Soothness; truth. *Agenbite of Inwyrt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 105.

*soothing* (sō'thing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *soothe*, *v.*] The act of one who soothes; that which soothes.

Ideal sounds,  
Soft-wafted on the zephyr's fancy'd wing,  
Steal tuneful *soothings* on the easy ear.  
*W. Thompson*, Sickness, v.

*soothingly* (sō'thing-li), *adv.* In a soothing manner.

*soothingness* (sō'thing-nes), *n.* The quality or character of being soothing. *Lowell*, N. A. Rev., CXX. 378.

*soothly* (sōth'li), *a.* [< *sooth* + -ly<sup>1</sup>.] True.

Dear was the kiddle love which Kathrin bore  
This crooked ronlon, for in *soothly* guise  
She was her genlus and her counselor.  
*Mickle*, Syr Martyn, l. 46.

*soothly* (sōth'li), *adv.* [< ME. *soothly*, *sothly*, *sothely*, *sothlich*, *sothliche*, < AS. *sōthlice*, truly, verily, indeed, < *sōth*, true: see *sooth*.] 1. In a truthful manner; with truth. *Agenbite of Inwyrt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

Then view St. David's ruin'd pile;  
And, home-returning, *soothly* swear,  
Was never scene so sad and fair!  
*Scott*, L. of L. M., II. 1.

2. In truth; as a matter of fact; indeed.

I nam no goddesse, *soothly*, quod she tho.  
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 989.

No *soothlich* is it easo for to read  
Where now on earth, or how, he may be fownd.  
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. II. 14.

[Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

*soothness* (sōth'nes), *n.* [< ME. *sothnesse*, *sothnesse*; < *sooth* + -ness.] The state or property of being true. (a) Conformity with fact.

I woot wel that God makere and mayster is governor of his werk, ne never nas ylt daye that nilhte put me owte of the *sothnesse* of that sentence.

*Chaucer*, Boethius, l. prose 6.

(b) Truthfulness; faithfulness; righteousness.

Gregorie wist this well and wiled to my soule  
Saulacoun, for *sothnesse* that he seigh in his werkes.  
*Piers Plowman* (B), xl. 142.

(c) Reality; earnest.

Seistow this to mo  
In *sothnesse*, or in drem I herke this?  
*Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, l. 261.

*sooth-saw* (sōth'sā), *n.* [ME. *sothesawe*, *soth-sage* (= Icel. *sannsaga*), truth-telling, soothsaying (cf. ME. *sothsagel*, *sothsagel*, *a.*, truth-telling), < AS. *sōth*, truth, *sooth*, + *saga*, saying, saw: see *sooth* and *saw*<sup>2</sup>. Cf. *soothsay*, *n.*] A true saying; truth.

Of Loves folke mo tydings,  
Both *soth-sawes* and lesynges.  
*Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 676.

*soothsay* (sōth'sā), *v. i.* [< *sooth* + *say*<sup>1</sup>, after the noun *soothsayer*.] To foretell the future; make predictions.

Char. F'en as the o'erflowing Nilus presageth famine.  
Iras. Go, you wild bedfellow, you cannot *soothsay*.  
*Shak.*, A. and C., l. 2. 52.

By sealy Triton's winding shell,  
And old *soothsaying* Glaucus' spell.  
*Milton*, Comus, l. 874.

*soothsay* (sōth'sā), *n.* [< *soothsay*, *v.* Cf. *sooth-saw*.] 1. Soothsaying; prediction; prognostication; prophecy.

Shewes, visions, *sooth-sayes*, and prophesies;  
And nil that fained is, as leasures, tales, and lies.  
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 51.

2. A portent; an omen.

And, but God turne the same to good *sooth-say*,  
That Ladies safetie is sore to be dradd.  
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. viii. 50.

*soothsayer* (sōth'sā'er), *n.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *soothsayer*; < ME. *sothsaiar* (Kentish *sothziggere*); < *sooth* + *sayer*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. One who tells the truth; a truthful person.

The *soothsayer* tho was lefe,  
Which woldo nought the trouthe spare.  
*Gower*, Conf. Amant., III. 164.

2. One who prognosticates; a diviner: generally used of a pretender to prophetic powers.



A soothsayer bids you beware the Ides of March.

Shak., J. C., i. 2. 19.

3. A mantis or rearhorse. See cut under *Mantidae*. Also called *camel-cricket*, *praying-mantis*, *devil's horse*, *devil's race-horse*, etc. = *Syn.* 2. *Seer*, etc. See *prophet*.

**soothsaying** (sōth'sā'ing), *n.* [*< sooth + saying*; in part verbal *n.* of *soothsay*, *v.*] 1. A foretelling; a prediction; especially, the prognostication of a diviner; also, the art or occupation of divination.

Divinations, and soothsayings, and dreams are vain.

Ecclesi., xxxiv. 5.

And it came to pass, as we went to prayer, a certain damsel possessed with a spirit of divination met us, which brought her masters much gain by soothsaying.

Acts xvi. 16.

2. A true saying; truth. = *Syn.* 1. See *prophet*.

**sootily** (sūt' or sūt'i-li), *adv.* In a sooty manner; with soot. *Stormonth.*

**sootiness** (sūt' or sūt'i-nes), *n.* The state or property of being sooty.

That raw sootiness of the London winter air.

The Century, XXVI. 52.

**sootish** (sūt'ish or sūt'ish), *a.* [*< soot + -ish*]. Partaking of the nature of soot; like soot; sooty. *Sir T. Browne.*

**sootless** (sūt'les or sūt'les), *a.* [*< soot + -less*]. Free from soot. *Nature*, XLII. 25.

**soot-wart** (sūt'wärt), *n.* Scrofula epithelioma of chimney-sweeps.

**sooty** (sūt'i or sūt'i), *a.* [*< ME. sooty, sooty, < AS. sōtig (= Icel. sōtigr = Sw. sötig), sooty, < sōt, soot: see soot*]. 1. Covered or marked with soot; black with soot.

Full sooty was hire bour and ekk hire hallo.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 12.

Straight on the fire the sooty pot I plac'd.

Gay, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday, l. 67.

2. Producing soot.

By fire

Of sooty coal the empiric alchemist

Can turn . . .

Metals of drossiest ore to perfect gold.

Milton, P. L., v. 410.

3. Preduced by soot; consisting of soot.

The sooty films that play upon the bars

Pendulous. *Cooper, Task*, iv. 202.

4. Resembling soot; dark; dusky.

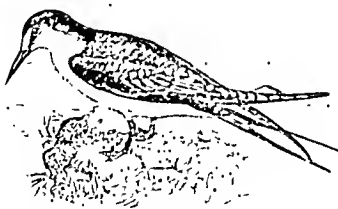
I . . . will raise

From black alyes and sooty hell that mirth

Which fits their learned round.

Randolph, Aristippus, l'rol.

5. In *soot*, and *bot*, fuliginous; of a dusky or dark fuscous color; specifically noting many animals. — **Sooty albatross**, *Diomedea (Phaethria) fuliginosa*, a wide-ranging species of albatross in southern and south temperate seas, of a fuliginous color, with black feet and bill, the latter having a yellow stripe on the side of the under mandible. — **Sooty shearwater**, *Puffinus fuliginosus*, a black-headed common on the Atlantic coast of North America, of medium size and entirely fuliginous plumage. — **Sooty tern**, *Sterna (Haliplana) fuliginosa*, a tern glossy-black above and snowy-white below, with a white crescent on the forehead, black bill and feet, and the tail deeply forked, as is usual in terns. It is 10½ inches



Sooty Tern (*Sterna (Haliplana) fuliginosa*).

long, and 24 in extent of wings, and is a well-known inhabitant of the coasts of most warm and temperate seas; on the United States coast of the Atlantic it abounds north to the Carolinas. It breeds in large companies, and lays three eggs on the sand, 2½ by 1½ inches, of a buff or creamy color, spotted and dashed with light brown and purplish. The eggs have some commercial value, and the sooty tern is therefore one of the sea-fowl called *egg-birds*.

**sooty** (sūt' or sūt'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sootied*, ppr. *sootying*. [*< sooty, a.*] To black or foul with soot.

Then, for his own weeds, shurt and coat, nil rent,

Tann'd, and nil-sootied with noisome smoke,

She put him on; and over nil n cloke.

Chapman, Odyssey, xlii. 635.

**sop** (sop), *n.* [*< ME. sop, soppe, sope, < AS. \*soppa, \*soppe (found only in comp. sōp-cuppa, and in the verb) = MD. soppe, sope, sop, D. sop, broth, sop, = MLG. LG. soppe = OHG. sopha, sopfa, MHG. sophe, soppe, G. suppe = Sw. soppa (cf. It. zuppa, sop, soaked bread, = Sp. Fg. soppa = F. soupe, soup, > E. soup: see soup*)] = Icel.

*soppa*, a sop (*soppa af vini*, a sop in wine), = Sw. *soppa*, broth, soup; from the strong verb, AS. *sippan* (pp. *sopen*), etc., sup: see *sup*. *Sop* is thus ult. a donblot of *soup* and *sup*, *n.* Cf. also *sip*.] 1. Something soaked; a morsel, as of bread, dipped in a liquid before being eaten; a piece of bread softened, as in broth or milk, or intended to be so softened.

Thaune he taketh a sop in fyne claree.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 599.

Of brede i-byten no soppis that thou make.

Babes Book (L. E. T. S.), p. 28.

Jesus answered, He it is to whom I shall give a sop when I have dipped it. And when he had dipped the sop, he gave it to Judas Iscariot.

John xiii. 26.

Hence — 2. A morsel of food; a small portion of food or drink; a mouthful; a bit. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

If he sopeth, eet but a soppe.

Piers Plowman (B), xv. 175.

3. Something given to pacify or quiet; a bribe; so used in allusion to the sop given to Cerberus in order to secure a quiet entrance to the lower world.

Why, you unconscionable Rascal, are you angry that I am unlucky, or do you want some Fees? I'll perish in Dungeon before I'll consume with throwing Sops to such Curs.

Sir R. Howard, The Committee, iv. 1.

To Cerberus they give n sop,

His triple barking mouth to stop. *Sicist.*

4. A small piece; a fragment; a particle; hence, a trifle; a thing of little or no value.

For one Meres the Poughnam hath lupugned vs alle, And sette alle sciences at a soppe sauo lone ono.

Piers Plowman (B), xlii. 124.

A sop in the pan, a piece of bread soaked in the dripping which falls from baking or roasting meat; hence, a dainty morsel; a titbit.

Stir no more abroad, but tend your business; You shall have no more sops if the pan else, nor no porridge.

Fletcher, Mlgrim, iii. 7.

**Sops in wine**, the common garden pluk, *Dianthus plumarius*, apparently used along with the carnation or clove-pluk, *D. Caryophyllus*, to flavor wine. *Britten and Holland, Eng. Plant Names.*

Bring Coramtions, and Sops in wine,

Warne of Paranaoures.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

**Sour sop, sweet sop**. See *sour-sop*, *sweet-sop*. — **To give or throw a sop to Cerberus**, to quiet a troublesome person by a concession or bribe. See *def.* 3.

**sop** (sep), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sopped*, ppr. *sopping*. [Early mod. E. *soppe*, < ME. \**soppen*, < AS. \**soppian*, *soppigan*, sop (= D. *soppen* = Sw. *sopa* = Dan. *sippe*, sop), a secondary form of *sipan* (pp. *sopen*), sup: see *sop*, *n.*, and *sup*.] 1. *trans.* To dip or soak in a liquid.

To *soppe*, oftan Intingere.

Lerina, Mninip. Vocab. (L. E. T. S.), p. 169.

His cheeks, as snowy apples *sop* in wine,

And their red roses quench'd with lilles white.

G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph on Earth, st. 11.

2. To take up by absorption; followed by up:

as, to *sop up* water with a sponge.

*trans.* 1. To soak in; penetrate, as a liquid; percolate.

*Sopping and soaking in among the leaves, . . . oozing down into the boggy ground, . . . went in dark, dark stain.*

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xlii.

2. To be drenched; to be soaked with wet; as, his clothes were *sopping* with rain.

**sopel**, *n.* An archaic or obsolete form of *sop*; retained in modern copies of the authorized version of the Bible.

**sopel**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *sup*.

**sopelka** (sō-pel'kū), *n.* [Russ. *sopelka*, dim. of *sopell*, a pipe.] A musical reed-instrument popular in southern Russia. It is about 15 inches long, made of elder-wood, with a brass mouthpiece and eight large and seven small finger-holes.

**soper**, *n.* An old spelling of *soaper*, *supper*.

**Soper rifle**. See *rifle*.

**soph** (sof), *n.* [Abbr. of *sophister* and of *sophomore*.] 1. In the English universities, same as *sophister*, and the more usual word.

Three Cambridge *Sophs* and three pert Templars came, . . . Each prompt to query, answer, and debate.

Pope, Dunelad, li. 379.

2. In United States colleges, same as *sophomore*. [Colloq.] — **Senior soph**. See *sophister*, 3.

**sophat**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *safa*.

**sophemet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *sophism*.

**Sopheric** (sō'fo-rik), *a.* [*< Sopher-im + -ic*]. Pertaining to the Sopherim, or to their teachings or labors.

A vast amount of *Sopheric* literature not to be found in the canonical Mishnah.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 37.

**Sopherim** (sō'fo-rim), *n. pl.* [Hob. *sōpherim*.] The scribes; the ancient teachers or expounders of the Jewish oral law.

The *Sopherim* or students of Scripture in those times were simply anxious for the authority of the Scriptures, not for the ascertainment of their precise historical origin.

Encyc. Brit., XIII. 379.

**sophit**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sofi* for *sufi* *sophic* (sof'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. σοφία*, skill, cleverness, wisdom, < *σοφός*, skilled, intelligent, learned, wise: see *sophist*.] Pertaining to or teaching wisdom; sapiential.

He'll drop the sword, or shut the *sophie* page,

And pensive pay the tributary tear.

Cunningham, Death of George II.

**sophical** (sof'i-ka-l), *a.* [*< sophic + -al*]. Same as *sophie*.

All those books which are called *sophical*, such as the Wisdom of Solon, &c., tend to teach the Jews the true spiritual meaning of God's economy.

Harris, On the Fifty-third Chapter of Isaiah, p. 256.

**sophically** (sof'i-ka-l-i), *adv.* In a *sophical* manner.

The Spagyric Quest of Beroaldus Cosmopolita, in which is *Sophically* and *Mystagorically* declared the First Matter of the Stone.

Title, in Athenaeum, No. 3189, p. 789.

**sophie**, *n.* [*< OF. sophie, < L. sophia, < Gr. σοφία*, wisdom, < *σοφός*, wise: see *sophic*]. Wisdom.

That in my shield

The seven fold *sophie* of Minerva contain

A match more meta, sly king, than any here.

Poems of Uncertain Authors, Death of Zoroas.

(Richardson.)

**sophimet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *sophism*.

**sophimoret**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sophomore*.

**sophish** (sof'ish), *a.* Characteristic of a *soph*. **sophism** (sof'izm), *n.* [*< ME. sophisme*, orig. with silent *s*, and oftener spelled *sophime*, *sophyme*, *sopheme*, *sophym*, *sofyme*, *sofym*, < OF. *sophisme*, *F. sophisme* = Pr. *sophisme* = Sp. *sophisma* = Pg. *sophisma*, *sophisma* = It. *sophisma* = D. *sophisme* = G. *sophisma* = Sw. *sophism* = Dan. *sophisme*, < L. *sophisma*, a *sophism*, < Gr. σοφισμα, a clever device, an ingenious contrivance, a sly trick, a captious argument, *sophism*, < *σοφίζω*, make wise, instruct, dep. deal or argue subtly: see *sophist*. Cf. *sophomore*.] A false argumentation devised for the exercise of one's ingenuity or for the purpose of deceit; sometimes, a logically false argumentation; a fallacy. The word is especially applied to certain ancient tricks of reasoning, which before the systematization of logic and grammar had a real value, and were treated as important secrets. For the various kinds of *sophism*, see *fallacy*.

This day no herde I of your tongue a word,

I trowe ye studie aboute some *sophisme*.

Chaucer, Prolog, to Clerk's Tale, l. 5.

Some other reasons there are . . . which seem to have been objected . . . for the exercise of men's wits in dissolving *sophisms*.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 4.

**The litigious sophism**. See *litigious*. = *Syn.* A *sophism* is an argument known to be unsound by him who uses it; *paralogism* is an unsound argument used without knowledge of its unsoundness. *Paralogism* is a strictly technical word of logic; *sophism* is not. *Sophistry* applies to reasoning as *sophism* to a single argument. See *fallacy*.

**sophist** (sof'ist), *n.* [In ME. *sophister*, *q. v.*; < F. *sophiste* = Pr. *sophista* = Sp. *sophista* = Pg. *sophista*, *sophista* = It. *sophista* = D. *sophist* = G. *sophist* = Sw. Dan. *sophist*, < LL. *sophista*, a *sophist*, < Gr. σοφιστής, a master of one's craft, a wise or prudent man, a teacher of arts and sciences for money, a *sophist* (see *def.* 2), < *σοφίζω*, make wise, instruct, in pass. be or become wise, dep. deal or argue subtly, be a *sophist*, < *σοφός*, skilled, intelligent, learned, clever, wise; cf. *σοφός*, clear; perhaps akin to L. *sapere*, taste, > *sapiens*, wise: see *sapient*.] 1. One who is skilled or versed in a thing; a specialist. — 2. An ancient Greek philosophic and rhetorical teacher who took pay for teaching virtue, the management of a household or the government of a state, and all that pertains to wise action or speech. *Sophists* taught before the development of logic and grammar, when skill in reasoning and in disputation could not be accurately distinguished, and thus they came to attach great value to quibbles, which soon brought them into contempt.

Love teacheth a man to carry himself better than the *sophist* or preceptor.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, li.

The *Sophists* did not profess to teach a man his duty as distinct from his interest, or his interest as distinct from his duty, but Good Conduct conceived as duty and interest identified.

H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 94.

Hence — 3. A captious or fallacious reasoner; a quibbler.

Dark-brow'd *sophist*, come not near;

All the place is holy ground;

Hollow smile and frozen sneer

Come not here.

Tennyson, The Poet's Mind.

**sophister** (sof'is-tēr), *n.* [*< ME. sophister, sofyster, < OF. \*sophistre, a var. of sophiste, a sophist: see sophist*. The term -er is unorigi-



nal. as in *philosopher*.] 1. A man of learning; a teacher; specifically, a professional teacher of philosophy; a sophist.

And gyt thei seien sotilliche, and so doth the Sarmysyns, That Iesus was bote n Iogelour, a Taper a-monge the comynne.

And a *sophist* of sorcery and pseudo-propheta.

*Piers Plowman* (C), xviii, 311.

As the *sophister* said in the Greek comedy, "Clouds become nny thing as they are represented."

*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I, 638.

2. A sophist; a quibbler; a subtle and fallacious reasoner.

These impudent *sophisters*, who deny matter of fact with so steeld a front.

*Evelyn*, True Religion, Pref., p. xxx.

You very cunningly put n Question about Wine, by a French Trick, which I believe you learr'd at Paris, that you may save your Wine by that Means. Ah, go your Way; I see you're a *Sophister*.

*N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I, 74.

The age of chivalry is gone: that of *sophisters*, economists, and calculators has succeeded.

*Durke*, Rev. in France.

3. In English universities, a student advanced beyond the first year of his residence, now generally called a *sophi*. At Cambridge during the first year the students have the title of *freshmen*, or *first-year men*; during the second, *second-year men*, or *junior sophi*; and during the third year, *third-year men*, or *senior sophi* or *sophisters*. In the older American colleges the junior and senior classes were originally called *junior sophisters* and *senior sophisters*. The terms were similarly applied to students in their third and fourth years in Dublin University. Compare *sophomore*.

I have known the ralliest *sophisters* in an university sit not plus.

*G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

In case any of the *Sophisters* fall in the premises required at their hands.

*Quincy*, Hist. Harvard Univ., I, 518 (Hall's College Words).

*sophister* (sō'is-tēr), *v. t.* [*< sophister, n.*] To maintain by a fallacious argument or sophistry. *Fore*.

*sophistic* (sō-fis'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. (and F.) sophistic = Sp. sofístico = Pg. sophístico, sa-fístico = It. sofistica, adj. (F. sophistic = It. sofistica = G. sophistik, n.), < L. sophisticus, < Gr. σοφιστικός, of or pertaining to a sophist, < σοφιστής, sophist: see sophist.*] 1. *a.* Same as *sophistical*.

But we know nothing till, by pouring still  
On Books, we get vs n *Sophistik* skill.

*Sylvestre*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Furies.

*Sophistic quantity*. See *quantity*.—*Sophistic syllogism*, a deceptive syllogism invented for gain.

II. *n.* The methods of the Greek sophists; sophistry.

*sophistical* (sō-fis'ti-kal), *a.* [*< ME. \*sophistical (in the adv.); < sophistic + -al.*] 1. Pertaining to a sophist or to sophistry; using or involving sophistry; quibbling; fallacious.

Whom ye could not move by *sophistical* arguing, them you thinke to confute by scandalous mismaning.

*Milton*, Church-Government, I, 6.

2. *Sophisticated*; adulterated; not pure.

There be some that commit Fornication in Chymistry, by heterogeneous and *sophistical* Citrinations.

*Horell*, Letters, I, vi, 41.

*Sophistical disputation*. See *disputation*, 2. *sophistically* (sō-fis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* [*< ME. sophistically; < sophistic + -ly.*] In a *sophistical* manner; fallaciously; with sophistry.

Who *sophistically* speketh is hateful.

*Wyclif*, Eccles. xxxvii, 20.

The gravest [offense] . . . is to argue *sophistically*, to suppress facts or arguments, to mistake the elements of the case, or misrepresent the opposite opinion.

*J. S. Mill*, Liberty, II.

*sophisticalness* (sō-fis'ti-kal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being *sophistical*. *Bailey*, 1727.

*sophisticate* (sō-fis'ti-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sophisticated*, ppr. *sophisticating*. [*< ML. sophisticatus, pp. of sophisticare (> It. sofisticare = Sp. sofisticar = Pg. sofisticar, sofisticar = F. sophistiquer*), falsify, corrupt, adulterate, < L. *sophisticus*, *sophistic*: see *sophistic*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To make *sophistical*; involve in sophistry; clothe or obscure with fallacies; falsify.

How be it, it were harde to construe this lecture,  
*Sophisticatid* craftly is many a confecture.

*Skellon*, Garland of Laurel, I, 110.

I have loved no darkness,  
*Sophisticatid* no truth.

*M. Arnold*, Empedocles on Etna, II.

2. To overcome or delude by sophistry; hence, to pervert; mislead.

If the passions of the mind be strong, they easily *sophisticate* the understanding.

*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., Ded.

The majority . . . refused to soften down or explain away those words which, to all minds not *sophisticated*, appear to assert the regenerating virtue of the sacrament.

*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xlv.

3. To adulterate; render impure by admixture.

He lets me have good tobacco, and he does not

*Sophisticate* it with sack-lees or oil.

*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, I, 1.

Tradesmen who put water in their wool, and moisten their cloth that it may stretch; tavern-keepers who *sophisticate* and mingle wines.

*J. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., I, 339.

4. To deprive of simplicity; subject to the methods or influence of art.

He is rattling over the streets of London, and pursuing all the *sophisticated* joys which succeed to supply the place where nature is relinquished.

*V. Knox*, Essays, vii.

5. To alter without authority and without notice, whether to deceive the reader or hearer, or to make a fancied improvement or correction; alter, as a text or the spelling of a word, in order to support a preconceived opinion of what it was or should be.

How many . . . turn articles of piety to parables of policy, and *sophisticate* old singleness into new singularity!

*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I, 178.

As to demeritation, following Dr. Webster, they take the liberty of *sophisticating* Burke, in making him write demarkation.

*F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 298.

II. *intrans.* To use sophistry; deal *sophistically*.

We may occasionally see some man of deep conscientiousness, and subtle and refined understanding, who spends a life in *sophisticating* with an intellect which he cannot silence.

*J. S. Mill*, Liberty, II.

*sophisticate* (sō-fis'ti-kāt), *a.* [*< ME. sophisticate; < ML. sophisticatus, pp.: soo the verb.*] 1. Perverted; corrupt.

And such [pure and right] no Woman e'er will be;  
No, they are all *Sophisticate*.

*Conley*, Ode, st. I.

Very philosophic (not that which is *sophisticate* and consists in sophisms). *Sir T. Elgot*, The Governour, III, 11.

2. Adulterated; impure; hence, not genuine; spurious.

It is the thicke reed or black, it is *sophisticate*: that is to scyne, contrifeted and made lyke it, for disceyt.

*Manderly*, Travels, p. 51.

Hee tastes Styles as some discreeter Palats doe Wine, and tels you which is genuine, which *Sophisticate* and bastard.

*Dr. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Critique.

*sophistication* (sō-fis'ti-kā'shon), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sophisticacion*; = Sp. *sofisticacion* = Pg. *sophisticacão* = It. *sofisticazione*, < ML. *sophisticatio(n)-*, < *sophisticare*, *sophisticato*; see *sophisticate*.] 1. The act or process of *sophisticating*. (a) The use or application of sophisms; the process of investing with specious fallacies; the art of *sophistry*.

Skill in special pleading and ingenuity in *sophistication*.

*Mrs. Cowden Clarke*.

(b) The process of perverting or misleading by sophistry; hence, loosely, any perversion or wrestling from the proper course; a leading or going astray.

From both kinds of practical perplexity ngaln are to be distinguished those self-*sophistications* which arise from a desire to find excuses for gratifying unworthy inclinations.

*T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 314.

(c) Adulteration; debasement by means of a foreign admixture.

A subtle discovery of outlandish merchants fraud, and of the *sophistication* of their wares.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, To the Reader.

2. A sophism; a quibble; a specious fallacy.

Tyndalles tryllinge *sophisticacions*, whyche he woulde shoulde seeme so sollemnne subtle insolubles, . . . ye shall see proved very frantique folyes.

*Sir T. More*, Works (ed. 1657), I, 355.

3. That which is adulterated or not genuine; the product of adulteration.—4. A means of adulteration; any substance mixed with another for the purpose of adulteration.

The chief *sophistications* of ginger powder are sago-meal, ground rice, and turnerie.

*Encyc. Brit.*, I, 172.

*sophisticator* (sō-fis'ti-kā-tōr), *n.* [*< sophisticate + -or.*] One who *sophisticates*, in any sense of the word; especially, one who adulterates.

I cordially commend that the *sophisticators* of wine may suffer punishment above any urinary thief.

*T. Whitaker*, Blood of the Grape (1851), p. 107.

*sophisticism* (sō-fis'ti-sizm), *n.* [*< sophistic + -ism.*] The philosophy or methods of the sophists.

*sophistress* (sōf'is-tres), *n.* [*< sophister + -ess.*] A female sophist. [Rare.]

Mar. Shall I haue leane (as thou but late with me)  
That I may play the *Sophistress* with thee?

*Pam. The Sophistress*.

*Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874), VI, 115.

You seem to be a *Sophistress*, you argue so smartly.

*N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I, 379.

*sophistry* (sōf'is-tri), *n.*; pl. *sophistries* (-triz). [*< ME. sophistric, sophistric, safsistry (= G. sophisterei = Sw. Dan. sofisteri), < OF. sophistrie = Sp. It. sofisteria = Pg. sophisteria (< ML. sophistria); as sophist + -ry.*] 1. The

methods of teaching, doctrines, or practices of the Greek sophists.—2. Fallacious reasoning; reasoning sound in appearance only; especially, reasoning deceptive from intention or passion.

The huyche manyere that me zuereth other openliche  
other stillliche be art other he *sophistrie*.

*Ayenbite of Inwyrt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 65.

*Sophistrie* is ever occupied either in proving the truth  
alwaies to be false, or elles that which is false to be true.

*Sir T. Wilson*, Rule of Reason.

Men of great conversational powers almost universally  
practise a sort of lively *sophistry* and exaggeration, which  
deceives, for the moment, both themselves and their auditors.

*Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

3. Argument for exercise merely.

The more youthful exercises of *sophistry*, themes, and declamations.

*Felton*.

4. Trickery; craft.

Hem thoughte it did hem [the birds] good  
To singe of him, and in hir song despyse  
The foule cheil thint for his covetyse  
Had hem betrayed with his *sophistrie*.

*Chaucer*, Good Women, I, 137.

=Syn. 2. See def. 2 of *fallacy*.

*Sophoclean* (sōf'ō-klē'an), *a.* [*< L. Sophocles, < Gr. Σοφοκλῆς, Sophocles (see def.), + -an.*] Of or pertaining to Sophocles, an illustrious Athenian dramatic poet (495–406 B. C.).

*sophomore* (sōf'ō-mōr), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *sophomore*, the altered form *sophomore* being made to simulate a formation < Gr. σοφός, wise, + μωρός, silly, foolish, as if in allusion to the exaggerated opinion which students at this age are apt to have of their wisdom; not found in early use (being a technical term not likely to occur often outside of university records), but prob. orig. \**sophimor*, \**sophimour*, < OF. as if \**sophismour*, \**sophismear*, < ML. as if \**sophismotar*, lit. 'one who makes arguments or uses sophisms,' < \**sophismare* (> It. *sofismare* = Pg. *sophismare*), with equiv. *sophismateare*, use sophisms, < L. *sophisma*, a captious argument, a sophism: see *sophism*. *Sophomore*, *sophimor*, prop. \**sophimor*, is thus lit. 'sophismor,' as if directly < *sophime* (ME. form of *sophism*) + -or-1. It is practically equiv. to *sophister*, both appearing in their orig. university use 'arguer' or 'debator.' Cf. *wrangler* in its university use.] 1. *n.* A student in the second year of his college course. [U. S.]

The President may give Leave for the *Sophimores* to take out some particular Books.

*Lawe Yale Coll.* (1774), p. 23 (Hall's College Words).

II. *a.* Pertaining to a sophomore, or to the second year of the college course; characteristic of sophomores: as, *sophomore* studies; *sophomore* rhetoric. [U. S.]

*sophomoric* (sōf'ō-mōr'ik), *a.* [*< sophomore + -ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a sophomore or a sophomore class. [U. S.]

Better to face the prowling panther's path  
Than meet the storm of *Sophomoric* wrath.

*Harvardiana*, IV, 22 (Hall's College Words).

2. Characteristic of the traditional sophomore; bombastic; inflated; conceited; complacently ignorant; immature and over-confident. [U. S.]

He [Davis] writes that he "never expected a Confederate army to surrender while it was able either to fight or to retreat"; but, sustained only by the *sophomoric* eloquence of Mr. Benjamin, he had no alternative.

*The Century*, XXXIX, 563.

They sat one day drawn thus close together, sipping and theorizing, speculating upon the nature of things in an easy, bold, *sophomoric* way.

*G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 13.

*sophomorical* (sōf'ō-mōr'ik-al), *a.* [*< sophomore + -al.*] Same as *sophomoric*. [U. S.]

Some verbose Fourth of July oration, or some *sophomorical* newspaper declamation. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 435.

*Sophora* (sōf'ō-rā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), < Ar. *sofāra*, a yellow plant (applied to one faded), < *asfar*, yellow: see *saffron*.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the suborder *Papilionaceae*, type of the tribe *Sophoreae*. It is characterized by flowers with a broadly obovate or orbicular banner-petal and oblong wings and keel, grouped in terminal racemes or panicles, and followed by thick or roundish or four-winged pods which are constricted into a succession of necklike-liko joints (see cut under *moniliform*), and are usually indehiscent. There are about 50 species, natives of warm regions of both hemispheres. They are trees and shrubs, rarely perennial herbs, and bear odd-pinnate leaves, usually with very numerous small leaflets, but sometimes only a few, and then large and rigid. The flowers are white, yellow, or violet, and highly ornamental. Three species occur within the United States: *S. secundiflora*, the coral-bean of Texas (see *frigitola*); *S. afinis*, a small tree of Arkansas and Texas, with hard, heavy, coarse-grained, yellow and finally red wood, and resinous pods, from which a domestic ink is made; and *S. tomentosa*, a shrub of the Florida coast, with showy yellow flowers, also widely distributed along tropical shores of Amer-



ica, Africa, and Australia, and abundant on Fiji Island seabeaches, where it is known as *kau-ni-alewa*, or women's-tree. *S. tetralera* of New Zealand is there known as *la-burnum* or *kouhai* (for its variety *Macnabiana*, see *pelu*). *S. Japonica* is the Chinese or Japanese pagoda-tree or yem-jin, a very handsome quick-growing tree reaching 60 feet in height, with dark-green younger branches and deep blue-green leaves, sometimes cultivated, especially for its large panicles of small whitish autumnal flowers. Its hard compact wood is valued for turners' work; all parts are purgative; the austere pulp of the pods dyes yellow; and the flowers (called in Chinese *wei-fa*) furnish a yellow dye greatly valued in China. For this the tree is cultivated in several provinces, from which the dried flowers are exported in small sacks and used to dye blue cloth green, and to dye yellow the silk garments of the mandarins and the rush-mats which form the Chinese sails, beds, bags, and floor-matting.

**Sophoreæ** (sô-fô-rê-ô), *n. pl.* [NL. (Sprongel, 1802), < *Sophora* + *-æ*.] A tribe of leguminous plants, characterized by a commonly arborescent or high-climbing habit, pinnate leaves of five or numerous leaflets or of a single large leaflet, and flowers with ten free stamens. It contains about 34 genera, of which *Sophora* is the type, natives chiefly of the tropics, and largely of the southern hemisphere in America and Africa. For other important genera, see *Myroxylin* and *Cladrastis*. The latter is the chief genus represented in the United States; another, *Campesia*, a lofty-climbing African shrub with handsome and gigantic flowers, is an exception in its trifoliate leaves. See cut under *yellow-wood*.

**sophrosyne** (sô-fros'i-nô), *n.* [*Gr.* σοφροσύνη, discretion, temperance, < *σώφρων*, earlier *σάφρων*, of sound mind, temperate, < *σάφ*, orig. \**σαδ*, sound, whole, safe, + *φρῆν*, mind.] The quality of wise moderation; sound-mindedness; discreet good sense; referring especially to Greek art and philosophy.

**sophra**, *n.* See *sofra*.

**sopient** (sô-pi-ent), *n.* [*L.* *sopien(t)-s*, pp. of *sopire*, put to sleep; see *sopile*.] A soporific; also agent which promotes sleep.

**sopite** (sô-pit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sopited*, pp. *sopiting*. [*L.* *sopitus*, pp. of *sopire*, put to sleep, lay at rest, settle, quiet (> *It.* *sopire*, quench, suppress); see *sopor*.] To put to sleep; set at rest; quiet; silence; specifically, in *Scots law*, to quash.

He is much offended that you do stickle and keep on foot such questions, which may be better *sopied* and silenced than maintained and drawn into sidings and par-takings. Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.*, II, 332.

What could a woman desire in a match, more than the *sopiting* of a very dangerous claim, and the alliance of a son-in-law, noble, brave, well-gifted, and highly connected? Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor*, xviii.

**sopition** (sô-pish'ôn), *n.* [*L.* *sopite* + *-ion*.] The act of sopiting, or putting to sleep; also, the state of being put to sleep; deep slumber; dormancy; lethargy.

As for demutation, *sopition* of reason, and the diviner particle, from drink, though American religion approve, and Pagan piety of old hath practised it, . . . Christian morality and the doctrine of Christ will not allow it. Sir T. Browne, *Vulgar Err.*, v. 23.

**sopor** (sô'por), *n.* [= *F.* *sopor*, *sopore* = *Sp.* *pg. sopor* = *It.* *sopore*, < *L.* *sopor*, deep sleep, orig. \**svapor*, akin to *somnus*, orig. \**sojmus*, \**svajmus*, sleep, = *Gr.* *ἵπνος*, sleep; see *somnolent*, *surceren*.] A deep, unnatural sleep; lethargy; stupor.

To awaken the Christian world out of this deep *sopor* or lethargy. Dr. H. More, *Mystery of Iniquity*, II, Pref. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

**soporatè** (sô'por-ät), *v. t.* [*L.* *soporatus*, pp. of *soporare*, put to sleep, stupefy, < *sopor*, deep sleep; see *sopor*.] To stupefy; make sleepy.

It would be but a resurrection to another sleep: the soul seeming not to be thoroughly awake here, but as it were *soporated*, with the dull stems and opiate vapours of this gross body. Cadworth, *Intellectual System*, p. 795.

**soporiferous** (sô-pô-rif'ô-rus), *a.* [= *F.* *soporifere* = *Sp.* *soporifero* = *Pg.* *It.* *soporifero*, < *L.* *soporifer*, sleep-bringing, < *sopor*, deep sleep, + *ferre* = *E.* *bear*.] 1. Causing or tending to cause sleep; soporific.

The *soporiferous* medicines . . . are henbane, hemlock, mandrake, moonshade, tobacco, opium. Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 76.

2. Sleepy; somnolent.

Hark, you sluggish *soporiferous* villans! there's knaves abroad when you are a-bed. Middleton, *Phenix*, III, 1.

**soporiferously** (sô-pô-rif'ô-rus-li), *adv.* In a soporiferous manner; so as to produce sleep. *Imp. Diet.*

**soporiferousness** (sô-pô-rif'ô-rus-nes), *n.* The quality of being soporiferous; the property of causing sleep.

**soporific** (sô-pô-rif'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F.* *soporifique* = *Sp.* *soporifico* = *Pg.* *It.* *soporifico*, < *L.* \**soporificus*, < *sopor*, deep sleep, + *facere*, make.] 1. *a.* Tending to produce sleep.

The colour and taste of opium are, as well as its *soporific* or anodyne virtues, mere powers depending on its primary qualities, whereby it is fitted to produce different operations on different parts of our bodies.

Locke, *Human Understanding*, II, xxiii.

II. *n.* Anything which causes sleep, as certain medicines.

Nor has rhubarb always proved a purge, or opium a *soporific*, to every one who has taken these medicines. Hume, *Inquiry Concerning Human Understanding*, vi.

**soporose** (sô'pô-rôs), *a.* [*L.* *sopor*, deep sleep, + *-ose*.] Same as *soporous*. *Imp. Diet.*

**soporous** (sô'pô-rus), *a.* [*L.* *sopor*, deep sleep, + *-ous*.] Causing deep sleep.

In small synopses it may perhaps rouse the spirits a little, but in *soporous* diseases it is commonly an uncertain and ineffectual remedy. Greenhill, *Art of Embalming*, p. 68.

**sopper** (sep'ôr), *n.* [*< sop* + *-er*.] One who sops or dips in liquor something to be eaten. *Imp. Diet.*

**sopping** (sop'ing), *a.* [*< sop*, *v.*] Soaking, soaked, or drenched, as with rain.

**soppy** (sop'i), *a.* [*< sop* + *-y*.] Wet; soaked; abounding in moisture; as, a *soppy* day.

It [Yarrowth] looked rather spongy and *soppy*, I thought. Dickens, *David Copperfield*, III.

How damp and cheerless the houses . . . looked in the *soppy* hollows where the high meadows were richest! Harper's *Mag.*, LXIX, 330.

**sopra** (sô'prü), *adv.* [*It.*, < *L.* *sopra*, above, over; see *sopra*.] In music, above; as, *come sopra*, as above; *nella parte di sopra*, in the upper or higher part.

**soprani**, *n.* Italian plural of *soprano*.

**soprano** (sô'prü-nist), *n.* [*< soprano* + *-ist*.] A soprano or treble singer: sometimes used attributively.

Hencshoo, . . . one of the most famous of the *soprano* singers who flourished in the last century. Grove, *Dict. Music*, III, 461.

**soprano** (sô'prü-nô), *n.* and *a.* [= *F.* *soprano* = *Sp.* *soprano* = *D.* *sopraan* = *G.* *Sw.* *Dan.* *sopran*, < *It.* *soprano*, the treble in music, lit. high, identical with *soprano*, *sorrano*, supreme, sovereign, = *Sp.* *Pg.* *sobrano* = *F.* *souverain*, > *E.* *sovereign*; see *sovereign*, *sorran*.] 1. *n.*; *It.* *pl.* *soprani* (sô'prü-ni), *E.* *pl.* *sopranos* (-nôz). 1. In music, the highest variety of the female voice; treble. It ranges easily from about middle C upward two octaves or more, and is characterized by a comparatively thin and incisive quality, usually combined with marked flexibility. Soprano is also the higher voice of boys, and is sometimes accidentally or artificially preserved among men. It is the most important and effective voice for all kinds of solo singing, and is that to which is assigned the chief melody in modern choral music. A voice whose compass and quality are intermediate between soprano and alto is called *mezzo-soprano*. 2. A singer with such a voice.

*Soprano*, basso, even the contra-alto. Wish'd him five fathoms under the Baltic. Byron, *Beppo*, xxxii.

3. A voice-part for or sung by such a voice.—Natural soprano, a male singer who produces tones of soprano pitch and quality by means of an unusually developed falsetto.—Soprano sfogato. See *sfogato*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the soprano: as, *soprano music*; a *soprano voice*; the *soprano compass*.—Soprano clef, in musical notation, a C clef when placed on the lower line of a staff. See *clef*.—Soprano string. Same as *chanterelle*, 1.

**sora** (sô'rî), *n.* [Also *sorce*.] A crane; a small short-billed rail, of the subfamily *Rallina* and genus *Porzana*. Specifically, in the United States, *P. carolina*, the Carolina rail, sora-rail, or sorce, which thrives in the marshes of the Atlantic coast in the autumn, furnishes the sport, and is highly esteemed for the table. It is olive-brown above, varied with black and with many sharp white streaks and spots; the belly is whitish; the vent is rufescent; the lining of the wings is barred with black and white. In the fall the throat and breast are plain brownish, but in breeding-dress these parts are slate-colored, and the face and throat are black. The length is 8 or 9 inches, the extent of wings 12 or 13. Sometimes misnamed *ortolan* (which see). See cut under *Porzana*.

**soraget**, *n.* [Also *sorrage* and *sorage* (as if < *sore* + *age*); < *F.* \**sorage*, *saurage*, the first year of a falcon before it has molted, < *sor*, *saur*, sore, sorrel; see *sore*.] 1. In falconry, the period from the time when a hawk is taken from the nest until she mews her feathers.

If her downy *sorage* she but ruffo So strong a dove, may it be thought enough. Quarles, *Feast for Worms*. (Wright.)

2. The blades of green wheat or barley. *Bailley*, 1731 (spelled *sorage*).

**sorahes**, *n.* Same as *sura-hai*.

**sorance** (sôr'ans), *n.* [Also *sorrance*; < *sore*, *n.*, + *-ance*.] Soroness; a sore feeling.

The malady of the joints comprehendeth all griefes and *sorances* that be in the joints. Topcott, *Four-Footed Beasts* (1607), p. 341. (*Intell.*)

Seldom or never complain they of any *sorance* in other parts of the body. Holland.

**sora-rail** (sô'rî-râl), *n.* Same as *sora*. **Sorastrea** (sô-ras'trê-ô), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sorastrium* + *-æ*.] A small order of fresh-water algae, of the class *Cenobiceæ*, distinguished by the fact that the cenobium is uniciliated. *Sorastrium* is the typical genus.

**Sorastrium** (sô-ras'trum), *n.* [NL. (Kützinger), so called in allusion to the shape of the colonies of cells; < *Gr.* *σῶρος*, a heap, + *ἀστρον*, a star.] A genus of fresh-water algae, of the class *Cenobiceæ*, and typical of the order *Sorastrea*. The cenobium is globose, solid within, free-swimming, and composed of 4, 8, 16, or 32 compressed wedge-shaped cells, which are sinuate, emarginate, or bilobed at the apex and radiately disposed. *S. spinulosum* is the only species found in North America.

**sorb** (sôr'b), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* *sorbe*, < OF. *sorbe*, *F.* *sorbe*, dial. *sourbe* = *Sp.* *sorba*, *serba* = *Pg.* *sorra* = *It.* *sorbo*, *sorba* = *D.* *sorbe* = *Pol.* *sorba*, < *L.* *sorbis*, the sorb-tree, *sorbum*, the fruit of the sorb-tree; see *Sorbus*. Cf. *serve* (a doublet of *sorb*) and *serice*.] 1. The service-tree, *Pyrus* (*Sorbus*) *domestica*. The wild service-tree, *Pyrus torminalis*, is included under the name by Gerard, and is also often so called in more recent times. The mountain-ash, *P. aucuparia*, and other species of the old genus *Sorbus* are also likely to have been so called.

Among crabbed sorbs It ill befits the sweet fig to bear fruit. Longfellow, tr. of Dante's *Inferno*, xv. 65.

2. The fruit of any of the above-named trees. **Sorb** (sôr'b), *n.* [Cf. *Serb*.] A member of a Slavic race resident in Saxony and adjoining parts of Prussia. Also called *Wend*, or *Lusatian Wend*.

**sorb-apple** (sôr'b-ap'pl), *n.* [= *G.* *sorbapfel*; as *sorb* + *apple*.] The fruit of the service-tree.

For their drink they had a kind of small well-watered wine, and some fine *sorb-apple* cider.

Urgahart, tr. of Rabelais, II, 31.

**sorbate** (sôr'bât), *n.* [*< sorb*(ic) + *-ate*.] A salt of sorbic acid.

**sorbecient** (sôr-bê-fî'shient), *a.* and *n.* [*L.* *sorbere*, suck in, swallow up, + *facien(t)-s*, pp. of *facere*, make, do, cause.] 1. *a.* Promoting absorption. *Imp. Diet.*

II. *n.* In med., that which produces or promotes absorption.

**sorbent** (sôr'bent), *n.* [*< L.* *sorbent*(-t)-s, pp. of *sorbere*, suck in, swallow up, = *Gr.* *σῶρειν* (for \**σῶρειν*), sup up, = OBulg. *srûbati* = Russ. *serbat* = Lith. *surbit* = Lett. *surbit*, suck in. Cf. *absorb*.] An absorbent. [Rare.] *Imp. Diet.*

**sorbet** (sôr'bet), *n.* [*< F.* *sorbet* = *Sp.* *sorbeto*, < *It.* *sorbetto*, < Turk. *sherbet*, < Ar. *sharbat*, sherbet; see *sherbet*.] Sherbet; also, water-ice of any kind; especially, a water-ice which is not very hard frozen, so that it remains semi-liquid; also, water-ice flavored with rum, kirschwasser, or the like, as distinguished from that made without spirit.

Among the refreshments of these warm countries I ought not to forget mentioning the *sorbets*, which are sold in colicouses and places of public resort; they are laced froth made with juice of oranges, apricots, or peaches. Smollett, *Travels*, Letter xix., Oct. 10, 1764.

**Sorbian** (sôr'bi-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Sorb* + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the Sorbs or to their language. Also *Sorbish*.

II. *n.* 1. A Sorb.—2. The language of the Sorbs, or Lusatian Wends. It belongs to the western branch of the Slavic family. It is divided into Upper Sorbian and Lower Sorbian. Also *Sorbish*.

**sorbic** (sôr'bik), *a.* [*< sorb* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from the mountain-ash, *Pyrus aucuparia*, formerly classed as *Sorbus*: as, *sorbic acid*.—Sorbic acid,  $C_6H_6O_2$ , an acid obtained from mountain-ash berries.

**sorbile** (sôr'bîl), *n.* [*< L.* *sorbilis*, that may be sucked or sucked up, < *sorbere*, suck in, swallow up; see *sorbent*.] Capable of being drunk or sipped; liquid. [Rare.]

This [sop] most probably refers to *sorbile* food, what is vulgarly called spoon-meat.

Jamieson, *Dict. Scottish Lang.*, IV, 337.

**sorbin**, **sorbine** (sôr'bin), *n.* [*< sorb* + *-in*, -ine.] A glucose sugar ( $C_6H_{12}O_6$ ), obtained from mountain-ash berries. It is crystalline, is very sweet, and reduces copper solutions, but does not ferment with yeast.

**Sorbish** (sôr'bîsh), *a.* and *n.* [= *G.* *Sorbisch*; as *Sorb* + *-ish*.] 1. *a.* Same as *Sorbian*.

II. *n.* Same as *Sorbian*, 2.

**sorbite** (sôr'bît), *n.* [*< sorb* + *-ite*.] A crystalline principle ( $C_6H_{14}O_6$ ) isomeric with mannite: found in mountain-ash berries. It does not ferment with yeast or reduce copper solutions.



**sorbition** (sôr-bish'ôn), *n.* [*< L. sorbitio(n)-, a supping up, a draught or potion, < sorbere, pp. sorbitus, suck in, swallow up: see sorbent.*] The act of drinking or sipping.

*Sorbition*, . . . a supping, as of broth or pottage. *Blount, Glossographia* (ed. 1670).

**Sorbonical** (sôr-bon'-i-kal), *a.* [*< Sorbonne, q. v., + -ic-al.*] Pertaining to the Sorbonne or the Sorbonists.

The *sorbonical* or theological wine, and their feasts or gandy days, are now come to be proverbially jested at. *Florio, tr. of Montaigne, p. 626. (Latham.)*

**Sorbonist** (sôr-bon-ist), *n.* and *o.* [*< Sorbonne + -ist.*] *1. n.* A doctor of the Sorbonne, in the University of Paris.

Dull *Sorbonist*, thy contradiction!  
Fie! thou oppugnat the definition.  
*Marton, Scourge of Villainie, iv. 135.*

For he a rope of sand could twist  
As tough as learned *Sorbonist*.  
*S. Butler, Hudibras* (ed. 1774), I. i. 153.

*II. a. of* or pertaining to the Sorbonne or its members.

Rabelais had indeed again made for himself protectors whom no clerical or *Sorbonist* jealousy could touch. *Encyc. Brit., XX. 195.*

**Sorbonne** (sôr-bou'), *n.* [*F. Sorbonne*, so named from Robert de Sorbon, its founder.] A celebrated house founded in the University of Paris about 1250 by Robert de Sorbon, chaplain and confessor of Louis IX. The college of the Sorbonne became one of the four constituent parts, and the predominant one, of the faculty of theology in the university. It exercised a high influence in ecclesiastical affairs and on the public mind, especially in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It was suppressed during the revolution and deprived of its endowments. At the reconstruction of the university under Napoleon I. the building erected for it by Richelieu, and still called the Sorbonne, was given to the theological faculty in connection with the faculties of science and belles-lettres.

**sorb-tree** (sôr'b-trô), *n.* Same as *sorbi*, *1.*  
**Sorbus** (sôr'bus), *n.* [*NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. sorbus, sorb: see sorbi, serv-2, service-2.*] A former genus of rosaceous trees, now included in *Pyrus*. See *Pyrus*, also *sorbi* and *service-tree*.  
**sorceri** (sôr'sér), *n.* [*< ME. sorcer, sorser, < OF. sorcier = Sp. sortero = It. sortiere, a sorcerer, < ML. sortarius, a teller of fortunes by lot, a sorcerer, < L. sor(t)-s, lot: see sort.*] Same as *sorcerer*.

Deuinores of demorlaykes that dremes cowthe rede,  
Sorcers & exorslmsus & fele such clerkes.  
*Alliterative Poem* (ed. Morris), ll. 1579.

**sorcerer** (sôr'sér-ér), *n.* [*< sorcer + -er* (superfluously added, as in *fruiterer, poulterer, upholsterer*, etc.): see *sorcer*.] Originally, one who casts lots; one who divines or interprets by the casting of lots; hence, one who uses magic arts in divination or for other ends; a wizard; an enchanter; a conjurer.

The King commanded to call the magicians, and the astrologers, and the sorcerers, and the Chaldeans, for to show the King his dreams. *Dan. II. 2.*

Dark-working sorcerers that change the mind,  
*Shak., C. of L., I. 2. 93.*

**sorceress** (sôr'sér-es), *n.* [*< ME. sorceresse, < OF. sorceresse, fem. of sorcier, a sorcerer: see sorcerer.*] A female sorcerer.

Philomenes, charmeresses,  
Olde wylches, sorceresses,  
That usen exorslmslous.  
*Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1263.*

Pucelle, that wileh, that damned sorceress,  
Hath wrought this hellish mischief unawares.  
*Shak., I Hen. VI., III. 2. 33.*

**sorcerings** (sôr'sér-ing), *n.* [*< sorcer-y + -ing-1.*] The use or art of sorcery.

His trade of *sorcerings* had so injured him to receive voices from his familiars in shape of beasts that this event seemed not strange to him.  
*Sp. Hall, Contemplations, vii. 3, Balaam.*

**sorcerous** (sôr'sér-us), *a.* [*< sorcer-y + -ous.*] Using or involving sorcery; magical.

This *sorcerous* worker, to make hym pope, in the space of xiii. yeres poysoned v. of his predecessours one after another.  
*Sp. Bale, English Votaries, II.*

O that in mine eyes  
Were all the sorcerous poison of my woes,  
That I might wileh yo headlong from your height!  
*Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, iv. 1.*

**sorcery** (sôr'sér-i), *n.*; pl. *sorceries* (-iz). [*< ME. sorcery, sorcerie, sorceri, sorcery, < OF. sorcerie, sorcherie, sorpoirte, casting of lots, magic, sorcery (cf. F. sorcellerie, sorcery), < sorcier, sorcerer: see sorcer.*] Originally, divination from the casting of lots; hence, the use of supernatural knowledge or power gained in any manner, especially through the connivance of evil spirits; magic art; enchantment; witchcraft; spells; charms.

And somme Iewes selden with *sorcerie* ho wronhte,  
And thowwe the myghte of Mahon and thoww myshylewe.  
*Piers Plowman (C), xix. 150.*

By thy *sorceries* were all nations deceived. *Rev. xviii. 23.*

**sord<sup>1</sup>** (sôrd), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *sward*.

In the midst an nitar as the landmark stood  
Rustic, of grassy *sord*.  
*Milton, P. L., xi. 433.*

**sord<sup>2</sup>** (sôrd), *n.* Au obsolete variant of *sord*.  
**sorda**, *a.* See *sordo*.

**sordamente** (sôr-dâ-men'to), *adv.* [*It., < sordo, deaf, mute: see surd.*] In music, in a veiled or muffled manner.

**sordavalite** (sôr'da-val-it), *n.* [Also *sordawallite*; < *Sordavalo* (see dof.) + *-ite*.] A glassy dark-colored mineral substance with conchoidal fracture, found in thin layers in diabase near Sordavala in Finland. It has been included among minerals, but is more properly a vitreous form of diabase. It is called *glassy trap* by Tornebohm in Sweden.

**sordellina** (sôr-de-lé-ni), *n.* [*It., < sordo, mute: see sordine, surd.*] A variety of bagpipe.

**sordes** (sôr'déz), *n.* [*< L. sordes, < sordere, be dirty or foul.*] Filthy; refuse; dregs; dross; specifically, in med., crusts which form upon the lips and teeth of persons suffering from extreme exhaustion, as in typhoid and other fevers.

Yet this, however, not under the name of pleasure; to cleanse itself from the *sordes* of its impure original, it was necessary it should change its name.  
*Bentham, Introduct. to Morals and Legislation, II. 6.*

**sordet** (sôr'det), *n.* [*It., < sordo, mute (see sordine, sordo), + -et.*] Same as *sordino*.

**sordid** (sôr'did), *a.* [*< F. sordide = Sp. sordido = Pg. It. sordido, < L. sordidus, dirty, filthy, foul, vile, mean, base, < sordere, be dirty (sordes, dirt), akin to F. swart, black: see swart.*] *1.* Dirty; filthy; squalid; foul.

There Charon stands, who rules the dreary coast,  
A *sordid* god; low from his hoary elms  
A length of beard descends, uncombed, unclean.  
*Dryden, Aeneid, vi. 414.*

The wretched family are ashamed to show their *sordid* lallars in the church on the Sabbath day.  
*Everett, Orations, I. 372.*

*2.* In bot. and zool., of a dull or dirty hue; impure; muddy; noting a color when it appears as if clouded by admixture with another, or parts so colored: as, *sordid* blue, etc.—*3.* Morally foul; gross; base; vile; ignoble; selfish; miserly.

To set the hearts of men on fire  
To scorn the *sordid* world, and unto heaven aspire.  
*Milton, Death of a Fair Infant, l. 63.*

What is all righteousness that men devise?  
What—but a *sordid* bargain for the skies?  
*Copey, Truth, l. 70.*

He was clearly a man not destitute of real patriotism and magnanimity, a man whose virtues were not of *sordid* kind.  
*Macaulay, Warren Hastings.*

*4.* Low; menial; groveling.  
Amongst them all she placed him most low,  
And in his hand a distaff to him gave,  
That he thereon should spin both flax and tow;  
A *sordid* office for a mind so brave.  
*Spenser, F. Q., v. v. 23.*

**sordid dragonet**, a callionymoid fish, by some supposed to be the female of the gnomous dragonet, or sculpin, *Callionymus lyra*.

**sordidity** (sôr-did'i-ti), *n.* [*< sordid + -ity.*] Sordidness.

Swimming in sudes of all *sordidity*.  
*Darwin, Humours Heaven on Earth, p. 21. (Darwin.)*

Wear and ashamed of their own *sordidity* and manner of life.  
*Burton, Anat. of Mel. (Trench.)*

**sordidly** (sôr'did-li), *adv.* In a sordid manner.

*Sordidly* shifting hands with shades and night.  
*Crashaw, Glorious Epiphany of Our Lord God.*

**sordidness** (sôr'did-nés), *n.* The state or character of being sordid. (*a*) Filthiness; foulness.

An effect of Divine Providence designed to deter men and women from sluttishness and *sordidness*, and to provoke them to cleanliness. *Ray, Works of Cretion, p. 309.*

(*b*) Baseness; villeness; depravity.

The madnesses of Calliula's delights, and the axerial *sordidness* of those of Tiberius.  
*Cowley, Greatness.*

(*c*) Mean, mercenary selfishness or covetousness; as, the *sordidness* of gambling.

**sordine** (sôr'dôn), *n.* [*< OF. sordine, < It. sordino, a mute; cf. It. sordino (> Sp. sordina = Pg. sordina), a mute; < L. surdus, deaf, mute: see surd.*] Same as *sordino*, *1.*

**sordino** (sôr-dô'nô), *n.*; pl. *sordini* (-ni). [*It.: see sordine.*] *1.* Same as *mute*, *3.* See *can sordini*, and *senza sordini* (under *senza*). Those terms are occasionally used with reference to the soft pedal of the pianoforte.—*2.* Same as *pochette*.

**sordious** (sôr'di-us), *a.* [*< L. sordes, dirt, + -ous.*] Filthy; foul.

The ashes of earth-wormes duely prepared cleansath *sordious*, stinking, and rotten ulcers, consuming and wasting away their hard lippes, or callous edges, if it be tempered with tarre and Simblan lony, as Pliny affirmeth. *Topsell, Hist. Serpents, p. 311. (Halliwell.)*

**sordity** (sôr'di-ti), *n.* [Short for *sordidity*.] Same as *sordidity*.

Greediness in getting, tenacity in keeping, *sordity* in spending.  
*Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 177.*

**sordo**, **sorda** (sôr'dô, sôr'dü), *a.* [*It., < L. surdus, deaf, mute: see surd.*] In music, damped with a mute: as, *clarinetto sordo*, a damped or muffled clarinet; *tromba sorda*, a damped or muffled trumpet.

**sordono** (sôr-dô'nô), *n.*; pl. *sordoni* (-ni). [*< It. sordo, mute: see sordo, surd.*] *1.* A musical instrument of the oboe family, resembling the bombard. Its tube had twelve finger-holes.—*2.* In organ-building, an obsolete variety of reed-stop, giving damped or muffled tones.—*3.* A form of mute or sordino used in the trumpet.  
**sordor** (sôr'dôr), *n.* [*< L. as if \*sordor, < sordere, be filthy: see sordid, sordes.*] Filthy; dregs; refuse; sordes. [Rare.]

The *sordor* of civilisation, mix'd  
With all the savage which man's fall hath fix'd.  
*Byron, The Island, II. 4.*

**sore<sup>1</sup>** (sôr), *o.* [*Sc. sair, sare; < ME. sore, sare, sor, sar, < AS. sâr, painful, = OS. sâr = MD. seer, D. zeer = MLG. sâr = OHG. MHG. sâr, painful, wounded, = Icel. sarr = Norw. saar, sore (cf. Sw. sår = Dan. saar, wound, = Goth. sair, sorrow, travail, found only as a noun). Cf. Finn. soiras, sick (< Teut.). No cognates are found outside of Teut.*] *1.* Painful, as being the seat of a wound or of disease; aching; specifically, painfully sensitive to the touch: said of the part affected, or, by extension, of the entire member or person concerned.

Than waxes his gast seke and *sore*.  
*Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 772 (Morris and Skeat).*  
Ha maketh *sore*, and bindeth up: ho woundeth, and his hands make whole.  
*Job v. 18.*

Why art thou then exasperate, thou idle immaterial skeln of slenve-silk, liou green sarsenet flap for a *sore* cyn?  
*Shak., T. and C., v. 1. 36.*

*2.* Inflicting physical suffering; giving bodily pain.

Merlin frusht a-monga hem with his banere, and his compagne with hym, and leydo on *sore* strokes.  
*Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 207.*

There's a *sair* pain in my head, father,  
There's n *sair* pain in my side.  
*Fair Janet (Child's Ballads, II. 89).*

*3.* Suffering mental pain; distressed; painfully sensitive; touchy.

Peace is my dear delight—not Fleury's more;  
But touch me, and no minister so *sore*.  
*Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 76.*

Why speak I vain words to a heart still *sore*  
With sudden death of happiness?  
*William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 94.*

*4.* Bringing sorrow, misery, or regret; distressing; grievous; oppressive.

A *sore* word for them that are negligent in discharging their office.  
*Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.*

He lahl a Tax full hard and *sore*,  
Tho' many Men were sick.  
*Prior, The Viceroy, st. 12.*

*Sore* lask lo hearts worn out by many wars.  
*Tennyson, Lotus-Eaters, Choric Song.*

*5.* Associated with painful ideas or feelings; accompanied by grief, anger, mortification, regret, discomfort, or the like; serving as an occasion of bitterness: as, a *sore* subject.

The *sore* terms was slaud upon with the gods will ba strong with us for giving over. *Shak., Pericles, iv. 2. 37.*

I wish ha were a wee bairn lying in my arms again. It were a *sore* day when I weaned him.  
*Mrs. Gaskell, The Crooked Branch.*

*6.* Severe; violent; fierce.

I will persevere in my course of loyalty, though the conflict be *sore* between that and my blood.  
*Shak., Lear, III. 5. 24.*

On Trinillo Monday In the morno  
This *sore* battayle was doom'd to be.  
*King Arthur's Death (Child's Ballads, I. 41).*

*7.* Exceeding; extreme; intense.

You must needs have heard how I am punish'd  
With *sore* distraction.  
*Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 241.*

Restrain  
The *sore* disquiet of a restless brain.  
*Hittier, First-day Thoughts.*

The Oxford gownsmen must have been in *sore* need of a jest.  
*E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 92.*

*8.* Wretched; vile; worthless; base. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

To lapse in fulness  
Is *sorer* than to ilo for need.  
*Shak., Cymbeline, III. 6. 13.*



Out, sword, and to a *sore* purpose.

*Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 1. 25.

**Sore throat.** See *throat*.  
**sore<sup>1</sup>** (sôr), *n.* [*< ME. sorc, sarc, sor, < AS. sār = OS. sār = MLG. sār = OHG. MHG. sār, pain, suffering, = Icel. sār = Norw. saar = Sw. sår = Dan. saar, a wound, = Goth. sair, sorrow, travail; from the adj. Cf. sorry.*] 1. A state of suffering or pain; grief; sorrow; misery.

Whether solace he sends other eliez *sore*.  
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), l. 139.

Ther was sobbing, siking, and *sor*,  
Handes wringing, and drawing bi hor.

*Havelok*, l. 231. (*Hallivell*.)

3if ge saie me zoure *sore*s & ich so what myn gayne.  
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 593.

2. A wounded or diseased spot on an animal body; a painful or painfully tender place, with or without solution of continuity, on or near the surface of the body.

There is no medecyn on world, save the maiden owo,  
That my sore might salve, ne mo sound make.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 9103.

A salve for any *sore* that may betide.

*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 6. 88.

3. A source of grief, distress, annoyance, or bitterness; a misfortune; a trouble.

What should we speak more on? . . . I love no rhy-  
pling up old *sore*s.  
*Brome*, Northern Lass, iii. 1.

**Sore-sore**, a *sore* or ulcer developed on parts of the skin exposed to pressure by lying in bed. It may be very deep and extensive. Also called *decubitus*.—**Delhi sore**, *oriental sore*. Same as *Aleppo ulcer* (which see, under *ulcer*).—**Fungating sore**, a soft chancre with abundant granulations.—**Hunterian sore**, in *pathol.*, a true or hard chancre.—**Veneral sore**. Same as *chancre*.

**sore<sup>1</sup>** (sôr), *adv.* [*< Sc. sair, sare; < ME. sore, soore, sare, < AS. sār, sorely, painfully, = OS. sār = MD. sār. D. zeer = MLG. sār = OHG. sār, MFG. sār, sār, painfully, sorely, strongly, very. G. sehr, extremely, very, = Dan. saare, extremely, very; from the adj.*] 1. With physical suffering; so as to cause bodily pain; painfully.

He rode over him that was fallen and un-horsed, so  
that he brosed him *sore*.  
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 693.

Thy hand presseth me *sore*.  
*Ur. xxxviii. 2.*

Her brother struck her wondrous *sore*,  
With cruel strokes and many.

*Andrew Lammie* (Child's Ballads, II. 107).

2. In a manner indicating or causing mental pain; deplorably; grievously; bitterly.

The damesell mused in hays voyce *sore* syghinge.

*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 611.

There was no heart so bold  
But *sore* it melted, and fast it beat,  
When that ill news was told.

*Macaulay*, Horatius, st. 18.

We were *sore* put about because Hester had giv'n him  
the bucket, and came to me about it.

*Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxi.

3. Violently; fiercely; severely.

Vifyn and kynge Ventres of Garlot mette so *sore* to-  
gether that ether bar other to the grounde, and the horse  
vpon hem.  
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), l. 110.

Though it was very darke, and rained *sore*, yet in y<sup>e</sup> end  
they got under y<sup>e</sup> lee of a smalle land.

*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 87.

4. Exceedingly; thoroughly; intensely.

Ther sought hym *sore* vp and down on every side.

*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 407.

He blent himselfe as one *sore* terriſide.

*Spenser*, F. Q., iv. vi. 24.

It is a *sore* consumed tree

That on it hears not one fresh bough.

*Bookhouse Hyde* (Child's Ballads, vi. 122).

5. Firmly; tightly; fast.

The still of the speers stunte at the hantbrekes, that  
were stronge and *sore*-holdyngs.

*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 222.

If it [the bowstring] be long, the bending must needs be  
to the small of the strog, which, being *sore* twined, must  
needs snap in sunder, to the destruction of many good  
bowes.

*Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1891), p. 104.

[As an adverb *sore* is now chiefly archaic or  
provincial.]

**sore<sup>1</sup>** (sôr), *v. t.* [= OS. *sārjan* = OHG. *MHG. sārjan*, *G. ver-schren* = Icel. *sārna* = Sw. *såra* = Dan. *saare*; from the noun.] To make sore; wound.

And the wyde wound . . .

Was closed up as it had not bene *sor'd*.

*Spenser*, F. Q. (ed. Todd), iii. xii. 38.

**sore<sup>2</sup>** (sôr), *a. and u.* [*I. a. Early mod. E. also saur, saure; < ME. sore, soyr, < OF. sor, saur, F. saur, saure = Pr. sor, saur = Sp. soro = It. soro, sauro (ML. saurus, sorius), reddish-brown, red-dish, brownish, sorrel, < MLG. sor = MD. sora, D. soor, dry, withered, sear, = E. scar: see scar<sup>1</sup>, of which sore<sup>2</sup> is a doublet, and sorrel<sup>2</sup>, a dim. of sore<sup>2</sup>. II. n. < ME. \*sore, soire, a buck, < OF. sor, F. saur (in faucon sor, a sore-falcon, cheval*

*saure*, or simply *saure*, a sorrel horse) = It. *soro, sauro*, a sorrel horse, formerly also a sore-fal-  
con: see the adj. Cf. *sorrel<sup>2</sup>*.] I. a. Reddish-  
brown; sorrel. See *sorrel<sup>2</sup>*, and compare *sor-  
age, sorc-eagle, sorc-falcon, sorc-hawk*.

Stedis stabbide in stallis,

*Lynde and sore*.

*MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, t. 130. (Hallivell.)*

II. n. 1. A hawk of the first year.—2. A  
buck of the fourth year. See *sorrel<sup>2</sup>*, 3.

Of founes, *soures*, bukkes, does

Was ful the wode, and many roes.

*Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 429.

**sore<sup>3</sup>**, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *soar<sup>1</sup>*.

**soreage**, *n.* Same as *sorage*.

**Soreidæ** (sô-ris'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL.] An erro-  
neous form of *Sorioidæ*.

**sorede** (sô-rôd), *n.* [*< soridium*.] Same as *sor-  
cium*.

**soredia**, *n.* Plural of *soredium*.

**soredial** (sô-rê-li-âl), *a.* [*< soredium + -al*.]  
In *lichenol.*, of the nature or appearance of a  
soredium.—**Soredial branch**, in *lichenol.*, a branch  
produced by the development of a soredium into a new  
thallus while still on the mother thallus.

**sorodiate** (sô-rô-di-ât), *a.* [*< soredium + -ate<sup>1</sup>*.]  
In *lichenol.*, bearing or producing soredia.

**sorediferous** (sô-rô-dif'ê-rus), *a.* [*< NL. sor-  
cium + L. ferre = E. bear<sup>1</sup>*.] In *lichenol.*, soredi-  
ate; bearing soredia.

**soredium** (sô-rô-di-um), *n.*; *pl. soredia* (-i-).  
[NL., < Gr. *σώφω*, a heap, + *-idium*, for Gr. *-idiōr*,  
a dim. suffix.] In *lichenol.*, a single algal cell or  
a group of algal cells wrapped in more or less  
hyphal tissue, which serves the purpose of vege-  
tative propagation: commonly in the plural.

Such cells form little heaps or cushion-like masses breaking  
through the surface of the thallus, and when set free from  
the thallus are able to grow at once into new thalli. Usually  
one species of alga furnishes all the algal cells of a lichen;  
more rarely two, and then one prevails in abundance over  
the other. The same species of alga, however, may be  
found in conjunction with different species of fungus, and  
taking part in the composition, therefore, of differently  
formed thalli—that is, different lichens. See *Lichenes*.  
Also *soredia* and *brood-bud*.

**soree** (sô-rê), *n.* A variant of *sara*. [U. S.]

*Soree*. Bah-bird.

*T. Jefferson*, Notes on Virginia (ed. 1788), p. 74.

**sore-eagle** (sô-rê'g'l), *n.* [Also *soar-eagle*; prob.  
formed in imitation of *sore-falcon*; < *sore<sup>2</sup>* +  
*eagle*.] A young eagle.

A *soar*-eagle would not stoop at a flye.

*Milton*, On the Def. of Humb. Remonat.

**sore-eyed** (sôr'îl), *a.* 1. Having sore eyes.—  
2. Having orbital caruncles, as if sores: as, the  
*sore-eyed* pigran. See *ent under sheathbill*.

**sore-falcon** (sôr'fû'kû), *n.* [Formerly also *soar-  
falcon, saure faucon*; < *sore<sup>2</sup>* + *falcon*, tr. OF.  
*faucon sor*.] A falcon of the first year; a young  
falcon. See *sore<sup>2</sup>*, 1.

Of the *soare faucon* so I learne to fly,

That flaps while her fluttering wings beneath,

Till she her selfe for stronger flight can breathe.

*Spenser*, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty, l. 26.

**sore-hawk** (sôr'hâk), *n.* Same as *sore-falcon*.

**sorehead** (sôr'hed), *n.* 1. One whose head is  
sore. Hence—2. An irritable, discontented  
person; one who has a real or fancied griev-  
ance; in political use, a person who is dissatis-  
fied through lack of recognition or reward for  
party services. [Slang, U. S.]

Every *sore-head* and bolter in the Majority voted with  
his party.

*The American*, X. 33.

The public don't care for a few *soreheads* and imprac-  
ticals in an operation that is going to open up the whole  
Southwest. C. D. Warner, Little Journey in the World, xv.

**soreheaded** (sôr'hed'ed), *a.* Having the char-  
acter of a sorehead; discontented; having a  
grievance. [Slang, U. S.]

**sorehon** (sôr'hon), *n.* [Said to be an Ir. cor-  
rupted form equiv. to *Sc. sorn*, a contracted  
form of ME. *sojourn*, a sojourn, as a verb so-  
journ: see *sojourn*, *sorn*.] In Ireland, a tax for-  
mally imposed upon tenants for the mainten-  
ance of their lord or his men: a custom which  
required a tenant to maintain his chieftain gra-  
tuitously. See the second quotation.

Yea, and the verye wilde Irish exactiōs, as Coligny,  
Liverye, *Sorehon*, and such like, by which they pole and  
utterlye undoe the poore tenants and free-holders.

*Spenser*, State of Ireland (ed. Todd).

*Sorehon* was a tax take upon the free-holders for certain  
days in each quarter of a yeare, to finde victuals, and  
lodging, and to pay certayne stipends to the kerne, gallo-  
glasses, and horsemen.

*Sir J. Ware*, Note in Todd's Spenser.

**sorel<sup>1</sup>**. An old spelling of *sorrel<sup>1</sup>*, *sorrel<sup>2</sup>*.

**sorely<sup>1</sup>** (sôr'li), *a.* [ME. *sarlic*, < AS. *sārlic*, <  
*sār*, sore, + *-lic*, E. *-ly<sup>2</sup>*.] Sore; sorrowful.

Nes heo newero swa *sarlic*.

*Layamon*, l. 23457.

**sorely** (sôr'li), *adv.* [*< ME. sarliche, < AS. sār-  
licc* (= Icel. *sārlic*), *sorely*, < *sārlic*, *soro*: see  
*sorely*, *a.*] In a sore manner; painfully; sad-  
ly; violently; severely; extremely.

**sorema** (sô-rê'mâ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σώφω*, a heap.]  
In *bot.*, a heap of carpels belonging to one flow-  
er, as in the magnolia and liriodendron.

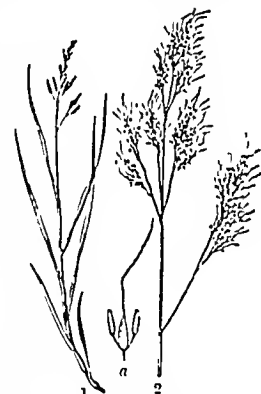
**soreness** (sôr'nes), *n.* The state of being sore,  
in any sense of the word.

**Sorex** (sô'rêks), *n.* [NL., < L. *sorex* = Gr. *ῥάξ*,  
a shrew, shrew-mouse. Cf. *Hyrax*.] The typi-  
cal genus of the family *Sorioidæ* and subfamily  
*Soricinæ*, containing numerous small terrestrial  
shrews of both hemispheres. They have from 23  
to 32 colored teeth, moderately long well-haired tail and  
ears, and feet not oared. The typical dentition of *Sorex*  
in the most restricted sense is 32 teeth, of which the up-  
per incisors are 5, the (unspecialized canines and) upper  
premolars 6, the upper molars 6, and the total of the lower  
teeth 12 (as nearly constant throughout the family). *S.*  
*vulgaris* is the common shrew of Europe, and *S. platyrhin-*  
*nus* is a common one in North America. See *shrew<sup>2</sup>*.

**sorgho** (sôr'gô), *n.* Same as *sorghum*, 1. Also  
*sorgo*.

**sorghum** (sôr'gum), *n.* [Formerly also *sorgum*,  
also sometimes *sorgo*, *sorgho*, F. *sorgho*, < Sp.  
Pg. *sorgo* = It. *sorgo*, *surgo*; < NL. *sorgum*, *sor-  
ghum*, < ML. *surgum*, *surgum*, *surgum*, Indian  
millet, *sorghum*; prob. of E. Ind. origin.] 1.  
A plant of the former genus *Sorghum*, common-  
ly the cultivated saccharine plant once known  
as *Sorghum* (or *Holcus*) *saccharatum*, lately con-  
sidered a variety of *S. vulgare*, but now classi-  
fied as *Andropogon Sorghum*, var. *saccharatus*.  
It is a cane-like grass, with the stature and habit of broom-  
corn, or of the taller varieties of Indian corn, but more  
slender than the latter, without ears, and of a glaucous  
hue. Sorghum is cultivated throughout Africa, in forms  
called *imphar*, chiefly for the sweet juice of the cane. In  
the United States it has been employed for many years  
to make syrup, for which purpose it is more or less grown  
in every State. It has also been the subject of much ex-  
periment in sugar-making, and according to Wiley is now  
practically available for this purpose. The name is also  
applied to the var. *Halepense*, and possibly to others of  
the same species. See *def. 2*. Also called *Chinese sugar*  
*cane*.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Micheli, 1729).] A former ge-  
nus of grasses, of the tribe *Andropogoneæ*, now  
included as a subgenus in *Andropogon* (Eleu-  
nari Duckel, 1889). Like the rest of the genus, it  
has one-flowered spikelets disposed in pairs at the joints  
of a rachis, one of each pair pedicelled, one sessile. The  
sessile spikelet is in all  
the pairs alike; the  
flower is fertile, and in  
the pedicelled spike-  
lets male, neutral, or  
abortive. The rachis is  
fragile, or in culture  
tenuous; its joints  
and the pedicels are  
biliform, and convex on  
the back or flat with-  
out furrow. The ses-  
sile spikelet and grain  
are somewhat com-  
pressed on the back, or  
in cultivation some-  
times nearly globose.  
The species are most  
often tall and thin-  
leaved grasses, dis-  
tributed through the  
tropics and here and  
there in the temperate  
zone—one, *A. (Chrysopogon) nutans*, the In-  
dian grass or wood-  
grass, in the southern  
United States. The  
last is widely distrib-  
uted in many forms; it  
is a nutritious grass, 6  
feet high, with a graceful panicle, sometimes named *wild*  
*oats*. The one important species is *A. Sorghum* (*Sorghum*  
*vulgare*, etc.), a polymorphous much-cultivated species,  
of which some varieties have been regarded as distinct.  
Bakel divides it into the subspecies—(a) *Halepense*, in-  
cluding with other varieties the ornamental Aleppo grass  
and the Johnson or Means grass cultivated in the southern  
United States, and (b) *nutans*, which includes the broom-  
corn (var. *technicus*), the sorghum (var. *saccharatus*; see  
*def. 1*), the durra (vars. *cernuus* and *Durra*), the so-called  
Indian or African millet (covering perhaps the last and  
the var. *vulgare*), and the guinea-corn or Kafir-corn, if it is  
different from the durra. The Johnson grass is of consid-  
erable utility as fodder, but is difficult to extricate; also  
called *Egyptian*, *Cuban*, or *Guinea grass*, *Australian* or  
*Morocco millet*, etc., and *sorghum*. The durra has been  
somewhat cultivated in the United States, some forms of  
it being called *Milto unize*. See *broom-corn*, *durra*, and *In-  
dian millet* (under *millet*).



Sorghum (*Andropogon Sorghum*).  
1, wild form; 2, panicle of same; a,  
spikelets of cultivated form.

**sorgo** (sôr'gô), *n.* Same as *sorghum*.

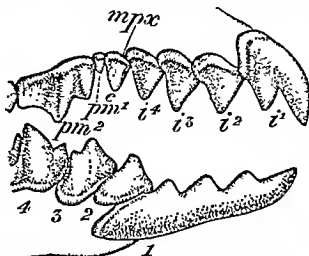
**sori**, *n.* Plural of *sorus*.

**Sorioidæ** (sô-ris'i-dô), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sorex*  
(*Soric-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of small insectiv-  
orous mammals, the shrews. They are of terres-  
trial, sometimes natorial, habits, with a long and narrow  
skull without zygomatic arches or postorbital processes,  
anterior tympanic bones, no symphysis pubis, the fore  
limbs not specially modified as in the moles, the tibia  
and fibula united, and the lower teeth 12 (in one genus 12



or 14). The lower incisors are long, proclivous, and usually notched; in the upper teeth the median incisors are large, and have a basal snag or cusp, appearing as if double (but see *soricident*); no canines are specialized, and the premolars are variable; the molars are large and multicuspitate. The total number of the teeth varies from twenty-six to thirty-two. The family is well marked, with little range of variation, though the species are so numerous. The shrews are all small animals, some being the smallest known mammals, and have the general appearance of mice, though with more pointed snout. The rather numerous (about 12) genera fall in two groups or subfamilies, *Soricinae* and *Crocidurinae*.

**soricident** (sō-ris'i-dent), *a.* [*L. sorex* (*sorice-*), a shrew, + *dent* (*-s*) = *E. tooth*.] Having or noting a dentition like that of shrews. This dentition is unique in some respects. It consists of the four kinds of teeth usual among diphyodont mammals, but no canines are specialized as such, and the median pair of incisors both above and below are remarkable in presenting two or more cusps, besides being of great size. These peculiarities, together with the speedy and complete obliteration of the maxillo-premaxillary suture, have caused the median incisors alone to be so named, and have occasioned great uncertainty in the dental formulae of the several genera of shrews. Determination of the position of the suture has shown, however, that several other pairs of teeth besides the specialized median upper pair are inserted in the premaxillary, and are therefore incisors; that the foremost pair of maxillary teeth (technically canines) are never specialized, and always small, and that these are followed by one or two pairs of premolars, constantly succeeded by three pairs of true molars. The constancy in number of the under teeth (twelve, with some anomalous exceptions) is also remarkable, and the total variation is only from twenty-six to thirty-two among all the genera. The eight upper incisors of several genera are a number unique among placental mammals; and the soricident dentition is, on the whole, in proportion to the size of the animals, the most formidable known among mammals, of greater relative power than that of any carnivore. See *Soricidae*.



Soricident Teeth of Common Shrew (*Sorex araneus*), enlarged seven times. *i1*, large two-pronged anterior upper incisor; *i2*, *i3*, *i4*, succeeding upper incisors, to *mpx*, line of obliterated maxillo-premaxillary suture; *c*, first maxillary tooth, technically a canine, unspecialized and resembling the preceding incisor; *pm1*, minute first premolar; *pm2*, large second premolar. In the lower jaw, *i1*, very large serrated anterior incisor; *i2*, *i3*, *i4*, following teeth to the one opposite *pm2*; other teeth omitted.

**Soricinae** (sor-i-si'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Sorex* (*Sorice-*) + *-inae*.] The typical subfamily of *Soricidae*, containing those shrews of both the Old and the New World which have the teeth brown or red: contrasted with *Crocidurinae*. The genera usually admitted are *Sorex*, *Neosorex*, *Notiosorex*, *Soriculus*, *Blarina*, and *Crossopus*. See *Sorex*, and cuts under *Blarina*, shrew, and *Soricidae*.

**soricine** (sor'i-sin), *a.* [*L. soricinus*, of or belonging to a shrew, < *sorex* (*sorice-*), shrew: see *Sorex*.] Resembling or related to a shrew or shrew-mouse; of or pertaining to the *Soricinae* or *Soricidae*; soricoid in a narrow sense.—*Soricine* bat, *Glossophaga soricina*, a small South American species of bat.

**soricoid** (sor'i-koid), *a. and n.* [*L. sorex* (*sorice-*), shrew, + *-oid*.] *I. a.* Soricine in the broadest sense; of or pertaining to the *Soricidae*.

*II. n.* A member of the *Soricoidae*, as a shrew, shrew-mole, or mole.

**Soricoidea** (sor-i-koi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Sorex* (*Sorice-*) + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of mammals of the order *Insectivora*, containing the two families *Soricidae* and *Tapidae*, the shrews and the moles.

**soriferous** (sō-rif'e-rus), *a.* [*Gr. σῶρος*, a heap, + *φέρω* = *E. bear*.] In *bot.*, bearing sori.

**sorites** (sō-rī-tēz), *n.; pl. sorites*. [*NL.*, < *L. sorites*, < *Gr. σωρίτης*, σωρίτης, a logical sophism formed by an accumulation of arguments, lit. 'heaper,' < *σωρεύω*, heap, < *σῶρος*, a heap. In def. 2 first used by Laurentius Valla (died 1457).] 1. A kind of sophism invented by Chrysippus in the third century before Christ, by which a person is led by gradual steps from maintaining what is manifestly true to admitting what is manifestly false. For example: One grain of sand cannot make a heap; then, if one grain be added to a grain, the one added grain cannot make that a heap which was not a heap before; and so on, until it is shown that a million or more grains of sand cannot make a heap.

2. A chain-syllogism, or argument having a number of premises and one conclusion, the argumentation being capable of analysis into a number of syllogisms, the conclusion of each

of which is a premise of the next. A sorites may be categorical or hypothetical, like a syllogism, and either variety may be progressive or regressive.—Progressive or Aristotelian sorites. See *Aristotelian*.—Regressive or Goclenian sorites. See *Goclenian*.

**soritical** (sō-rī-tī-kal), *a.* [*LL. soriticus*, < *Gr. σωρίτικος*, < *σωρίτης*, σωρίτης, a sorites.] Pertaining to or resembling a sorites.

**sormount**, *v.* An obsolete variant of *surmount*.  
**sorn** (sōrn), *v. i.* [Said to be contr. < *ME. sojourn*, *sojourn*, *sojourn*. Cf. *sorehon*.] To obtrude one's self on another for bed and board; be an uninvited and unwelcome guest; sponge. [Scotch.]

Lang-legged Highland gillies that will neither work nor want, and maun gang thiggng and sornng about on their acquaintance. Scott, *Rob Roy*, xxvi.

**sornar** (sōr'nār), *n.* Same as *sorner*.

**sorner** (sōr'nēr), *n.* [*Gr. σῶρ* + *-er*; ult. a contraction of *sojourner*.] One who sorns; one who obtrudes himself on another for bed and board; in *Scots law*, one who takes lodging and food from others by force or menaces without paying for it. This offense was formerly so prevalent in Scotland that the severest penalties were enacted against it, and at one period it was punishable with death.

**sorophore** (sō-rō-fōr), *n.* [*NL. \*sorophorum*, neut. of *\*sorophorus*: see *sorophorous*.] In *bot.*, the mucilaginous cord or cushion which is emitted from the germinating sporocarp in *Marsilea*, and which bears the sori arranged in two rows. See cut under *Marsilea*.

**sorophorous** (sō-rof'ō-rus), *a.* [*Gr. σωρός*, a heap, + *-φορος*, < *φέρω* = *E. bear*.] Bearing sori.

**sororal** (sō-rō-ral), *a.* [*L. soror*, sister (= *E. sister*), + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a sister or sisters; sisterly.

The sororal relation. *II. Mann.*

**sororially** (sō-rō-rī-āl-i), *a.* [*\*sororally* for *sororal* + *-ly*.] In a sisterly manner. [Rare.]

"This way then, my dear sister," cried Jane to the newcomer, and, taking her *sororally* by the hand, she led her forth from the oak parlour. T. Hook, *The Sutherlands*. (Davies.)

**sororicide** (sō-ror'i-sid), *n.* [*L. sororicida*, < *soror*, a sister, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] One who kills his sister. Blount, *Glossographia*.

**soricide** (sō-ror'i-sid), *n.* [*LL. sororicidium*, < *L. soror*, sister, + *-cidium*, < *cædere*, kill.] The murder of a sister. Bailey, 1727.

**sororize** (sō-rō-rīz), *v. t.; pret. and pp. sororized*, *ppr. sororizing*. [*L. soror*, sister, + *-ize*: simulating *fraternize*.] To associate as sisters; be in communion or sympathy as sisters. [Rare.]

The beautiful girls . . . are . . . *sororizing* with the rustic maidens of their parishes. Mortimer Collins, *Thoughts in my Garden*, II. 3. (Eneye. [Dict.])

**sorory** (sō-rō-rī), *n.* [*L. soror*, sister: see *sister*.] A sisterhood. [Rare.]

While heaven did daigne the world should him enjoy, The ninefold *Sorory* themselves exiled, Euen from their native home to art's annoy. Tourneur, *Transformed Metamorphosis*, st. 68.

**sorose** (sō-rōs), *a.* [*NL. \*sorosus*, < *sorus*, q. v.] In *bot.*, bearing sori.

**sorosis** (sō-rō-sis), *n.; pl. soroses* (-sēz). [*NL.*, < *Gr. σωρός*, a heap.] In *bot.*, a fleshy multiple fruit composed of many flowers, seed-vessels, and receptacles consolidated, as in the pineapple, breadfruit, and mulberry.

**Sorotrocha** (sō-rō-trō-kā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Ehrenberg), neut. pl. of *sorotrochus*: see *sorotrochous*.] An order of *Rotifera*, containing those wheel-animalcules whose wheel-organ is divided or compound: distinguished from *Monotrocha*.

**sorotrochian** (sō-rō-trō-kī-an), *a. and n.* [*Gr. sorotrochus* + *-ian*.] *I. a.* Sorotrochous; not monotrochous.

*II. n.* A rotifer whose wheel is compound or divided; any member of the *Sorotrocha*.

**sorotrochous** (sō-rō-trō-kus), *a.* [*NL. sorotrochus*, < *Gr. σωρός*, a heap, + *τροχός*, a wheel, < *τρέχω*, run.] Having the wheel-organ divided or compound, as a rotifer; not monotrochous.

**sorra**, *n.* See *sorrow*, *n.*, 4.

**sorrage**, *n.* See *sorage*.

**sorrance**, *n.* Same as *sorance*.

**sorrel** (sor'el), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *sorell*, *sorel*, *sorell*; < *ME. sorel*, < *OF. sorel*, *F. surelle* (*ML. surella*), sorrel, so named from its sour taste; with dim. *-el*, < *sur*, sour, sharp, < *OHG. MHG. sūr*, *G. sauer*, sour: see *sour*.] Cf. *AS. sūr* (= *MLG. sūr* = *Icel. sūra* = (with dim. suffix) *D. zuring*), *sorrel*, < *sūr*, sour: see *sour*.] 1. One of several species of the genus *Rumex*, smaller plants than the docks of the same genus, having the leaves typically halberd-

shaped, more or less succulent, and impregnated with oxalic acid. The common sorrel of the Old World is *R. acetosa*, which has been much cultivated for culinary use. *R. scutellatus*, the French sorrel, is, however, preferred for the purpose, being more succulent and less acid. Sorrel is much grown in the European continent, especially in France. It is used in salads and soups, but is more commonly dressed as a spinach. The use of sorrel in America is slight but increasing. *R. acetosella*, sometimes substituted for the foregoing, is the common sheep-sorrel. Both plants are refrigerant and diuretic antiscorbutics. See cut under *Rumex*.

2. A plant of the genus *Oxalis*, more properly called *wood-sorrel* (see cuts under *Oxalis* and *obcordate*): the name is also extended to other plants of different genera (see phrases).—*Climbing sorrel*, *Begonia scandens*, of tropical America, a somewhat shrubby herb climbing by rootlets. [West Indies.]—*Field-sorrel*. Same as *sheep-sorrel*.—*Indian sorrel*. Same as *roselle*.—*Mountain-sorrel*. See *Oxyria*.—*Red sorrel*. (a) Same as *roselle*. (b) The sheep-sorrel: probably from the red male inflorescence.—*Salt of sorrel*. See *salt*.—*Switch-sorrel*, a widely diffused tropical shrub, *Dodonaea viscosa*, of the *Sapindaceae*. Its leaves have an acid and bitter taste.—*Water-sorrel*. Same as *water-dock*. (See also *horse-sorrel*.)

**Sorrel** (sor'el), *a. and n.* [Early mod. *E. sorrell*, *sorell*, *sorel*; < *OF. \*sorrel*, *sorell*, *surrel*, dim. of *sor*, *F. saur*, *saure*, brown, reddish, brownish, *sorel*: see *sore*.] *I. a.* Of a yellowish-or reddish-brown color.

*Saure*, a *sorrell* colour, also a *sorrell* horse. Colgrave.

He is of a middle stature, strong sett, high coloured, a head of *sorrell* haire, a severe and sound judgement; a good fellow. Aubrey, *Lives* (Samuel Butler).

*II. n.* 1. A color between a reddish and a yellowish brown.

*Sorrell*, colour of an horse, *sorrell*. Palegrave, p. 272. His horse was of fiery *sorrell*, with black feet. Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, iii.

2. An animal of a sorrel color; especially, a sorrel horse.

Till he falls from his seat, the coache orethrowes, And to the riders breeds a world of woes; Noe holla Jacke, nor *Sorrell*, holla boye, Will make them stay till they even all destroy. The *Newe Metamorphosis* (1600). (Nares.)

Is the Coach gone? Saddle my Horse the *sorrell*. Dekker, *Honest Whore*, II. 1.

3. A buck of the third year. Compare *sore*, *n.*, 2. A Bucke the first yeare is a Fawne; the second yeare a Pricket; the third yeare a *Sorrel*.

Return from Parnassus (1606), II. 5. The dogs did yell: put I to sore, then *sorel* jumps from thicket. Shak., *L. L. L.*, iv. 2. 60.

**sorrel-sopst** (sor'el-sops), *n. pl.* A term used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries for some sort of drink used in fevers.

**sorrel-tree** (sor'el-trē), *n.* See *Oxydendrum*.

**sorrel-vine** (sor'el-vin), *n.* A shrub, *Cissus (Vitis) acida*, found in tropical America, reaching into Florida. It is a low tendril-bearing climber, with acid juice.

**sorri** (sor'i-li), *adv.* [*ME. sorlyly*, *sorili*, *soriliche*, *sariliche*, *sarili*; < *sorry* + *-ly*.] In a sorry manner, in any sense of the word; sorrowfully; sadly; wretchedly; poorly; meanly.

**sorriness** (sor'i-nēs), *n.* [*ME. sorinesse*, *sorinisse*, *sorynesce*, *sarinesce*, < *AS. sārignes*, < *sārīg*, sore, sorry: see *sorry* and *-ness*.] The state or feeling of being sorry, in any sense.

**sorrow** (sor'ō), *n.* [*ME. sorow*, *sorowe*, *sorwe*, *sorewe*, *scorwe*, *scorwe*, *sorize*, *sorege*, *soreghe*, *sorge*, < *AS. sorg*, *sorh*, *sorge* = *OS. sarga*, *sorga* = *MD. sorg*, *D. corg* = *MLG. LG. sorge*, care, anxiety, = *OHG. sarga*, *MHG. G. sorge* = *Icel. Sw. Dan. sorg*, care, = *Goth. sairga*, care, grief; cf. *Lith. sirgti*, be ill, suffer. Not connected etymologically with *sorel* or *sorry*.] 1. Distress of mind caused by misfortune, injury, loss, disappointment, or the like; grief; misery; sadness; regret.

Give *sorrow* words; the grief that does not speak Whispers the o'er-fraught heart, and bids it break. Shak., *Macbeth*, iv. 3. 200.

*Sorrow* is uneasiness in the mind upon the thought of a good lost which might have been enjoyed longer, or the sense of a present evil. Locke, *Human Understanding*, II. xx. 8.

2. A cause or occasion of grief; a painful fact, event, or situation; a misfortune; a trouble.

And howe he lost that comfort clene, And was putte oute for parady, And sithen what *sorow* sor warre scene Sento vn-to hym and to al his. *York Plays*, p. 93.

God so willed; Mankind is ignorant, a man am I; Call ignorance my *sorrow*, not my sin! Browning, *Ring and Book*, II. 175.

3. The outward manifestation of grief; mourning; lamentation. Down his white beard a stream of *sorrow* flows. Pope, *Iliad*, ix. 550.



Nor sound of human sorrow mounts to mar  
Their sacred everlasting calm  
Tennyson, *Lucretina*.

4. The devil: used generally as an expletive in imprecation, often implying negation. Compare *devil*, *n.*, 7. Sometimes the *muckle sorrow*. Also spelled *sorra*. [Scotch and Irish.]

Quhen he had jumlit a full lang houre,  
The sorrow crap of butter he gatt.  
H'uf of Auchtermuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 110).  
Sorrow tak' him that 's sae mean.  
Burns, O T'bbie, I ha'e seen the Day.

To sing sorrow. See *sing*. = Syn. 1. *Grief*, *retchedness*, etc. (see *affliction*), repentance, vexation, chagrin. See list under *sadness*.

**SORROW** (sor'ô), *v.* [*< ME. sorowen, sorowen, sorowen, sorowien, sorowien, sorzien, sorlien, < AS. sorgian = OS. sorgû = MD. sorgen, D. sorgen = MLG. LG. sorgen = OHG. sorgên, MHG. G. sorgen = Icel. sorga, syrgja = Sw. sörja = Dan. sørge = Goth. saurgan, sorow; from the noun.*] **I. intrans.** 1. To feel sorrow, sadness, regret, grief, or anguish; grieve; be sad; feel sorry.

Al mi lif le sorve & care,  
For det comit some that noman wil spare.  
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Fursvall), p. 230.

Your things . . . muwen maken idm to sorowen, and  
bitren his herte.  
Ancient Riddle, p. 308.

Fortune had left to both of us alike  
What to delight in, what to sorrow for.  
Shak., C. of E., I. 1. 107.

2. To manifest sorrow; mourn; lament.

The emperor that the blyss of the wordle heddin  
zortymie nou inc helle wepeth and gredeth, yelseth and  
zorgeth.  
Ayenbite of Inwyt (G. E. T. S.), p. 71.

Mourn not, except thou sorrow for my good;  
Only give order for my funeral.  
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., II. 5. 111.

= Syn. To grieve, mourn. See *sorrow*, *n.*

- II. trans.** 1. To feel or display sorrow over; grieve for; mourn.

Such of these greifs as might be refrained or holpen by  
wisdom, and the parties owne good endeour, the Poet  
gave none order to sorrow them.  
Pattenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 38.

The pulld body  
... send forth us, to make their sorrow'd render.  
Shak., T. of A., v. 1. 152.

2. To give pain to; grieve.

The exesse you hied is grieft unto me; the ague that  
held you sorroweth me.  
Guerrara, *Letters* (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 159.

3. To involve in sorrow; attach suffering or misery to.

The much-wronged and over-sorrowed state of matri-  
mony.  
Milton, *Divorce*, Pref.

**SORROWER** (sor'ô-ër), *n.* [*< sorrow + -er*.] One who sorrows; one who grieves or mourns.

**SORROWFUL** (sor'ô-fül), *a.* [*< ME. sorowful, sorowful, soriful, sorful, scoruhful, soriful, < AS. sorgful, soriful (= OHG. sorgfol, scorgfol, scorefol = Icel. sorgfullr = Sw. sorgfull = Dan. sorgfuld), < sork, sorrow, + ful, full: see sorrow and -ful*.] 1. Feeling sorrow or grief; grieved; unhappy; sad.

Than thef sayte vpon the salnes that be sorowfull and  
wroth for the deth of M'gnours.  
Merlin (G. E. T. S.), III. 589.

My soul is exceeding sorrowful, even unto death.  
Mat. xxv. 38.

2. Productive of sorrow; grievous; distressing; lamentable; pitiable.

It was a sorful sigt to se how it ferde.  
William of Palerne (G. E. T. S.), I. 3510.

Oh sorrowful and sad! the streaming tears  
Channel her cheeks.  
Cowper, *Truth*, I. 173.

3. Expressive or indicative of sorrow, grief, or regret; plaintive; pathetic.

I called to miade that, twelue or thirtene yeres past,  
I had begonne an Elegye or sorrowfull song, called the  
Complaine of Phylomene.  
Gascogne, *Phylomene*, Ded. (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arher).

O most false love!  
Where be the sacred vials thou shouldst fill  
With sorrowful water? Shak., A. and C., I. 3. 61.

4. Affected or accompanied by grief; melancholy; doleful; afflicted.

The things that my soul refused to touch are as my sor-  
rowful meat.  
Job vi. 7.

Go into old Titus' sorrowful house,  
And hither hale that misbelieving Moor.  
Shak., Tit. And., v. 3. 142.

= Syn. Dismal, disconsolate, rueful, woful.

**SORROWFULLY** (sor'ô-fül-i), *adv.* [*< ME. sorowfully, scoruhfullie; < sorrowful + -ly*.] In a sorrowful manner; with sorrow.

**SORROWFULNESS** (sor'ô-fül-nēs), *n.* [*< ME. \*sorowfulness, < AS. sorowfulness, < sorgful, sorrowful: see sorrowful and -ness*.] The state of being sorrowful; the feeling of sorrow; grief; sadness.

**SORROWLESS** (sor'ô-les), *a.* [*< sorrow + -less*.] Free from sorrow.

**SORROW-STRIKEN** (sor'ô-strik'ēn), *a.* Stricken with sorrow; pained; grieved; sorrowful.

**SORROWY** (sor'ô-i), *a.* [*ME. sorowey; < sorrow + -y*.] Sorrowful.

And I shal besette aboute Ariel, and it shal be dreri and  
sorowey.  
Heclyf, Isa. xxix. 2.

**SORRY** (sor'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. *sorrie, sorie* (sometimes, erroneously, *sorrowe*); *< ME. sorry, sori, sari, < AS. sārīg, sad, sorry* (not found in physical sense 'soro') (= OS. *sērag* = MD. *seerigh, sore, sad, sorry, D. seerig, soro, full of sores, = MLG. sērich, sore, = OHG. sērag, MHG. sēree, sērig* = Sw. *sārīg, soro, full of sores*), *< sār, pain, grief, sore: see sori*. The word is thus *< sori + -y*. It has become confused with *sorrow*, of which it is now the customary adj. in the lighter uses: see *sorrow*.] 1. Feeling sorrow; grieved; sorrowful; unhappy; sad; pained; especially, feeling repentance or regret: noting either deep or slight, prolonged or transient, emotion.

Sike with the sory, sluge with the glnde.  
Piers Plowman (A), xl. 100.

The preacher absolved but such as were sorry and did  
repent.  
Luttrell, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1640.

I na sorry for thee, friend; 'tis the duke's pleasure.  
Shak., Lear, II. 2. 159.

2. Causing sorrow; painful; grievous; mournful.

So throll a sori thought thirled mi hert.  
William of Palerne (G. E. T. S.), I. 3030.

In sorow tyme for them all  
The knyght came to the gate.  
Luttrell, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1640.

Graffly he answers, "Tis a sorry sight!  
A seaman's body: there'll be more to-night!"  
Crabbe, *Works*, II. 12.

3. Associated with sorrow; suggestive of grief or suffering; melancholy; dismal.

Al ful of chyrkyng was that sory place.  
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, I. 1146.

The place of death and sorry execution.  
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 121.

4. Vile; wretched; worthless; mean; paltry; poor.

The sori wreeches of yuel blod.  
Genesis and Exodus (G. E. T. S.), I. 1074.

Notwithstanding his fine tongue, he is but a sorry fel-  
low.  
Bunyan, *Milgrim's Progress*, p. 145.

Ife had set our men upon an island, in a deep snow,  
without fire, and only a sorry wickan for their shelter.  
Wentworth, *Mist*, New England, II. 267.

**SORRY GRACE**, ill luck; misfortune.

He hadde nt theles sory grace.  
Chaucer, *Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale*, I. 746.

= Syn. 1. Vexed, chagrined. — 4. Pitiful, shabby.

**SORRY** (sor'i), *v. i.* [*< sorry, a.; or a var. of sorrow*.] To sorrow; grieve.

We mourn his death, and sorry for his sake.  
Ford, *Prince's Memorial*.

**SORS** (sôr), *n.* The singular of *sortes*.

**sort** (sôr), *n.* [*< ME. sort, soort, sorte (= D. soort = G. sorte (< It.) = Sw. Dan. sort, sori, kind); < OF. sorte, sort, F. sorte = Sp. suerte = Pg. sorte = It. sorte, sorta, lot, part, sort, kind, < L. sor(-)s, f., lot, destiny, an oracular response, in gen. fate, condition, part; prob. allied to *serere*, connect: see *series*. Hence *nit. sort, v., sortance, sorcer, sorcerer, sorcery, assort, consort, resort*, etc.] 1. A lot; that which is awarded or determined by lot; hence, in general, one's fate, fortune, or destiny.*

Some had thay her sortes sette & eerelych deled,  
& ay the the lote, vpon laste, lynped on Iones.  
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), III. 101.

And the sort of syme fallth vp on him that is with  
oute rīht-wisnesse or mercy.  
Gesta Romanorum (ed. Herrtage), p. 36.

Make a lottery;  
And, by device, let blockish Ajax draw  
The sort to fight with Hector.  
Shak., T. and C., I. 3. 370.

2. Allotted station or position; condition; rank; specifically, high rank; social eminence.

God save ye!  
For less I cannot wish to men of sort,  
And of your seeming: are you of the duke's?  
Fletcher (and another), *Noble Gentleman*, IV. 4.

The building was a spacious theatre, . . .  
With seats where all the lords, and each degree  
Of sort, might sit in order to behold.  
Milton, S. A., I. 1608.

3. Characteristic mode of being; nature; quality; character.

The fire shall try every man's work of what sort it is.  
1 Cor. III. 13.

None of noble sort  
Would so offend a virgin.  
Shak., M. N. D., III. 2. 159.

Italy in the Renaissance period was rich in natures of this  
sort, to whom nothing that is strange or beautiful seemed  
unfamiliar.  
J. A. Symonds, *Italy and Greece*, p. 241.

4. A number of persons, things, ideas, etc., grouped together according to the possession of common attributes; a kind, as determined by nature, quality, character, or habits; a species; a class.

He . . . gadered hym a meynce of his sort,  
To hoppe and synge and maken swich disport.  
Chaucer, *Cook's Tale*, I. 17.

A man feels the calamities of his enemies with one sort  
of sensibility, and his own with quite a different sort.

Macaulay, *Sir J. Mackintosh*.

A sort is composed of things assorted, and assorted be-  
cause possessing a quality or qualities in common, and  
must embrace all the objects possessing the quality or  
qualities.  
McCosh, *On Berkeley*, p. 50.

It's the sort of thing people talk of, but I never thought  
it would come in our way.

Mrs. Oliphant, *Poor Gentleman*, xxxiv.

Specifically—(a) A particular class or order of people.

The manner sort are too credulous, and led with blind  
zeal, blind obedience, to prosecute and maintain what-  
soever their sordid leaders shall propose.  
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, III. § 4.

Others lay about the laws,  
Of the older sort, and murmur'd that their May  
Was passing.  
Tennyson, *Princess*, II.

(b) In printing, one of the characters or pieces in a font of  
type, considered with reference to its relative supply or  
lack; nearly always in the plural: as, to be out of sorts  
(that is, to lack some of the necessary types in a case); to  
order sorts for a font (that is, to order more of the kinds  
of type of which it is deficient).

Our printing-house often wanted sorts, and there was no  
letter-foundry in America.

B. Franklin, *Autobiography*, p. 91.

(c) Kind: used indefinitely of something more or less re-  
sembling the thing specified: with of, like kind of. See  
*kind*, *n.*, 5, and compare *sort of*, below.

Those trees of Madrepore, a sort of imperfect coral,  
which are about Tor and south of it, are as dangerous as  
rocks to the ships. Pococke, *Description of the East*, I. 135.

Accredited agents were stationed, as a sort of honorable  
spies, at the different courts. Prescott, *Ferd. and Is.*, II. 1.

Each tablet becoming even to the uninitiated white  
man a sort of coat-of-arms or symbolic shield, the native  
heraldry having embodied itself in this way.

Amer. Antiquarian, XII. 357.

5. A number or quantity of things of the same kind or used together; a set; a suit.

Sort of Balances (among Tradesmen) is four Dozen in  
Number.  
Bailey, 1731.

6. A group; a flock; a troop; a company. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

It'soones the people all to harness ran,  
And like a sort of bees in clusters swarmed.  
Spenser, *F. Q.*, V. iv. 36.

King Agesilaus, hauling a great sort of little children,  
was one day disposed to solace himself among them in a  
gallery.  
Pattenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 234.

A sort of Doves were housed too near their hall.  
Dryden, *Illud and Panther*, III. 946.

7. Particular mode of action or procedure; manner; fashion; way.

Now to returne where I left off, and declare unto you  
in what sort I implored my selfe since my first entering  
into englaunde.  
E. Webb, *Travels* (ed. Arher), p. 34.

Give your petitions  
In seemly sort, and keep your hints off decently.  
Fletcher (and another), *Prophets*, III. 1.

In smoothest terms his speech he wove,  
Of endless friendship, faith, and love;  
Promised and vowed in courteous sort.  
Scott, *Keckey*, I. 20.

After a sort. Same as *a sort*.

He has a kind o' Ireland honesty—he's honest after a  
sort, as they say.  
Scott, *Rob Roy*, xxvi.

In a sort, after a fashion; more or less completely or  
satisfactorily.

The duke's journey to France is laid down; and yet  
they say the business goeth on in a sort.  
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 6.

Out of sorts. (a) Destitute; unprovided; without equip-  
ment.

Many a man of good extraction coming home from far  
voyages, may chance to land here, and, being out of sorts,  
is unable for the present time and place to recruit him-  
self with clothes.  
Ray, *Proverbs* (1678), p. 304.

(b) Out of health or spirits; out of the normal condition  
of body or mind; cross.

I was most violently out of sorts, and really had not spir-  
its to answer it.  
Mme. D'Arblay, *Diary*, To Mr. Crisp, Jan., 1770.

No wonder you are out of sorts, my little cousin. To be  
an inmate with such an guest any well starve an innocent  
young girl!  
Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, viii.

(c) In printing, short of one or more characters in type;  
said of a compositor, or of his case.—Sort of. Same as  
*kind* (of which see, under *kind*, *n.*).

"You were hurt by the betting just now?" "Well,"  
replied the lad, "I am sort o' hurt."  
Thackeray, *Virginians*, xv.

To run on sorts. See *run*, *v. i.*

[Sort, like kind, is often erroneously used in the singular  
form with a plural force and connection. Compare *kind*.  
These sort of people always know everything.  
A. Trollope, *Franklin Parsonage*, xlv.]



= *Syn.* 4. *Kind, Sort.* *Kind* is by derivation a deeper or more serious word than *sort*; *sort* is often used slightly, while *kind* is rarely so used.

**sort** (sôr't), *v.* [*< ME. sorten, soorten, < OF. sortir, aliot, sort, assort (cf. Sp. Pg. sortear, obtain by lot), = It. sortire, < L. sortiri, cast lots, fix by lot, divide, distribute, choose, < sor(t)-s, lot, destiny, share: see sort, n.* The *E.* verb is in part an aphetic form of *assort*.] *I. trans.* 1. To give or appoint by lot; hence, in general, to allot; assign.

And forth he wente, shortly for to telle,  
Ther as Mercurie sorted hym to dwelle.

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1827.

Graces not poured out equally, but diversely sorted and given.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 78.

2. To ordain; decree.

All may be well; but, if God sort it so,  
'Tis more than we deserve, or I expect.

Shak., Rich. III., ii. 3. 36.

3. To select; choose; pick out.

Amphialus with noble gentleness assured him . . . that his revenge, whensoever, should sort unto itself a higher subject.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

Nurse, will you go with me into my closet,  
To help me sort such needful ornaments  
As you think fit to furnish me to-morrow?

Shak., R. and J., iv. 2. 34.

4. To set apart; assign to a particular place or station; rank; class.

I will not sort you with the rest of my servants.

Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 274.

I hold fit that these narrations, which have mixture with superstition, be sorted by themselves.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

5. To separate into sorts; arrange according to kind; classify: sometimes with *over*.

Those confused seeds, which were impos'd on Psyche as an incessant labour to cull out and sort asunder.

Milton, Arcopagitica.

The accumulation of new material for German and Italian history is perplexing in itself; the Germans and Italians have scarcely begun to sort it.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 61.

6. To conform; accommodate; adapt; suit.

I pray thee sort thy heart to patience.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 63.

Now was there ever man so fortunate,  
To have his love so sorted to his wish?

Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

7. To put in the proper state or order; set right; adjust; dispose. [*Scotch.*]

I have as much a mind as ever I had to my dinner to go back and tell him to sort his horse himself, since he is as able as I am.

Scott, Monastery, xiv.

8. To supply in suitable sorts; assort.

He was fitted out by very eminent Merchants of that City, on a design only to Trade with the Spaniards or Indians, having a very considerable Cargo well sorted for these parts of the World.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 137.

9. To procure; obtain; attain; reach.

Ill sort occasion . . .

To part the queen's proud kindred from the king.

Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2. 148.

We shall sort time to take more notice of him.

Ford, Lover's Melancholy, ii. 1.

10. To punish; chastise. [*Scotch.*]

May ne'er be in my fingers, if I dinna sort ye baith for it!

Scott, Monastery, iv.

**II. intrans.** 1. To cast lots; decide or divine anything by lot; hence, in general, to practise divination or soothsaying.

Bringeth hither thy counsell, and the clerkes that sorted of this toure.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), i. 33.

2. To come to pass; chance; happen; turn out; specifically, to have a satisfactory issue; succeed.

Sort how it will, I shall have gold for all.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 2. 107.

Never any State was . . . so open to receive strangers into their Body as were the Romans; therefore it sorted with them accordingly, for they grew to the greatest monarchy.

Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

3. To tend; lead; conduce.

They raise some persons to be as it were companions, and almost equals to themselves, which many times sorted to inconvenience.

Bacon, Friendship (ed. 1887).

Their several reasons . . . all sorted to this conclusion: that strict discipline, both in criminal offences and in martial affairs, was more needful in plantations than in a settled state.

Wentworth, Hist. New England, I. 212.

4. To be of the same sort or class (with another); be like or comparable; consort; associate; agree; harmonize: with *with*, rarely *to*.

Occurrences of present times may sort better with ancient examples than with those of the latter or immediate times.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i.

Sometime he runs among a flock of sheep, . . .

And sometime sorteth with a herd of deer.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 630.

A prince of a melancholy constitution both of body and mind; . . . and, therefore, accusing scyophants, of all men, did best sort to his nature.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

5. To be suitable or favorable.

Why, then it sorts, brave warriors: let's away.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 209.

Some one, he is assur'd, may now or then,

If opportunity but sort, prevail.

Ford, Broken Heart, i. 1.

**sortable** (sôr'ta-bl), *a.* [*< OF. sortable, sortable, suitable, < sort, sort: see sort and -able.*] 1. Capable of being sorted.—2. Assorted; made up of various sorts.

The facilities which Glasgow possessed of making up sortable cargoes for that market.

Scott, Rob Roy, xxvi.

3. Suitable; appropriate; fitting; meet.

The flourishing state of learning, *sortable* to so excellent a patroness [Queen Elizabeth].

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i.

She's a mettlesome quean. It's n pity his Excellency is a thought eldren. The like of yourself . . . wad be mair *sortable* in point of years.

Scott, Rob Roy, xxxiv.

**sortably** (sôr'ta-bl), *adv.* Suitably; fitly. [*Imp. Dict.*]

**sortal** (sôr'tal), *a.* [*< sort + -al.*] Belonging or pertaining to a sort or class. [*Rare.*]

The essence of each genus or sort comes to be nothing but that abstract idea, which the general or *sortal* . . . name stands for.

Locke, Human Understanding, III. iii. 15.

**sortance** (sôr'tans), *n.* [*< sort + -ance.*] Conformity; suitability; appropriateness. [*Rare.*]

Here doth he wish his person, with such powers As might hold *sortance* with his quality.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 11.

**sortation** (sôr'tā'shon), *n.* [*< sort + -ation.*]

The act or process of sorting. [*Rare.*]

The final sortation to which the letters are subjected.

Eng. Illust. Mag., Feb., 1884, p. 294. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**sorteliger, sorteligeri, etc.** Obsolete forms of *sortilege*, etc.

**sorter** (sôr'tēr), *n.* [*< sort + -er.*] One who separates and arranges: as, a letter-sorter; a money-sorter.

The shepherd, the *sorter* of the wool, the wool-comber or carder, the dyer, . . . must all join their different arts in order to complete even this homely production.

Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 1.

**sorter** (sôr'tēr). A spelling of *sort o'*, for *sort of*: see under *sort, n.*, and compare *kind*.

**sortes** (sôr'tēz), *n. pl.* [*L. pl. of sor(t)-s, lot, share: see sort, n.*] Lots used in a kind of divination, consisting in the chance selection of a passage from an author's writings—a practice common in ancient times and in the middle ages.

The method pursued by the ancients was generally to write a number of verses of a favorite poet on separate slips, put them in an urn, draw out one at random, and from its contents infer good or bad fortune. This form of divination was known as *Sortes Homerice*, *Sortes Virgilianæ*, etc., according to the name of the poet from whose works the lines were chosen. Among the Christians of the middle ages the Bible was used for a similar purpose; the book being opened by hazard, or a pin stuck between the leaves, the first passage catching the eye was accepted as prophetic. Such lots were called *Sortes Biblicæ* or *Sacra*. This use of the Bible is still common as a popular superstition.

**sortfully** (sôr'tful-i), *adv.* [*< \*sortful (< sort + -ful) + -ly.*] Suitably; appropriately. [*Rare.*]

Everything

About your house so *sortfully* disposed.

Chapman, Gentleman Usher, iii.

**sortie** (sôr'tē), *n.* [*< F. sortie (= Sp. surtida = Pg. sortida = It. sortita), a going forth, issue, sally, < sortir (= OSp. surtir = It. sortire), go out, come out, issue, sally, < LL. as if \*surrectire, rise or rouse up, < L. surgere, pp. surrectus, rise up: see surge, source.*] 1. A going forth; a sally; specifically, the issuing of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers; an outrush of a beleaguered garrison.

Experiencing some rough treatment from a *sortie* of the garrison, he marched . . . on Baza.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 14.

2. Same as *postlude*.

**sortilege** (sôr'ti-lej), *n.* [Formerly also *sorteliger*; *< F. sortilège, < ML. sortilegium*, divination by lot (cf. *L. sortilegus*, foretelling, prophetic), *< L. sor(t)-s, a lot, + legere, read.*] The act, practice, or art of drawing lots; interpretation, divination, or decision by lot; hence, loosely, sorcery; magic.

Being accused of *Sortilège* or enchantment, At Arnheim in Guelderland he [Johannes Rosa] was proscribed.

Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 476.

A woman infamous for *sortileges* and witcheries.

Scott.

**sortileger** (sôr'ti-lej-ēr), *n.* [Formerly also *sorteliger*; *< sortilège + -er.*] One who uses or practises sortilege. [*Rare.*]

Now to speak of those *Sortilegers*, and the effects of their Art.

Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 473.

**sortilegious** (sôr-ti-lē'jus), *a.* [*< sortilège + -i-ous.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of sortilege. [*Rare.*]

Nor were they made to decide horrid questions, or *sortilegious* demands.

Swan, Speculum Mundi, p. 345. (*Latham.*)

**sortilege** (sôr'ti-lej-i), *n.* [*< ML. sortilegium, sortilège: see sortilège.*] Same as *sortilège*.

**sorting** (sôr'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *sort, v.*] The act of separating into sorts.—*Dry-sorting*, in mining, separation without the use of water, or by sifting and hand-picking.

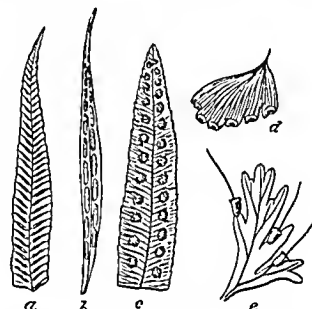
**sorting-box** (sôr'ting-boks), *n.* A box or table with compartments for receiving different grades or kinds of materials, etc.

**sortita** (sôr-tē'tā), *n.* [*It., < sortire, go out: see sortire.*] In music: (a) The first air sung by any one of the principal singers in an opera; an entrance-air. (b) Same as *postlude*.

**sortition** (sôr-tish'on), *n.* [*< L. sortitio(n)-, a casting of lots, < sortiri, cast or draw lots, < sor(t)-s, a lot: see sort, n.*] The casting of lots; determination by lot. *Bp. Hall, The Crucifixion.*

**sortment** (sôr'tmont), *n.* [*< sort + -ment. Prob. in part an aphetic form of assortment.*] Same as *assortment*. [*Imp. Dict.*]

**sorus** (sô'rus), *n.; pl. sori* (sô'ri). [*NL., < Gr. σῶρος, a heap.*] In bot., a heap or aggregation. (a) One of the fruit-dots or clusters of sporangia (spore-cases) on the back of the fronds of ferns, also on the mucilaginous cord emitted from the sporocarp of *Marsilea*, etc. They are of various forms and variously arranged. In the *Acrosticheæ* the sporangia are spread in a stratum over the under surface, or rarely over both surfaces, of the frond; in the *Polypodiaceæ* the sori are dorsal, and are



Pinnules of Various Ferns, showing the Sori.

a, pinnule of the frond of *Asplenium angustifolium*; b, pinnule of *Pteris aquilina*; c, pinnule of *Polypodium Californicum*; d, pinnule of *Adiantum pedatum*; e, pinnule of *Trichomanes radicans*.

borne nt or near the ends of the veinlets; in the *Fittarieæ* they are borne in continuous marginal or intramarginal furrows; in the *Pteridæ* they are marginal or intramarginal, and covered by the reflexed margin of the frond; in the *Blechnæ* they are dorsal, linear or oblong, and parallel to the midrib; in the *Asplenieæ* they are also dorsal, and linear or oblong, but oblique to the midrib; and in the *Adiantæ* they are dorsal, round or roundish, and usually on the back of a vein. In most instances the sori are covered with a projecting section of the epidermis, which is called the *indusium* and forms an important character in the systematic arrangement of ferns. See *fern*, *paraphysis*, *sporangium*, etc. See also cuts under *indusium*, *Cystopteris*, *Notholaena*, *polypody*, and *Marsilea*. (b) In lichens, a heap or mass of soredia on the surface of the thallus. (c) In the *Synchytrium*, a heap of zoospores developed from a zoospore or swarm-cell.

**sorwet**, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *sorrow*.

**sorwefult**, *a.* A Middle English variant of *sorrowful*.

**sory**, *a.* A Middle English form of *sorry*.

**sory** (sô'ri), *n.* [= *Sp. sori = It. sori*, vitriol, *< L. sory, < Gr. σῶρυ, a kind of ore, ink-stone.*] Iron sulphate.

**so-so** (sô'sô), *a.* [*< so so: see so<sup>1</sup>, adv.*] Neither very good nor very bad, but generally inclining toward bad; indifferent; middling; passable. See *so so*, under *so<sup>1</sup>*.

*So so* is good, very good, very excellent good; and yet it is not; it is but *so so*.

Shak., As you Like it, v. 1. 29.

I trembled once beneath her spell

Whose spelling was extremely *so-so*.

F. Locker, Reply to a Letter.

That illustrious lady, who, after leading but a *so-so* life, had died in the odour of sanctity.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 73.

**soos** (sos), *n.* [Also dial. *suss*; *< ME. sosse, sos, soos*, hounds' meat, a mess of food; prob. *< Gael. sos*, a coarse mess or mixture; perhaps confused in part with *sauce* (dial. *sass*), *souse: see sauce*. Cf. *cesspool*, *cesspool*. Cf. also *soos*, *soosle*, *sozle*.] 1. A heterogeneous mixture; a mess.—2. A dirty puddle. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch in both uses.*]



**so<sup>ss</sup><sup>1</sup>** (sos), *v.* [Also dial. *suss*; < *so<sup>ss</sup><sup>1</sup>*, *n.*] *I. trans.* To make dirty or wot.

Her milke-pan and cream-pot so slubbered and *sot*.  
Tusser, *Housewifery*, April, § 48, st. 20. (*E. D. S.*)

*II. intrans.* To make up or prepare messes or mixed dishes of food. *Scott.* [*Scot.*]

**so<sup>ss</sup><sup>2</sup>** (sos), *v.* [Prob. duo to *so<sup>ss</sup><sup>1</sup>*, in part associated with *souse<sup>2</sup>*, *v.*, and perhaps affected by the equiv. *toss*.] *I. trans.* 1. To throw carelessly; *toss*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

I went to-day into the city, but in a coach, and *sossed* up my leg on the seat. *Swift*, Letter, March 10, 1710-11.

2. To lap, as a dog. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

—3. To pour out. [Prov. Eng.]

*II. intrans.* To fall plump into a chair or seat; sit lazily. [Prov. Eng.]

*Sossing* in an easy chair. *Swift*, Stella at Wood Park.

**so<sup>ss</sup><sup>2</sup>** (sos), *n.* [See *so<sup>ss</sup><sup>2</sup>*, *v.*] 1. A fall with a dull sound; a thud.—2. A heavy, awkward follow. *Cotgrave.*

**so<sup>ss</sup><sup>2</sup>** (sos), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *so<sup>ss</sup><sup>2</sup>*, *v.* Cf. *souse<sup>2</sup>*, *adv.*] Direct; plump.

She fell backward *so<sup>ss</sup>* against the bridge.  
*Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, III. 24.

**sossle** (sos'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *so<sup>ss</sup><sup>1</sup>*, *v.* Cf. *soz-zle*.] To make a slop. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

**sostenuto** (sos-te-nū'tō), *a.* [It., pp. of *sostenere*, < L. *sustinere*, uphold, sustain: see *sustain*.] In music, sustained; prolonged: sometimes merely the same as *tenuto*, and sometimes implying in addition a slight reduction of speed. Abbreviated *sost*.

**sostinente pianoforte**. See *pianoforte*.

**sot<sup>1</sup>** (sot), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *sot*, *sulle* = MD. *sot*, later *sol*, < OF. (and F.) *sot* (fem. *sotte*), foolish, as noun a fool, *sot*, = Wull. *so*, *soll* (ML. *sottus*), foolish, sottish; cf. Sp. Pg. *zote*, foolish, sottish, G. *zole*, obscenity, It. *zollo*, course; perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. Bret. *soil*, *sot*, stupid, Ir. *su-thaire*, a dunce, *sullian*, booby. Hence *sot<sup>1</sup>*, *v.*, *besot*, *sottish*, *sollise*.] *I. a.* Foolish; doltish; stupid.

He understoat that heo is *sot*. *Ancien Riche*, p. 63.

Callit, thu wert muchel *sot*. *Layamon*, l. 1442.

*II. n.* 1. A fool; dolt; blockhead; booby.

Ye, and Ioke that thou be not a *sotte* of thy sayng,  
But sadly and sone thou sette all thy sawes.  
*York Plays*, p. 293.

Wise in conceit, in act a very *sot*. *Drayton*, *Idens*, l. 11.

*Sot* that I am, who think it fit to brag.  
*Cowley*, *The Mistress*, Passions.

2. A foolishly infuriated person; a dotard.

Of Tristram and of his lief *sot*,  
How he for life bloom a *sot*.  
*MS. Ashmole 60*, xv. Cent. (*Halliwel*).

Armstrong seems a *sot*,  
Where love blinds him to prove.  
*Armstrong and Mulgrave* (*Child's Ballads*, VIII. 217).

3. One whose mind is dulled by excessive drinking; a confirmed drunkard.

Like drunken *sots* about the streets we roam.  
*Drayton*, *Pal. and Arc.*, l. 432.

Johnson was a water-drinker; and Boswell was a whiliber, and indeed little better than a habitual *sot*.  
*Macaulay*, *Johnson*.

**sot<sup>1</sup>** (sot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sotted*, *ppr.* *sotting*. [< *sot<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To make stupid or foolish; dull.

Bellaria . . . fell againe downe into a trance, hailing her senses so *sotted* with care that after she was revived yet shee lost her memorie. *Greene*, *Pandosto*.

2. To infuriate; besot.

I hnto to see a bravo bold fellow *sotted*,  
Made sour and senseless, turn'd to whey by love.  
*Drayton*, *Spanish Friar*, II. 1.

*II. intrans.* To play the sot or toper; tipple.

Those who continued *sotting* with beer all day were often, by not paying, out of credit at the ale-house, and us'd to make interest with me to get beer; their light, as they phrased it, being out. *Franklin*, *Autobiog.*, p. 148.

**sot<sup>2</sup>** (sot). A dialectal and vulgar variant of *sot*, preterit and past participle of *sit*; also of *sot<sup>1</sup>*.

**Sotadean** (sot-n-dō'n), *a.* [< L. *Sotadæus*, < Gr. *Σωτάδης*, < *Σωτάδης*, *Sotades* (see def.), + *-æan*.] Of or pertaining to *Sotades* of Maronea, a Greek poet, who flourished about 280 B. C., and was notorious for the licentiousness and scurrility of his writings; pertaining to or characteristic of his poetry or the meters used by him. Also *Sotadic*.—*Sotadean verse*, in *anc. prox.*, a tetrameter catalectic of Ionia a majore or their substitutes. The normal form is

— — — — — | — — — — — | — — — — — | — — — — —

Resolution, contraction, irrational longs, and anacalae are freely used in this meter.

**Sotadic** (sō-tad'ik), *a.* [< LL. *Sotadæus*, < *Σωτάδης*, *Sotades*.] Pertaining to *Sotades*; *Sotadean*.—*Sotadic verse*. (a) A *Sotadean* verse. (b) A palindromic verse: so named apparently from some ancient examples of *Sotadean* verse being palindromic.

**sote<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* A Middle English form of *sot<sup>1</sup>*.

**sote<sup>2</sup>**, *a.* A Middle English form of *sweet*.

**sotel**, **sotellet**. Middle English forms of *subtle*, *subtlety*.

**soteriological** (sō-tē'ri-ō-lōj'i-kal), *a.* [< *soteriology* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to *soteriology*; specifically, pertaining to the doctrine of spiritual salvation through Jesus Christ.

He [Paul] elaborated the fullest scheme of Christian doctrine which we possess from apostolic pens. It is essentially *soteriological*, or a system of the way of salvation. *Schaff*, *Hist. Christ. Church*, I. § 71.

**soteriology** (sō-tē'ri-ō-lōj'i-jī), *n.* [< Gr. *σωτήριος*, saving (< *σώω*, to deliver, a preserver, < *σώω*, save), + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. A discourse on health; the art of promoting and preserving health; hygiene.—2. That branch of theology which treats of the salvation of men through Jesus Christ.

While the doctrines of Theology and Anthropology received a considerably full development during the Patristic and Scholastic periods, it was reserved for the Protestant church, and the modern theological mind, to bring the doctrines of *Soteriology* to a correspondent degree of expansion. *H. G. T. Shedd*, *Hist. Christ. Doctrine*, II. v. 1.

**sothi**, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *sooth*.

**sothern**, *n.* A Middle English form of *southern*, *southern*.

**sotfast**, **sotfastness**, etc. Middle English forms of *southfast*, *southfastness*, etc.

**Sothiac** (sō'thi-ak), *a.* [= F. *Sothiaque*, < Gr. *Σοθικός*, an Egyptian name of Sirius.] Connected with Sirius, the dog-star.—*sothiac cycle* or *period*. See *cycle*.

**Sothic** (sō'thik), *a.* [< Gr. *Σοθικός*, an Egyptian name of Sirius.] Of or pertaining to the dog-star, Sothis.—*Sothic year*, the fixed year of the Egyptians, determined by the heliacal rising of Sirius. Since the declination of this star is little altered by precession, and its rising took place about the summer solstice, the year would have averaged nearly the sidereal year, or 365 minutes more (instead of 11 minutes less, as the tropical year is) than 365 days. But it is said that in practice one day was intercalated every four years. The Sothic year seems to have been little used by the Egyptians, at least before the Ptolemies.

**sothly**, **sothness**, **sothsawt**. Middle English forms of *southly*, *southness*, *southsawt*.

**sotiet**, *n.* [ME., also *sotye*, < OF. *sotie*, *sottie*, folly, foolishness, < *sot*, foolish: see *sot<sup>1</sup>*.] Folly.

To seen a man from his estate  
Through his *sotie* effluente,  
And leue that a man shall dooe.  
*Gower*, *Conf. Amant.*, vii.

**sotil**, **sotilteet**. Middle English forms of *subtle*, *subtlety*.

**sotnia** (sot'ni-ij), *n.* [< Russ. *sołniya*, a hundred.] A company or squadron in a Cossack regiment.

A party of Cossacks reached Peschernia from Lovatz; one *sotnia* turned northward and successfully attacked Toros. The other party turned south to T'reven. *G. H. McClellan*, *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 150.

**sotted**, *a.* [< ME. *satted*; < *sot<sup>1</sup>* + *-it<sup>2</sup>*.] Besotted; befuddled.

This *sotted* priest, who was gladder than he?  
*Chaucer*, *Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 330.

**sottery** (sot'er-i), *n.* [< *sot<sup>1</sup>* + *-ery*.] Folly.

Episcopacy, and so Presbytery, had indeed . . . suffered very much smut, soyle, darkness, and dishonour by the Tyrannies, Follies, Luxuries, *Sotteries*, and Insolencies of some Bishops and other Churchmen under the Papal prebency. *Jp. Gauden*, *Tears of the Church*, p. 12. (*Darwin*.)

**sottiet**, *n.* [OF.: cf. *sotie*.] A species of broad farce, satirical in its aim, popular in Paris in the fifteenth century and the early part of the sixteenth, from which the later French comedy derived some of its elements. The *sotties* were put down on account of their political effect.

**sottiset** (sot'is), *n.* [< F. *sotise*, *sattise*, < *sot*, foolish: see *sot<sup>1</sup>*.] A piece of foolishness; a silly act or action; a stupid thing.

**sottish** (sot'ish), *a.* [< *sot<sup>1</sup>* + *-ish<sup>1</sup>*.] Pertaining to a *sot*; having the character of a *sot*. (a) Dull; stupid; senseless; doltish; very foolish. (b) Dull with intemperance; given to tippling and drunkenness; pertaining to drunkenness; as, a man of *sottish* habits.

**sottishly** (sot'ish-ly), *adv.* In a *sottish* manner; stupidly; senselessly; without reason. *Glanville*.

**sottishness** (sot'ish-ness), *n.* The state or character of being *sottish*. (a) Stupidity; dullness; foolishness.

The King [of Britain], both for his Wives sake and his own *sottishness*, consulting also with his Peers not unlike himself, readily yields. *Milton*, *Hist. Eng.*, III.

(b) Stupidity from intoxication; drunken habits generally.

No sober, temperate person can look with any complacency upon the drunkenness and *sottishness* of his neighbour. *South*.

**sotto** (sot'tō), *prep.* [It., < L. *subter*, under, beneath, < *sub*, under: see *sub-*.] Under; below: an Italian word occurring in a few phrases: as, *sotto il soggetto*, below the subject; *sotto voce*, under the voice, in an undertone, aside.

**sot-weed** (sot'wēd), *n.* Tobacco. [Rare.]

I scarce had fill'd a pipe of *sot-weed*,  
And by the candle made it hot-weed.  
*Hudibras Redivivus*. (*Nares*.)

We had every one ramm'd a full charge of *sot-weed* into our infernal guns. *Tom Brown*, *Works*, II. 100.

**sotyl**, *a.* A Middle English form of *subtle*.

**sou** (sō), *n.* [F. *sol*, OF. *sol*, the name of a coin: see *sol<sup>2</sup>*, *sous*, *soldo*.] An old Roman, Gallic, and French coin, originally of gold, then of silver, and finally of copper. Under Philip Augustus it was of silver, and of the value of twelve deniers. Under succeeding monarchs the value varied much; but twenty *sous* tournois were equivalent to one *livre* tournois, and twenty-four *sous* to one *livre* parisien. Under

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**soudier**, *n.* and *v.* A Scotch form of *solder*.  
**soudiour**, *n.* A Middle English form of *soldier*.  
**souffie** (sō'fī), *n.* [*< F. souffie, a blowing sound, < souffler, blow: see soufflé.*] In *mod.*, a murmuring or blowing sound.—*Cephalic, placental, etc., souffie.* See the adjectives.—*Cranial souffie*, a low, soft murmur heard on auscultating the skull of infants and anemic adults.

**soufflé** (sō-flā'), *n.* [*F., pp. of souffler, OF. soffler, souffler, blow, puff, = Pr. sofflar, sufflar = Sp. soplar = Pg. soprar = It. soffiare, < L. sufflare, blow, < sub-, under, + flare, blow, = E. blow.*] In *cooking*, a delicate dish sometimes savory, as a potato soufflé, but usually sweet. It is made light by incorporating whites of eggs beaten to a froth, and placing it in an oven, from which it is removed at the moment it puffs up, and served at once.—*Omelet soufflé.* See *omelet*.—*Soufflé decoration, in ceramic*, a spotted or mottled surface produced by blowing the liquid color so that the drops burst and bubble-like marks are left on the surface. It is sometimes produced by blowing the color through lace or a fine network. *Prime.*

**souffleur** (sō-flēr'), *n.* [*F., < souffler, blow: see soufflé.*] A prompter in a theater.

**sough**<sup>1</sup> (sou or suf, or, as Scotch, sūch), *n.* [*Formerly also suff, suffe, Sc. sough, souch, also souf; < ME. "sough; either (a) < Icel. sūgr, a rushing sound (in comp. arn-sūgr, the sound of an eagle's flight), or (b) more prob. a contraction of ME. swough, swogh (= Icel. sūgr, above), < swogon, swoicn, < AS. swōgan = OS. swōgan, rustle, = Goth. swōgan, sigh, resound: see swough.* The word, formerly also pronounced with a guttural as written, suffered the usual change of *gh* to *f*, and was formerly written accordingly *suff, suffe*, whence by some confusion (prob. by association with *surge*) the form *surf*; see *surf*.] 1. A murmuring sound; a rushing or whistling sound, like that of the wind; a deep sigh.

I saw the battle, sair an' tough, . . .  
 My heart, for fear, gaug sough for sough.

*Burns, Battle of Sheriff-Muir.*

Voices I call 'em; 'twas a kind o' sough  
 Like pine-trees that the wind's a'geth'r in through.

*Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., II.*

2. A gentlo breeze; a waft; a breath.

There, a sough of glory  
 Shall breathe on you as you come.

*Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.*

3. Any rumor that engages general attention. [*Scotch.*]

"I has heard a sough," said Annie Winnie, "as if Leddy Ashton was nae canny body."

*Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xxiv.*

4. A cant or whining mode of speaking, especially in preaching or praying; the chant or recitative characteristic of the old Presbyterians in Scotland. [*Scotch.*]

I have heard of one minister, so great a proficient in this sough, and his notes so remarkably flat and productive of horror, that a master of music set them to his fiddle.

*Burt, Letters, I. 207. (Jamieson.)*

To keep a calm sough, to keep silence; be silent. [*Scotch.*]

"Thir kittle times will drive the wisest o' us daft," said Niel Blane, the prudent host of the Howff; "but I see ye keep a calm sough."

*Scott, Old Mortality, xv.*

**sough**<sup>1</sup> (sou or suf, or, as Scotch, sūch), *v.* [*Also Sc. sough; < ME. sougen: see sough<sup>1</sup>, n.*] 1. *intrans.* 1. To make a rushing, whistling, or sighing sound; emit a hollow murmur; murmur or sigh like the wind. [*Now (except in literary use) local English or Scotch.*]

Deep, as soughs the bodling wind  
 Among his caves, the sigh he gave.

*Burns, As on the Banks.*

The wavy swell of the soughing reeds.

*Tennyson, Dying Swan.*

2. To breathe in or as in sleep. [*Scotch.*]

I hear your mither sough and snore.

*Jamieson's Pop. Ballads, II. 335. (Jamieson.)*

II. *trans.* To utter in a whining or monotonous tone. [*Scotch.*]

He hears an o' the king's Presbyterian chaplains sough out a sermon on the morning of every birth-day.

*Scott, Antiquary, xxvii.*

**sough**<sup>2</sup> (suf), *n.* [*Also saugh, suff; Sc. seuch, seuch, shuch; < ME. sough, a drain, < W. soch, a sink, drain; cf. L. sulcus, a furrow.*] 1. A channel.

Then Dulas and Cledaugh

By Morgany do drive her through her wat'ry saugh,  
*Drayton, Polyolbion, IV. 163.*

2. A drain; a sewer; an adit of a mine. [*Prov. Eng.*]

The length as from the home unto the sough (in a stall).  
*Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.*

The dells would be so flown with waters (it being impossible to make any addits or soughs to drain them) that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry.

*Ray, Works of Creation, II.*

**sough**<sup>3</sup>, *n.* An obsolete form of *sow*<sup>2</sup>.  
**soughing-til** (suf'ing-tīl), *n.* A drain-til.  
 [*Prov. Eng.*]

Even if Uncle Lingon had not joined them, as he did, to talk about soughing tiles. *George Eliot, Felix Holt, xliii.*

**sought** (sāt). Preterit and past participle of *seek*<sup>1</sup>.

**soujee**, *n.* See *sujee*.

**souket**, *v.* A Middle English form of *suck*.

**soul**<sup>1</sup> (sōl), *n.* [*< ME. soule, soule, saule, sawle, saull, < AS. sǣwel, sǣwol, sǣwul, sǣwl, sǣul, sǣwle, life, spirit, soul, = OS. sēola, sēole, siole, sēlc = OFries. siel, sēlc = MD. siele, D. ziel = MLG. sēlc, LG. seic, sal = OHG. sēla, sēula, MHG. sēle, G. seelc = Icel. sála, later sál = Sw. själ = Dan. sjæl = Goth. saiwala, soul (tr. Gr. ψυχή, etc.); origin unknown.* The word has been compared with Gr. αἶσλος, quick-moving, changeable, and with sea (see *sea*<sup>1</sup>); also with L. sæculum, age (life, vitality ?) (see *secl*, *secular*).] 1. A substantial entity believed to be that in each person which lives, feels, thinks, and wills.

Animals also, and even plants, have been thought to have souls. Primitive peoples identify the soul with the breath, or something contained in the blood. Separated from the body, it is supposed to have some imperfect existence, and to retain the form of the body as a ghost. The verses of Dawes (see below) enumerate most of the ancient Greek opinions. The first is that of Anaximander and of Diogenes of Apollonia; the second is that of Heraclitus; the third is that of Empedocles; the fourth is that attributed to Empedocles by Aristotle; the fifth is that of Democritus and other Pythagoreans, as Simplicius in the "Phædo"; the sixth is attributed wrongly to Galen; the seventh is that of Democritus and the atomists; the eighth is attributed by some authorities to the Pythagoreans; and the ninth is that of the Stoics. Aristotle makes the soul little more than a faculty or attribute of the body, and he compares it to the "axness" of an ax. The scholastics combined this idea with that of the separability and immortality of the soul, thus forming a highly metaphysical doctrine. Descartes originated distinct metaphysical dualism, which holds that spirit and matter are two radically different kinds of substance—the former characterized by consciousness, the latter by extension. Most modern philosophers hold to monism in some form, which recognizes only one kind of substance. That the soul is immortal is a very ancient and widely diffused opinion; it is also commonly believed that the soul has no parts. A soul separated from the body is commonly called a *spirit*, not a *soul*. In biblical and theological usage 'soul' (*nephesh*, *psyche*, also rendered *life*) is sometimes used for the non-corporeal nature of man in general, and sometimes, in distinction from *spirit*, for the lower part of this non-corporeal nature, standing in direct communication with the body, and regarded as the seat of the emotions, rarely of will or spirit. Some theologians minimize the distinction between *soul* and *spirit*, making them mere aspects or relations of the same substance, while others have made them distinct substances or distinct entities.

For of the soule the bodie forme doth take;

For soule is forme, and doth the bodie make.

*Spenser, Hymn in Honour of Beauty, I. 132.*

I pray God your whole spirit and soul and body be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ.

*1 Thes. v. 23.*

The word of God is . . . sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit.

*Heb. iv. 12.*

To hold opinion with Pythagoras

That souls of animals infuse themselves

Into the trunks of men. *Shak., M. of V., iv. I. 132.*

One thinks the soule is aire; another fire;

Another blood, diffus'd about the heart;

Another saith the elements conspire,

And to her essence each doth give a part.

Musicians thinke our *soules* are harmonies;

Philisians hold that they complexions be;

Epicures make them swarves of atomies,

Which doe by chance into our bodies flee.

Some think one generall *soule* fills every braine,

As the bright sunne sheds light in every starre;

And others thinke the name of *soule* is vaine,

And that we onely well-mixt bodies are.

*Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum.*

They [corporations] cannot commit treason, nor be outlawed, nor excommunicate, for they have no souls.

*Case of Sutton's Hospital, 10 Coke's Rep., p. 32, b.*

Although the human soul is united to the whole body, it has, nevertheless, its principal seat in the brain, where alone it not only understands and imagines, but also perceives. *Descartes, Prin. of Philos. (tr. by Veitch), iv. § 180.*

Our idea of soul, as an immaterial spirit, is of a substance that thinks and has a power of exciting motion in body by writing or thought.

*Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxlii. § 22.*

With chemic art exalts the mineral powers,  
 And draws the aromatic soules of flowers.

*Pope, Windsor Forest, I. 244.*

It seems probable that the soul will remain in a state of inactivity, though perhaps not of insensibility, from death to the resurrection.

*Hartley, Observations on Man, II. iv. § 3, prop. 60.*

2. The moral and emotional part of man's nature; the seat of the sentiments or feelings; in distinction from *intellect*.

Hear my soul speak:

The very instant that I saw you, did

My heart fly to your service.

*Shak., Tempest, III. I. 63.*

These vain joys, in which their wills consume  
 Such powers of wit and soul as are of force  
 To raise their beings to eternity.

*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.*

In my soul I loathe

All affectation. *Cowper, Task, II. 416.*

3. The animating or essential part; the essence: as, the soul of a song; the source of action; the chief part; hence, the inspirer or leader of any action or movement: as, the soul of an enterprise; an able commander is the soul of an army.

Brevity is the soul of wit,

And tediousness the limbs and outward flourishes.

*Shak., Hamlet, II. 2. 90.*

He had put domestic factions under his feet; he was the soul of a mighty coalition.

*Macaulay, Hist. Eng., VII.*

4. Fervor; fire; grandeur of mind, or other noble manifestation of the heart or moral nature.

I have been woo'd by many with no less

Soul of affection.

*Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, IV. 4.*

Money gives soul to action. *Forb., Perkin Warbeck, III. 1.*

There is some soul of goodness in things evil.

*Shak., Hen. V., IV. I. 4.*

5. A spiritual being; a disembodied spirit; a shado.

Then of his wretched friend

The Soul appear'd; at ev'ry part the form did comprehend  
 His likeness; his fair eyes, his voice, his stature, ev'ry  
 weed

His person wore, it fantasied. *Chapman, Iliad, xxiii. I. 53.*

O sacred essence, other form,

O solemn ghost, O crowned soul!

*Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxv.*

6. A human being; a person.

All the souls of the house of Jacob, which came into Egypt, were threescore and ten.

*Gen. xlv. 27.*

My lord, this is a poor mad soul; . . . and the truth is, poverty hath distracted her.

*Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. I. 113.*

*Humph.* Where had you this intelligence?

*Tom.* From a foolish fond soul that can keep nothing from me.

*Steele, Conscious Lovers, I. 1.*

All Souls' day, in the Rom. Cath. Ch., the 2d of November, a day kept in commemoration of all the faithful departed, for this eternal repose of their souls, to which end the mass and offices of the day are directed. It is the day following the feast of All Saints.—*Apparitional soul.* See *apparitional*.—*Commendation of the soul.* See *commendation*, 5.—*Cure of souls.* See *cure*.—*Descent of souls.* See *descent*.—*Seat of the soul*, the part of the body (according to some speculators a mathematical point) in immediate dynamic connection with the soul.

As long as the soul was supposed to be a material thing (which was the usual ancient opinion), it was naturally held to have a distinct place. Later the knowledge of the functions of the nervous system, and their centralization in the brain, showed that the soul was more intimately connected with that than with other parts of the body; and it was vaguely supposed that the unity of consciousness would in some measure be explained by the hypothesis of a special seat of the soul in the brain. The commonest primitive notion was that the soul was resident in the blood or in the heart. Either the whole soul or its parts were also located in the bowels, bones, liver, gall, kidneys, and other organs. The doctrine that the soul is in the brain seems to have originated in Egypt, and found many partial adherents in antiquity, but was not generally accepted before modern times. The Neoplatonists held that the soul is wholly in the whole body and wholly in every part. Descartes placed the soul in the pineal gland, and other physiologists of the seventeenth century located it in different organs connected with the brain. Leibnitz introduced the theory that it resides at a mathematical point, which has found eminent supporters, some of whom regard this point as movable. Others hold that any conception of consciousness which forces its adherents to such a conclusion ought to be considered as reduced to an absurdity. Recent observations concerning multiple consciousness strengthen indications previously known that the unity of consciousness is somewhat illusory; and the anatomy of the brain does not support the notion of an absolute centralization of the power of forming ideas.—*Sentient soul*, the soul as affected by the senses, or as possessing sentience.—*Syn. 1 and 2. Intellect, Spirit, etc.* See *mind*.—4. *Ardo, force.*

**soul**<sup>1</sup> (sōl), *v. t.* [*< ME. sowlen; < soul<sup>1</sup>, n.*] To endue with a soul.

The gost that fro the fader gan procede

Hath soyled hem withouten any drede.

*Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, I. 320.*

**soul**<sup>2</sup> (sōl or sōl), *n.* [*Also sool; < ME. soule, soule, souel, saule, saulce, food, = Dan. sul, meat eaten with bread.*] Anything eaten with bread; a relish, as butter, cheese, milk, or preserves; that which satisfies. *Grose. [Prov. Eng.]*

Maria Egyptiaca eet in thyrty wynter  
 Bote thre tytel loaves [loaves], and loave [love] was her soul.

*Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 24.*

**soul**<sup>2</sup>, *v.* [*< soul<sup>2</sup>, n.; cf. soil<sup>4</sup>.*] To afford suitable sustenance; satisfy with food; satiate.

I have, sweet wench, a piece of cheese,

As good as tooth may chawo.

And bread and wildings souling well.

*Warner, Alblon's England, IV. 32.*

**soul-ale**, *n.* Same as *dirge-ale*.

**Soulamea** (sō-lā'mē-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Lamarek, 1783), < soulamo, its name in the Moluccas, said to mean 'king of biters.'*] A genus of poly-petalous shrubs, of the order *Simarubaceæ* and



tribe *Pierannica*, formerly referred to the *Polygalaceae*. It is characterized by flowers with a three-parted calyx, three linear petals, six stamens, and a two-celled ovary with solitary ovules. There are 2 species, both tropical. They bear long petioled, thin, entire leaves, and axillary spikes of small pedicelled flowers. For *S. amara*, a shrub or small tree of the Moluccas and New Ireland, see *bitter-king*.

**soul-bell** (sōl'bel), *n.* [*soul* + *bell*.] The passing-bell.

We call them *soul-bells* for that they signify the departure of the soul, not for that they help the passage of the soul. *Bp. Hall*, *Apol. against Brownists*, § 43.

**soul-blind** (sōl'blind), *a.* Destitute of the sensation of light and of every image of it.

**soul-blindness** (sōl'blind'nes), *n.* Defective power of recognizing objects seen, due to cerebral lesion, without actual blindness and independent of other psychic defect.

**soul-cake** (sōl'kāk), *n.* A cake of sweetened bread formerly distributed at church doors on All Souls' day. See *soul-paper*.

**soul-candle** (sōl'kan'dl), *n.* [*ME. saulecandel*; < *soul* + *candle*.] One of the wax-lights placed about a dead body.

Four *saulecandels* shall be found, and used in the burial services. *English Gilds* (E. T. S.), p. 181.

**soul-curer** (sōl'kūr'er), *n.* One who has a cure of souls; a parson.

Peace, I say, Gallin and Gaul, French and Welsh, *soul-curer* and body-curer! *Shak.*, *M. W.*, iii. 1. 100.

**soul-deaf** (sōl'def), *a.* Destitute of the sensation of sound and of every reminiscence of it.

**soul-deafness** (sōl'def'nes), *n.* Deprivation of all sensation and reminiscence of sound.

**souldert**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete variant of *solder*.

**souldiert**, *souldiourt*, *n.* Obsolete forms of *soldier*.

**souled** (sōld), *a.* [*ME. souled*; < *soul* + *-ed*.] Having a soul or mind; instinct with soul or feeling; used chiefly in composition: as, *high-souled*, *mean-souled*.

Gripping, and still tenacious of thy hold,  
Would'st thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely *souled*,  
Should give the prizes they had gained before?  
*Dryden*, *Iliad*, i. 185.

**soul-fearing** (sōl'fēr'ing), *a.* Terrifying the soul; appalling. [Rare.]

Till their [cannous] *soul-fearing* clamours have brawled down  
The flinty ribs of this contemptuous city.  
*Shak.*, *K. John*, ii. 1. 383.

**soulfret**, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sulphur*.

**soulful** (sōl'fūl), *a.* [*ME. soulf* + *-ful*.] Full of soul, emotion, or feeling; expressive of sentiment or emotion.

There wasn't a soundin'-line on board that would have gone to the bottom of her *soulful* eyes.  
*C. D. Warner*, *Backlog Studies*, p. 58.

**soulfully** (sōl'fūl-i), *adv.* In a soulful or feeling manner.

**soulfulness** (sōl'fūl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being soulful; feeling. *Andover Rev.*, VII. 37.

**soullii**, *n.* [Javanese.] One of the sacred monkeys of Java, *Simnopithecus mitratus*, with a black peaked bonnet suggesting a mitre.

**soulish** (sōl'ish), *a.* [*ME. soull* + *-ish*.] Of or pertaining to the soul. [Rare.]

The . . . psychical (or *soulish*) man.  
*J. F. Clarke*, *Orthodoxy, its Truths and Errors*, p. 181.

**soul-killing** (sōl'kil'ing), *a.* Destroying the soul; ruining the spiritual nature. *Shak.*, *C. of E.*, i. 2. 100.

**soulless** (sōl'les), *a.* [*ME. \*soules*, < *AS. sūlleas*, *sūlleas*, soulless, lifeless, irrational, < *sūwol*, soul, life, + *-less*, *E. -less*.] 1. Having no life or soul; dead.

Their holliness is the very outward work itself, being a brainless head and *soulless* body.  
*Sir E. Sandys*, *State of Religion* (ed. 1605), X. 4. (*Latham*).

2. Having no soul or spirit.—3. Having or expressing no thought or emotion; expressionless.

Having lain long with blank and *soulless* eyes,  
He sat up suddenly. *Browning*, *Pamphileus*, III.

4. Without greatness or nobleness of mind; mean; spiritless; base.

Slave, *soulless* villain, dog!  
O rarely base! *Shak.*, *A. and C.*, v. 2. 157.

**soullessness** (sōl'les-nes), *n.* The state of being without soul, in any sense of that word.

A certain *soullessness* and absence of ennobling ideals in the national character. *The Academy*, No. 876, p. 109.

**soul-mass** (sōl'mās), *n.* A mass for the dead.

**soul-massing** (sōl'mās'ing), *n.* The saying of masses for the dead.

So doth it cast down all their *soul-massing* and foolish foundations for such as be dead and past the ministry of God's word.

*J. Bradford*, *Works* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 278.

**soul-paper** (sōl'pā'pēr), *n.* A paper or parchment bearing an inscription soliciting prayers for the soul of some departed person or persons. Soul-papers were given away with soul-cakes on All Souls' day.

**soul-penny** (sōl'pen'i), *n.* An offering toward the expenso of saying masses for the souls of the departed.

The Dean shall have, for collecting the *soul-pennies* from the bretheren, on the first day, i. e. out of the goods of the gild.  
*English Gilds* (E. T. S.), p. 181.

**soul-scot** (sōl'skot), *n.* [*Prop. soul-scat*, repr. *AS. sūwel-scat*, *sūwel-scat*, money paid at the open grave for the repose of the soul, < *sūwel*, soul, + *scat*, money; see *soul* and *scat*], and cf. *scot*², *shot*².] In *old eccles. law*, a funeral payment, formerly made at the grave, usually to the parish priest in whose church service for the departed had been said; a mortuary. Also *soul-shot*.

On each side of this bier kneeled three priests, who told their beads and muttered their prayers with the greatest signs of external devotion. For this service a splendid *soul-scat* was paid to the convent of Saint Edmund's by the mother of the deceased.  
*Scott*, *Ivanhoe*, xlii.

Those among the dead man's friends and kinsfolks who wished had come and brought the *soul-shot*, as their gift at the offertory of that holy sacrifice.  
*Lock*, *Church of our Fathers*, II. 306.

**soul-shot** (sōl'shot), *n.* See *soul-scot*.

**soul-sick** (sōl'sik), *a.* Diseased or distressed in mind or soul; morally diseased. [Rare.]

I am *soul-sick*,  
And wither with the fear of one condemn'd,  
Till I have got your pardon.  
*Bean*, and *Fl.*, *Maid's Tragedy*, iv. 1.

**soul-silver**, *n.* [*ME. soulf* + *silver*.] The whole or a part of the wages of a retainer or servant, originally paid in food, but afterward commuted into a money payment. *Halliwel*.

**soul-sleeper** (sōl'slō'pēr), *n.* Same as *psychopannychist*.

**soul-stuff** (sōl'stuf), *n.* The hypothetical substance of the soul; psychoplasma. See *mind-stuff*.

**soul-vexed** (sōl'vekst), *a.* Disturbed or distressed in spirit. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, v. 1. 59.

**soum, sowm** (soum), *n.* [A var. of *sum*², amount, proportion; see *sum*².] The proportion of cattle or sheep suitable to any pasture, or vice versa: as, a *soum* of sheep, as many sheep as a certain amount of pasturage will support; a *soum* of grass or land, as much as will pasture one cow or five sheep. [Scotch.]

**soum, sowm** (soum), *v. i.* [*ME. soum*, *sowm*, *n.*] To enucleate and determine what number of cattle or sheep a certain piece of land will support. [Scotch.]—*Soum* and *roum*, to pasture (in summer) and fodder (in winter). *Jamieson*.—*Souming* and *rouming*, in *Scots law*, the action whereby the number of cattle to be brought upon a common by the persons respectively having a servitude of pasturage may be ascertained. The criterion is the number of cattle which each of the dominant proprietors is able to fodder during winter. Strictly speaking, to *soum* a common is to ascertain the several *soums* it may hold, and to *roum* it is to portion it out among the dominant proprietors.

**soun**, *v.* An obsolete variant of *seem*.

**soun**², *n.* and *v.* An original spelling of *sound*². **sound**¹ (sound), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. sound*, *sond*, *suud*, *isund*, < *AS. gesund* (= *OS. gesund* = *OFries. sund*, *sond* = *MD. gesund*, *D. gezond* = *MLG. gesunt*, *LG. gesund*, *sund* = *OHG. gisunt*, *MHG. gesunt*, *G. gesund* = *Sw. Dan. sund*), *sound*; < *ge-*, a collective and generalizing prefix (see *i-*), + *\*sund*, of uncertain origin, perhaps akin to *L. sanus*, whole, *sound*: see *sane*¹.] I. *a.* 1. Healthy; not diseased; having all the organs and faculties complete and in perfect action: as, a *sound* mind; a *sound* body.

If horn child is hol and *sund*,  
And Athulf bithate [without] wund.  
*King Horn* (E. T. S.), p. 38.

Though he falle, he falleth not hote as he falle in a hote,  
That ay is saf and *sounde* that sitteth with yme the borde.  
*Piers Plowman* (C), xi. 40.

Universal distrust is so unnatural, indeed, that it never prevails in a *sound* mind. *Channing*, *Perfect Life*, p. 101.

2. Whole; uninjured; unhurt; unimpaired; not lacerated or bruised: as, a *sound* limb.

Thou dost breathe;  
Hast heavy substance; bleed'st not; speak'st; art *sound*.  
*Shak.*, *Learn*, iv. 6. 62.

3. Free from special defect, decay, or injury; unimpaired; not deteriorated: as, a *sound* ship; *sound* fruit; a *sound* constitution.

## sound

Look that my staves be *sound*, and not too heavy.  
*Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, v. 3. 65.

Her timbers yet are *sound*,  
And she may float again.  
*Cowper*, *Loss of the Royal George*.

A cellar of *sound* liquor, a ready wit, and a pretty daughter.  
*Scott*, *Kenilworth*, i.

4. Morally healthy; honest; honorable; virtuous; blameless.

In the way of loyalty and truth  
Toward the king, my ever royal master,  
Dare mate a *sounder* man than Surrey can be.  
*Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, iii. 2. 274.

5. Without defect or flaw in logic; founded in truth; firm; strong; valid; that cannot be refuted or overthrown: as, a *sound* argument.

About him were a press of gaping faces,  
Which seem'd to swallow up his *sound* advice.  
*Shak.*, *Lucrece*, l. 1409.

Rules of life, *sound* as the Time could bear.  
*Hordsworth*, *Off Saint Bees' Heads*.

6. Right; correct; well-founded; free from error; pure: as, *sound* doctrine.

It is out of doubt that the first state of things was best, that in the prime of Christian religion faith was *soundest*.  
*Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, iv. 2.

Hold fast the form of *sound* words. 2 Tim. i. 13.

7. Reasoning accurately; logical; clear-minded; free from erroneous ideas; orthodox.

Who shall decide when doctors disagree,  
And *soundest* ensuists doubt, like you and me?  
*Pope*, *Moral Essays*, iii. 2.

A kirk that scarce would move a horse  
May kill a *sound* divine.  
*Cowper*, *Yearly Distress*.

8. Founded in right and law; legal; not defective in law: as, a *sound* title; *sound* justice.

They reserved their titles, tenures, and signiories whole and *sound* to themselves. *Spencer*, *State of Ireland*.

Here by equity we mean nothing but the *sound* interpretation of the law. *Blackstone*, *Comm.*, III. xxvii.

9. Unbroken and deep; undisturbed: said of sleep.

Let no man fear to die; we love to sleep all,  
And death is but the *sounder* sleep.  
*Fletcher*, *Humorous Lieutenant*, III. 6.

New waked from *soundest* sleep,  
Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid  
In balmy sweat. *Milton*, *P. L.*, viii. 253.

10. Thorough; complete; hearty.

The men . . . give *sound* strokes with their clubs wherewith they fight. *Abp. Abbot*.

11. Of financial condition, solvent; strong; not undermined by loss or waste: as, that bank is one of our *soundest* institutions.—As *sound* as a roach. See *roach*².—*Sound* and disposing mind and memory, in the law of wills. See *memory*.—*Sound* mind. See *sanity*.—*Sound* on the goose. See *goose*.—*Syn.* 1. Hearty, hale, hardy, vigorous.—3. Entire, unbroken, undecayed.—5 and 7. Sane, rational, sensible.

II. *n.* Safety. [Rare.]

Our goddess the governe, & soche grace Iene  
That thou the victorie win, til worship to saue,  
And to this Citty in *sound* th' elcun may come.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. T. S.), i. 6135.

**sound**¹ (sound), *v.* [*ME. sounden*; < *sound*¹, *a.*] I. *trans.* To heal; make sound.

Further wol I never foundo  
Non other help, my sores for to *sounde*.  
*Chaucer*, *Anelida and Arleite*, l. 242.

II. *intrans.* To become sound; heal.

Thro girl with mony a wounde,  
That lykly never for to *sounde*.  
*Lydgate*, *Complaint of the Black Knight*, l. 292.

**sound**¹ (sound), *adv.* [*ME. sound*¹, *a.*] Soundly; heartily; thoroughly; deeply: now used only of sleeping.

So *sound* he slept that nought mought him awake.  
*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, i. i. 42.

Till he tell the truth,  
Let the supposed fairies pinch him *sound*.  
*Shak.*, *M. W.*, iv. 4. 61.

Every soul throughout the town being *sound* asleep before nine o'clock. *Irring*, *Kniekerbocker*, p. 175.

**sound**² (sound), *n.* [*ME. sound*², *suud*, < *AS. suud*, a sound, a strait of the sea (= *MD. suud*, *suud*, *D. suud*, *sond*, *zond* = *MHG. G. suud* = *Icel. Sw. Dan. sund*, a sound), also, in *AS.* and *Icel.*, swimming; contracted from orig. *\*sūmund*, < *swimman* (pp. *swummen*), swim: see *swim*. Cf. *sound*³.] A narrow passage of water not a stream, as a strait between the mainland and an isle, or a strait connecting two seas, or connecting a sea or lake with the ocean: as, Long Island *Sound*; the *Sound* (between Denmark and Sweden).

Behold, I come, sent from the Stygian *sound*,  
As a dire vapour. *B. Jonson*, *Catiline*, i. 1.

And, with my skates fast-bound,  
Skimmed the half-frozen *Sound*.  
*Longfellow*, *Skeleton in Armor*.

**Sound dues.** See *due*¹.

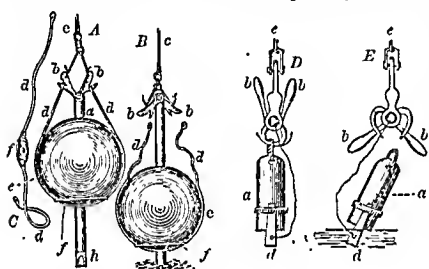


**sound**<sup>3</sup> (sound), *n.* [*< ME. sounde; cf. Icel. sundmagi, the sound of a fish, lit. 'swimming-maw': see sound<sup>2</sup> and maw<sup>1</sup>.*] In *zool.*: (a) The swimming-bladder or air-bladder of a fish. The sound is a hollow vesicular organ, originating from the digestive tract—in fact, a rudimentary lung, the actual homologue of the lungs of air-breathing vertebrates, though in fishes, as in other branchiata, respiration is effected by gills. (See *air-bladder*.) Some fishes' sounds are an esteemed article of food, as that of the cod, which when fried is something like an oyster so cooked; others are valuable as a source of isinglass.

*Sounde of a fyssh, cannon. Palsgrave. (Halliwell.)*  
Of [fishes'] sounds we make isinglass.  
Goldsmith, *Int. to Brooke's Nat. Hist.*, III.

(b) A cuttlefish.

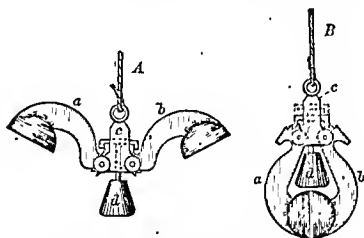
**sound**<sup>4</sup> (sound), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *sownde*; *< ME. sounden (= D. sonderen = G. sondiren = Sw. sondera = Dan. sondere), < OF. (and F.) sonder = Sp. Pg. sondar, sound; (a) perhaps < MD. sond, sund = AS. sund = Icel. Sw. Dan. sund, a strait, sound (cf. AS. sund-gyrd, a sounding-rod, sund-line, a sounding-line: see sound<sup>2</sup>); (b) otherwise perhaps < L. subundare, submerge: see sub- and und-, undulate.] I. *trans.* 1. To measure the depth of; fathom; try or test, as the depth of water and the quality of the ground, by sinking a plummet or lead attached to a line on which is marked the number of fathoms. Machines of various kinds are also used to indicate the depth to which the lead has descended. A cavity in the lower end of the lead is partially filled with*



Apparatus used in Sounding.

A, B, C, Brooke's Deep-sea Sounding-apparatus: a, rod with horns b pivoted thereto; c, sounding-line; d, wires by which the lead e is attached to the horns, connected with a washer f under the lead; h, opening in lower end of rod, by which specimens of the bottom may be secured. When the rod strikes the bottom, the lead slides downward, bringing the horns into the position shown in B, and releasing the wires a and the lead; the rod only is then drawn up, leaving the lead at the bottom.  
D, E, British Navy Sounding-apparatus: a, lead; b, counterpoised hooks which engage the loop at the top of the lead; c, wedge-shaped cup for specimens, attached by cord or wire to the pivot of the hooks; d, attachment for the sounding line or wire. When the cup touches bottom, the hooks d drop into the position shown in E; the sinker or lead then drops over, releasing the cup, and this, with its specimen and the hooks, is drawn to the surface.

tallow, by means of which some part of the earth, sand, gravel, shells, etc., of the bottom adhere to it and are drawn up. Numerous devices are in use for testing the nature of the bottom, as a pair of large forceps or scoops carried down by a weight, which are closed when they



Taselli's Sounding-apparatus.

a and b, arms pivoted to c; d, lead, which is attached to a stem at the top of which is a crosspiece. When the arms are raised into the position shown in A, the crosspiece engages them and holds them in that position till the lead strikes the bottom; they are then released, and fall into the position shown in B. The cups (shown in the cuts), on closing, scoop up a specimen of the bottom.

strike the ground, and so inclose some of the sand, shells, etc., a cup at the bottom of a long leaden weight, which is closed by a leather cover when full, etc. See the accompanying cuts of apparatus used in sounding. Brooke's apparatus is said to be the first by which soundings of over 2,000 fathoms were made and specimens of the bottom obtained.

Go sound the ocean, and cast your nets;  
Happily you may catch her in the sea.  
*Shak., Tit. And., iv. 3. 7.*

Two plummets dropt for one to sound the abyss.  
*Tennyson, Princess, li.*

2. In *surg.*, to examine by means of a sound or probe, especially the bladder, in order to ascertain whether a stone is present or not.

By a precious oyle Doctor Russell at the first applyed to it when he sounded it with probe (ere night) his tormenting paine was . . . well inswaged.  
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 170.

3. Figuratively, to try; examine; discover, or endeavor to discover, that which is concealed in

the mind of; search out the intention, opinion, will, or wish of.

It is better to sound a person with whom one deals, afar off, than to fall upon the point at first, except you mean to surprise him by some short question.  
*Bacon, Negotiating (ed. 1887).*

I have sounded him already at a distance, and find all his answers exactly to our wish.  
*Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, ii.*

4. To ascertain the depth of (water) in a ship's hold by lowering a sounding-rod into the pump-well.—5. To make a sounding with, or carry down in sounding, as a whale the tow-line of a boat.—To sound a line, to sound all lines. See *line*<sup>2</sup>. II. *intrans.* 1. To use the line and lead in searching the depth of water.

1 *sounded*, as a schyppeman *soundedeth* in the see with his plummet to knowe the deppeth of the see. *Je pilote. Palsgrave, p. 226.*

The shipmen . . . *sounded*, and found it twenty fathoms.  
*Acts xxvii. 27, 28.*

2. To penetrate to the bottom; reach the depth.

For certes, lord, so sore hath she me wounded  
That stood in blake, with lokinge of hire eighen,  
That to myn hertis botme it is *sounded*.  
*Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 535.*

3. To descend to the bottom; dive: said of fish and other marine animals. When a sperm-whale sounds, the fore parts are lifted a little out of water, a strong spout is given, the nose is dipped, the back and small are rounded up, the body bends on a cross-axis, the flukes are thrown up 20 or 30 feet, and the whale goes straight down head first, in less than its own length of water.

**sound**<sup>4</sup> (sound), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *sonde* = Sw. *sond*, *< F. sonde*, a probe, a sounding-lead, = Sp. Pg. *sonda*, a sound; from the verb: see *sound*<sup>4</sup>, *v.*] In *surg.*, any elongated instrument, usually metallic, by which cavities of the body are sounded or explored; a probe; specifically, an instrument used for exploring or dilating the urethra, or for searching the bladder for stone.

**sound**<sup>5</sup> (sound), *n.* [*< ME. souwde* (with ox-crescent d), *sonn, sown, souwde, son*, *< OF. sonn, son, sun, F. son = Pr. son, so = Sp. son = Pg. som = It. suono = Icel. sönn, a sound, < L. sonus, a sound; cf. Skt. svana, sound, < svan, sound. Cf. sound<sup>6</sup>, *v.*, and see *assonant, consonant, dissonant, resonant, person, parson, resonant, sonata, sonnet, sonorous, sonant, unison*, etc.] 1. The sensation produced through the ear, or organ of hearing; in the physical sense, either the vibrations of the sounding-body itself, or those of the air or other medium, which are caused by the sounding-body, and which immediately affect the ear. A musical sound, or tone, is produced by a continued and regular series of vibrations (or, in the physical sense, may be said to be these vibrations themselves); while a noise is caused either by a single impulse, as an electrical spark, or by a series of impulses following at irregular intervals. A sounding-body is a body which is in such a state of vibration as to produce a sound (see *vibration*). Thus, a tuning-fork, a bell, or a piano-string, if struck, will, in consequence of its elasticity, continue to vibrate for some time, producing, in the proper medium, a sound; similarly, the column of air in an organ-pipe becomes a sounding-body when a current of air is continually forced through the mouthpiece past the lip; again, an inelastic body, as a eard, may become a sounding-body if it receives a series of blows at regular intervals and in sufficiently rapid succession, as from the teeth of a revolving cog-wheel. The vibrations of the sounding-body are conveyed to the ear by the intervening medium, which is usually the air, but may be any other gas, a liquid (as water), or an elastic solid. The presence of such a medium is essential, for sound is not propagated in a vacuum. The vibrations of the sounding-body, as a tuning-fork, produce in the medium a series of waves (see *wave*) of condensation and rarefaction, which are propagated in all directions with a velocity depending upon the nature of the medium and its temperature—for example, the velocity of sound in air is about 1,090 feet per second at 32° F. (0° C.), and increases slightly as the temperature rises; in other gases the velocity varies inversely as the square root of the density; it is consequently nearly four times as great in hydrogen. In liquids the velocity is greater than in air—for water, somewhat more than four times as great. In solids the velocity varies very widely, being relatively small in inelastic substances like wax and lead, and very great (two to three miles per second) in wood and steel. Sound-waves may differ (1) in their wavelength—that is, in the number of vibrations per second; (2) in the amplitude of the motion of the particles forming them; and (3) in their form, as to whether they are simple, and consist of a single series of pendulum-like vibrations, or are compound, and formed of several such series superimposed upon each other. Corresponding to these differences in the sound-waves, the sounds perceived by the ear differ in three ways: (1) They differ in *pitch*. If the sound-waves are long and the number of vibrations few per second, the pitch is said to be *low* and the sound is called *grave*; as the number of vibrations increases, the pitch is said to *rise* and the sound to be *higher*; if the number of vibrations is very great and the length of the waves correspondingly small, the sound becomes shrill and piercing. It is found that the vibrations must be as numerous as 24 per second in order that the ear may be able to unite them as a continuous sound. Similarly, if the vibrations exceed 30,000 to 40,000 per second, they*

cease to produce any sensation upon the ear. (2) Sounds differ in *intensity* or *loudness*. Primarily the intensity of the sound depends upon the amplitude of the vibrations; it diminishes with the square of the distance from the sounding-body; it also diminishes as the density of the air or other medium decreases, and is increased by the proximity of a sonorous body which can vibrate in unison with it. (3) Sounds differ in *quality* or *timbre*, that property by which we distinguish between the same tone as sounded upon two different musical instruments, as a piano and a violin. This difference is due to the fact that a note produced by a musical instrument is in general a compound note, consisting of the fundamental note, the pitch of which the ear perceives, and with it a number of higher notes of small intensity whose vibrations as compared with the fundamental note are usually as the numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, etc. These upper notes, harmonics or over-tones (see *harmonic*), blend with the fundamental note, and upon their number and relative intensity, consequently, the resultant combined effect upon the ear, or the quality of the note, depends. Sound-waves may, like light-waves, be reflected from an opposing surface (see *reflection, echo, resonance*); they may be refracted, or suffer a change of direction, in passing from one medium to another of different density; they may suffer diffraction; and they may also suffer interference, giving rise to the pulsations of sounds called *beats*. See *beat*<sup>1</sup>, 7.

2. A particular quality or character of tone, producing a certain effect on the hearer, or suggesting a particular cause; tone; note: as, a joyful sound; a sound of woe.

There is a sound of abundance of rain. 1 Ki. xviii. 41.

Doug. That's the worst tidings that I hear of yet.  
Wor. Ay, by my faith, that bears a frosty sound.  
*Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 128.*

The sound of a sea without wind is about them.  
*Swinburne, Hesperia.*

3. Vocal utterance.

'Tis not enough no harshness gives offence,  
The sound must seem an echo to the sense.  
*Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 365.*

4. Hearing-distance; ear-shot.

Sooner shall grass in Hyde-park Circus grow,  
And wits take lodgings in the sound of Bow.  
*Pope, R. of the L., iv. 118.*

5. Empty and unmeaning noise.

A tale  
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,  
Signifying nothing.  
*Shak., Macbeth, v. 5. 27.*

6. Same as *signal*, 2.—Anacampsis sounds. See *anacampsis*.—Blood-sounds, in *auscultation*, muffled murmurs.—Bronchial sound, the normal bronchial breathing-sound.—Cardiac sounds, the heart-sounds.—Characteristic sound. See *characteristic letter*, under *characteristic*.—Cogged breath-sound. See *breath-sound*.—Friction sound. See *friction-sound*.—Refraction of sound. See *refraction*.—Respiratory sounds. See *respiratory*.—To read by sound, in *telegraph*. See *read*<sup>1</sup>.—Syn. 1. Noise, Sound, Tone. Noise is that effect upon the ears which does not convey, and is not meant to convey, any meaning; as, the noise made by a falling chimney; street noises. Sound is a general word, covering noise and intelligible impressions upon the auditory nerves: as, the sound of cannon, of hoofs, of a trumpet, of prayer. Tone is sound regarded as having a definite place on the musical scale, or as modified by feeling or physical affections, or as being the distinctive quality of sound possessed by a person or thing permanently or temporarily: as, his tones were those of anger; a piano of peculiarly rich tone. For technical distinctions, see *def. 1* above, *noise*, and *tone*.

**sound**<sup>6</sup> (sound), *v.* [*< ME. souwden, souwen, souwen, sunen, < OF. suiner, soner, F. sonner = Pr. Sp. sonar = Pg. soar = It. sonare (= Icel. söna), < L. sonare, sound, < sonus, a sound: see sound<sup>5</sup>, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To produce vibrations affecting the ear; cause the sensation of sound; make a noise; produce a sound; also, to strike the organs of hearing with a particular effect; produce a specified audible effect: as, the wind sounds melancholy.*

Ther herde I playen on an harpe,  
That soundest botle wel and sharpe,  
Orpheus ful craftely.  
*Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1202.*

O earth, that soundest hollow under me.  
*Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.*

2. To cause something (as an instrument) to sound; make music.

The singers sang, and the trumpeters sounded.  
2 Chron. xxix. 28.

3. To seem or appear when uttered; appear on narration: as, a statement that sounds like a fiction.

How oddly will it sound that I  
Must ask my child forgiveness!  
*Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 197.*

All this is mine but till I die:  
I can't but think 'twould sound more clever  
To me and to my heirs for ever.  
*Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 11.*

Your father never dropped a syllable which should  
sound toward the asking me to assist him in his adversity.  
*Godwin, Fleetwood, xix.*

4. To be conveyed in sound; be spread or published.

From you sounded out the word of the Lord.  
1 Thes. i. 8.



5. To tend; incline. [Now rare.]

Alle hire wordes moore and lesse,  
Sounnyng in vertu and in gentillesse.

Chaucer, Physician's Tale, l. 54.

Seyng any thyng sounnyng to treson.

Paston Letters, I. 183.

All such thingis as sounne wyth or ayenst the common welc.

Arnold's Chron., p. 83.

- 6†. To resound.

The shippes herenpon discharge their Ordinance, . . . insomuch that the tops of the hilles sounded therewith.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 245.

To sound in damages, in law, to have as its object the recovery of damages: said of an action brought, not for the recovery of a specific thing, as replevin or an action of debt, but for damages only, as for trespass, etc.

II. trans. 1. To cause to produce sound; set in audible vibration.

A baggepipe wel coude he blowe and sounne.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 505.

I have sounded the very base-string of humility.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 6.

2. To utter audibly; pronounce; hence, to speak; express; repeat.

But now to yow rehersen ni his speeche,  
Or al his woful wordes for to sounne.

Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 573.

Then I, as ono that nm the tongue of these,

To sound the purposes of all their hearts.

Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 48.

The Arab by his desert well

. . . hears his single camel's bell

Sound welcome to his regal quarters.

Whittier, The Maschish.

3. To order or direct by a sound; give a signal for by a certain sound: as, to sound a retreat.

To sound a parley to his heartless foe.

Shak., Lucrece, l. 471.

4. To spread by sound or report; publish or proclaim; celebrate or honor by sounds.

Thou sun, of this great world both eye and soul,

Acknowledge him thy greater; sound his praise.

Milton, P. L., v. 171.

5. To signify; import. [A Latinism.]

Illo resons he spak ful solemnely,

Sounnyng alway thenceres of his wynnynge.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 270.

If you have ears that will be pierced—or eyes

That can be opened—a heart that may be touched—

Or any part that yet sounds man about you.

B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

The cause of divorce mentioned in the law is translated "some uncleanliness," but in Hebrew it sounds "nakedness of night, or any real nakedness."

Milton, Divorce, l.

6. To examine by percussion, as a wall in order to discover hollow places or studding; specifically, in med., to examine by percussion and auscultation, in order to form a diagnosis by means of sounds heard: as, to sound the lungs.

sound<sup>6</sup> (sound). An obsolete or dialectal contracted form of *sound*, *swoon*.

soundable (soun'dj-bl), *a.* [*< sound<sup>1</sup> + -able.*] Capable of being sounded.

soundboard (soun'dbôrd), *n.* 1. In musical instruments, a thin resonant plate of wood so placed as to enhance the power and quality of the tones by sympathetic vibration. In the piano-forte it is placed just under or behind the strings; in the pipe-organ it forms the top of the wind-chest in which the pipes are inserted; in the violin, guitar, etc., it is the same as the belly—that is, the front of the body. Great care is exercised in the selection and treatment of the wood for soundboards, which is either pine or spruce-tr. Also *sounding-board*. See *cut* under *harp*.

2. Same as *sounding-board*, 1. See *cut* under *abat-voix*.—Pedal soundboard. See *pedal*.

sound-boarding (soun'dbôr'ding), *n.* In carp., short boards which are disposed transversely between the joists, or fixed in a partition for holding the substance called pugging, intended to prevent sound from being transmitted from one part of a house to another.

sound-body, sound-box, sound-chest (soun'd-bod'z, -boks, -chest), *n.* Same as *resonance-box*.

sound-bone (soun'dbôn), *n.* [*< sound<sup>3</sup> + bone.*] The bone of a fish lying close to the sound or air-bladder. It is a part of the backbone, consisting of those vertebrae collectively which are ordinarily cut out in one piece in splitting the fish.

sound-bow (soun'dbô), *n.* The thickened edge of a bell against which the clapper strikes. In stating the proportions of a bell, the thickness of the sound-bow is usually taken as a unit.

sound-deafness (soun'def'nes), *n.* Deafness to sound of every pitch or quality, as distinguished from *pitch-deafness* and *timbre-deafness*.

sounder<sup>1</sup> (soun'dér), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sownder*, *< ME. soundre*, *< AS. sunor*, a herd.] 1. A herd of wild swine.

That men calleth ntrip of a lame swyn is called of wyldes swyn a soundre: that is to say, 3if ther be passy v. or vi. togedres.

MS. Bodl. 646. (Haltwell.)

Now to speke of the boore, the fyrste year he is

A pygge of the sounder calld, as haue I bys;

The secunde yere an hogge, and soe shall he be,

And an hoggestere when ho is of yeres thre;

And when he is foure yere, a boor shall he be,

From the sounder of the swyne theme departyth he.

Book of St. Alban's (ed. 1496), sig. d., i.

2. A young wild boar: an erroneous use.

It had so happened that a sounder (i. e., in the language of the period, a boar of only two years old) had crossed the track of the proper object of the chase.

Scott, Quentin Durward, ix.

Such then were the pigs of Devon, not to be compared with the true wild descendant, . . . whereof many a sounder still grunted about Swinley down.

Kingsley, Westward Ho, viii.

sounder<sup>2</sup> (soun'dér), *n.* [*< sound<sup>4</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>.*] A sounding-machine.—Flying sounder, an apparatus, devised by Thomson, for obtaining deep-sea soundings, at a moderate depth, without rounding to or reducing speed.

With this sounding-machine a sounding was made at a depth of 130 fathoms while the steamer was moving at the rate of 16 knots an hour.

sounder<sup>3</sup> (soun'dér), *n.* [*< sound<sup>5</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>.*] That which sounds; specifically, in *telegr.*, a receiving instrument in the use of which the message is read by the sound produced by the armature of the electromagnet in playing back and forth between its stops.

sound-figures (soun'd'fig'nrz), *n. pl.* Chladni's figures. See *nodal lines*, under *nodal*.

sound-hole (soun'd'hôl), *n.* In musical instruments of the viol and lute classes, an opening in the belly or soundboard, so shaped and placed as to increase its elasticity and thus its capacity for sympathetic vibration. In the modern violin and similar instruments there are two sound-holes, placed on each side of the bridge; they are usually called the *f-holes*, from their shape.

sounding<sup>1</sup> (soun'ding), *n.* [*< ME. soundyngre, soundyng, soundyngre; verbal n. of sound<sup>1</sup>, v.*] 1. The act or process of measuring the depth of anything; exploration, as with a plummet and line, or a sound.—2. The descent of a whale or of a fish to the bottom after being harpooned or hooked.—3. *pl.* The depth of water in rivers, harbors, along shores, and even in the open seas, which is ascertained in the operation of sounding. The term is also used to signify any place or part of the ocean where a deep sounding-line will reach the bottom; also, the kind of ground or bottom where the line reaches. Soundings on English and American charts are expressed in fathoms, except in some harbor-charts where they are in feet. See *deep-sea*.—In or on soundings. (a) So near the land that a deep-sea lead will reach the bottom. (b) In comparatively shallow water: said of a whale in the Arctic Ocean, Bering Sea, Sea of Okhotsk, or in bays, lagoons, etc., whose depths may be readily fathomed.—To get on or off soundings, to get into or beyond water where the bottom can be touched by sounding; figuratively, to enter into a subject or topic which one is or is not competent to discuss.—To strike soundings, to find bottom with the deep-sea lead.

sounding<sup>2</sup> (soun'ding), *n.* [*< ME. soundyng; verbal n. of sound<sup>5</sup>, v.*] The act of producing a sound or a noise; also, a sound or a noise produced; specifically, in *music*, compare *sound<sup>5</sup>*, *r. i.*, 2.

Musicians have no gold for sounding.

Shak., R. and J., iv. 5. 113.

The Stage.

After the second sounding [of the music].

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

sounding<sup>2</sup> (soun'ding), *p. a.* [*< ME. soundyng, v.*] 1. Causing or producing sound; sonorous; resounding; making a noise.

Ay me! whilst thee the shores and sounding seas

Wash far away.

Milton, Lycidas, l. 161.

2. Having a magnificent or lofty sound; hence, bombastic: as, mere *sounding* phrases.

Keep to your subject close in all you say;

Nor for a sounding sentence ever stray.

Dryden and Soame, tr. of Boileau's Art of Poetry, l. 182.

sounding-board (soun'ding-bôrd), *n.* 1. A canopy over a pulpit, etc., to direct the sound of a speaker's voice toward the audience. See *abat-voix*. Also *soundboard*.

Since pulpits fail, and sounding-boards reflect

Most part an empty, ineffectual sound.

Courier, Tusk, iii. 21.

2. In *building*, a board used in the deafening of floors, partitions, etc. See *sound-boarding*.—

3. Same as *soundboard*, 1.

sounding-bottle (soun'ding-bot'l), *n.* A vessel for raising water from a great depth for examination and analysis. It is generally made of wood, and has valves opening upward in the top and bottom. It is fixed on the sounding-line over the lead, so that the water passes through it as the line descends; but when it is drawn up the force of gravity closes the valves, thus re-

taining the contents. It often contains a thermometer for showing the temperature below the surface.

sounding-lead (soun'ding-led), *n.* The weight used at the end of a sounding-line.

sounding-line (soun'ding-lin), *n.* A line for trying the depth of water.

sounding-machine (soun'ding-ma-shēn'), *n.* A device for taking deep-sea soundings. See *deep-sea*.

sounding-post (soun'ding-pôst), *n.* Same as *sound-post*.

sounding-rod (soun'ding-rod), *n.* A graduated rod or piece of iron used to ascertain the depth of water in a ship's pump-well, and consequently in the hold.

soundismant, *n.* A Middle English form of *sandcman*.

Then sent were there some soundismen two

To Priam, the prise kyng, purpos to hold.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8866.

soundless<sup>1</sup> (soun'dles), *a.* [*< sound<sup>1</sup> + -less.*] Incapable of being sounded or fathomed; unfathomable.

He upon your soundless deep doth ride.

Shak., Sonnets, lxxx.

soundless<sup>2</sup> (soun'dles), *a.* [*< sound<sup>5</sup> + -less.*] Having no sound; voiceless; silent; dumb.

For your words, they rob the Hybla bees,

And leave them honeyless. . . .

Bru. O yes, and soundless too;

For you have stol'n their buzzing, Antony.

Shak., J. C., v. 1. 36.

sound-line (soun'dlin), *n.* The tow-line carried down by a whale when sounding.

soundly (soun'dli), *adv.* [*< sound<sup>1</sup> + -ly<sup>2</sup>.*] In a sound manner, in any sense of the word *sound*.

soundness (soun'dnes), *n.* [*< sound<sup>1</sup> + -ness.*] The state of being sound, in any sense.—*Syn.* See *sound<sup>1</sup>, a.*

sound-post (soun'd-pôst), *n.* In musical instruments of the viol class, a small cylindrical wooden prop or pillar which is inserted between the belly and the back, nearly under the treble foot of the bridge. Its purpose is to prevent the crushing of the belly by the tension of the strings, and to transmit the vibrations of the belly to the back. Its material, shape, and position are of great importance in determining the quality and power of the tone. It is sometimes called the instrument's *soul* or *voice*. Also *sounding-post*.

sound-proof (soun'dprûf), *a.* Impervious to sound; preventing the entrance of sounds.

It (silicate of cotton) is of great efficiency as a stuffing for sound-proof walls and flooring.

Ure, Dict., IV. 293.

sound-radiometer (soun'drâ-di-om'ê-tēr), *n.* An apparatus devised by Dvorak to show the mechanical effect of sound-waves. It consists of a light cross of wood pivoted with a glass cap upon a vertical needle, and carrying four pieces of card perforated with a number of holes, raised on one side and depressed on the other like those of a nutmeg-grater. The cross-arms rotate rapidly when placed before the resonance-box of a loud-sounding tuning-fork.

sound-register (soun'd'rej'is-tēr), *n.* An apparatus for collecting and recording tones of the singing voice or of a musical instrument. It was invented in Paris in 1858.

sound-shadow (soun'dshad'ô), *n.* The interception of a sound by some large object, as a building. It is analogous to a light-shadow, but is less distinct, since sound-waves have much greater length than light-waves.

For just as a high wall, or a railway-cutting often completely cuts off sounds by forming a *sound-shadow*.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 364.

sound-wave (soun'dwâ), *n.* A wave of condensation and rarefaction by which sound is propagated in an elastic medium, as the air. See *sound<sup>5</sup> and wave*.

sounet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *sonnet<sup>5</sup>*.

soup<sup>1</sup> (sôp), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *sup*.

soup<sup>2</sup> (sôp), *n.* [= D. *sop* = MHG. G. *suppe* = Sw. *soppa* = Dan. *suppe* = Icel. *súpu*, soup; < OF. (and F.) *soupe*, soup, broth, pottage, sop, = Fr. Sp. Pg. It. *sopa*, soup; < MD. *soppe*, sop, n sop, broth, D. *sop*, broth, = Icel. *soppa* = Sw. *soppa*, n sop: see *sop*. Soup<sup>2</sup> is a doublet of *sop*, derived through OF., while *soup<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*, is a native variant of *sup*.] 1. In *cookery*, originally, a liquor with something soaked in it, as a sop of bread; now, a broth; a liquid dish served usually before fish or meat at dinner. The basis of most soups is stock; to this are added meat, vegetables, vermicelli, herbs, wine, seasoning, or whatever is chosen: as, cream soup; tomato soup; turtle soup. See *Judienne*, *purée*, *soup-maitre*.

Between each act the trembling salvers ring,

From soup to sweet-wine.

Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 162.



2. A kind of picnic in which a great pot of soup is the principal feature. Compare the like use of *chowder*. [West Virginia.]—Portable soup, a sort of cake formed of concentrated soup, freed from fat, and, by long-continued boiling, from all the putrescible parts.

**souper<sup>st</sup>**, *v.* An obsolete form of *soop*, *swoop*.  
**soupçon** (sôp-sôn'), *n.* [F., a suspicion: see *suspicion*.] A suspicion; hence, a very small quantity; a taste: as, water with a *soupçon* of brandy.

**souper<sup>1st</sup>**, *n.* A Middle English form of *supper*.  
**souper<sup>2</sup>** (sô'për), *n.* [*< soup<sup>2</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>*.] In Ireland, a name applied in derision to a Protestant missionary or a convert from Roman Catholicism, from the fact that the missionaries are said to assist their work by distributing soup to their converts. *Imp. Dict.*

**soup-kitchen** (sôp'kich'en), *n.* A public establishment, supported by voluntary contributions, for preparing soup and supplying it gratis to the poor.

**souple<sup>1</sup>**, *a.* A dialectal (Scottish) contraction of *scuple*.

**souple<sup>2</sup>**, *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *supple*.

**souple<sup>3</sup>** (sô'pl), *a.* Noting raw silk which has been deprived, to a certain extent, of its external covering, the silk-glove. This is done by treating the silk with tartar and some sulphuric acid heated nearly to boiling.

**soup-maigre** (sôp'mā'gër), *n.* A thin soup made chiefly from vegetables or fish, originally intended to be eaten on fast-days, when flesh meat is not allowed.

**soup-meat** (sôp'mêt), *n.* Meat specially used for soup.

**soup-plate** (sôp'plât), *n.* A rather large deep plate used for serving soup.

**soup-ticket** (sôp'tik'et), *n.* A ticket authorizing the holder to receive soup at a soup-kitchen.

**soupy** (sô'pi), *a.* [*< soup<sup>2</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>*.] Like soup; having the consistence, appearance, or color of soup. [Colloq.]

"We had a very thick fog," said Tom, "directly after the thunder-storm—a soupy fog."

*Jean Ingelov, Off the Skelligs, xiv.*

**sour** (sour), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. sour, source, soere, sur, < AS. sūr = MD. suur, D. zuur = MLG. sūr = OHG. MHG. sūr, G. sauer = Icel. súrr = Sw. Dan. sur (cf. F. sur, sour, < LG. or HG.: see sorrel<sup>1</sup>), sour; cf. W. sur, sour; Lith. suris, salt. Root unknown.*] *I. a. 1.* Having an acid taste; sharp to the taste; tart; acid; specifically, acid in consequence of fermentation; fermented, and thus spoiled: as, *sour bread*; *sour milk*.

The mellow plum doth fall, the green sticks fast,  
Or, being early plucked, is *sour* to taste.

*Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 523.*

2. Harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish; austere; morose: as, a man of a *sour* temper.

One is so *sour*, so crabbed, and so unpleasant that he can away with no mirth or sport.

*Sir T. More, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 12.*

Lofty, and *sour* to them that lov'd him not;  
But to those men that sought him sweet as summer.

*Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 63.*

3†. Afflictive; hard to hear; bitter; disagreeable to the feelings; distasteful in any manner.

Al though it [poverty] be *soure* to suffice, there cometh sweate after.

*Piers Plowman (B), xl. 250.*

I know this kind of writing is madness to the world, foolishness to reason, and *sour* to the flesh.

*J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 235.*

4. Expressing discontent, displeasure, or peevishness: as, a *sour* word.

With matrimonie cometh . . . the *soure* brow-bendyng of your wives klusfolkes.

*Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 18.*

I never heard him make a *sour* expression, but frankly confess that he left the world because he was not fit for it.

*Steele, Spectator, No. 2.*

5. Cold; wet; harsh; unkindly to crops: said of soil.

The term *sour* is, in Scotland, usually applied to a cold and wet soil, and conveys the idea of viscosity, which, in some cases, is a concomitant of fermentation.

*Ure, Illust. of Rutherglen, p. 180. (Jamieson.)*

6. Coarse: said of grass. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]—*sour bath*. See *bath<sup>1</sup>*.—*sour dock*, the common sorrel, *Rumex acetosa*; sometimes, *R. acetosella*. [Prov. Eng.]

*Soure dokke* (herbe . . .), *Idem quod sorrel.*

*Prompt. Parv., p. 466.*

**Sour dough**, leaven; a fermented mass of dough left from a previous mixing, and used as a ferment to raise a fresh batch of dough. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

An other parable Jhesus spae to hem, The kyngdam of heuene is like to *soure dough*, the whiche taken, a woman hidde in three mesuris of meele, til it were all sowdowid.

*Wyclif, Mat. xiii. 33.*

**Sour grapes**. See *grapel*.—**Sour lime**. See *lime<sup>3</sup>*, 1.—**Sour orange**, the Seville or bitter orange. See *orange<sup>1</sup>*, 1.—**Sour pishamin**, stomach, etc. See the nouns.—**Sour plum**. See *Owenia*, 1.—**Syn. 1.** Acetous, netose. —2 and 4. Cross, testy, waspish, snarling, cynical.

**II. n. 1.** Something sour or acid; something bitter or disagreeable.

Loth . . . his men amonestes mete for to dygt,

For wyth no *sour* ne no salt serues hym neuer.

*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 820.

The sweets we wish for turn to loathed *sours*.

*Shak., Lucerne, l. 867.*

2†. Dirt; filth.

Soory or defowyld yn *sour* or fylthe, Cenosus.

*Prompt. Parv., p. 465.*

3. An acid punch. [Colloq.]—4. In *bleaching* and *dyeing*: (a) A bath of buttermilk or sour milk, or of soured bran or rye-flour, used by primitive bleachers. (b) A weak solution of sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, used for various purposes. Compare *souring*, 5.—**Gray sour**. See *gray<sup>1</sup>*.  
**sour** (sour), *v.* [*< ME. souren, sourer, < AS. \*sūrian, sūrigaan, become sour, = OHG. sūren, MHG. sūren, G. sauer, become sour, OHG. sauren, MHG. siuren, G. säuern, make sour, = Sw. syra, make sour; cf. Icel. síra = Dan. surne, become sour; from the adj.: see sour<sup>1</sup>, a.*] *I. intrans. 1.* To become sour; become acid; acquire the quality of tartness or pungency to the taste, as by fermentation: as, cider *sours* rapidly in the rays of the sun.

His taste delieious, In digestion *souring*.

*Shak., Lucerne, l. 690.*

2. To become peevish, crabbed, or harsh in temper.

Where the soul *sours*, and gradual rancour grows,

Embitter'd more from peevish day to day.

*Thomson, Castle of Indolence, l. 17.*

3. To become harsh, wet, cold, or unkindly to crops: said of soil.

**II. trans. 1.** To make sour; make acid; cause to have a sharp taste, especially by fermentation.

Also the leuayne *zoured* thet dog.

*Ayenbite of Inevyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 205.

The tartness of his face *sours* ripo grapes.

*Shak., Cor., v. 4. 18.*

2. To make harsh, crabbed, morose, or bitter in temper; make cross or discontented; embitter; prejudice.

This protraction is able to *sour* the best-settled patience in the theatre.

*J. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.*

My mind being *soured* with his other conduct, I continued to refuse.

*Franklin, Autobiog., p. 57.*

3. To make harsh, wet, cold, or unkindly to crops: said of soil.

Tufts of grass *sour* land.

*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

4. In *bleaching*, etc., to treat with a dilute acid.

—5. To macerate and render fit for plaster or mortar, as lime.—To *sour* one's cheeks, to assume a morose or sour expression.

And now Adonis, with a lazy spright, . . .

*Souring* his cheeks, cries, "Fie, no more of love!"

*Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 185.*

**sour** (sour), *adv.* [*< ME. source; < sour, a.*] Sourly; bitterly.

Thou shalt with this hauneagay

Abyen it ful *soure*. *Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 111.*

**source** (sôrs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *source*; *< ME. sours, < OF. sorse, sorse, source, surce, later source* (ML. *sursa*), rise, beginning, spring, source, *< sors, sours, fem. sorse, source, pp. of sordre, saurdre, F. saurdre = Pr. sorger, sorzir = Sp. surgir = Pg. sordir, surdir = It. sorgere, < L. surgere, rise: see surge. Cf. sourd<sup>1</sup>.*] 1†. A rising; a rise; a soaring.

Therefore, right as an hawk up at n *sours*

Upspringeth into the air, right so prayeres

Of charitable and chaste bly freres

Maken hir *sours* to Goddes eres two.

*Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 230.*

2. A spring; a fountainhead; a wellhead; any collection of water on or under the surface of the ground in which a stream originates.

The floods do gaspe, for dried is theyr *source*.

*Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.*

There are some *sources* of very fine water, which seem to be those of the antient river Lapthos.

*Pococke, Description of the East, II. l. 223.*

Like torrents from a mountain *source*.

*Tennyson, The Letters.*

3. A first cause; an origin; one who or that which originates or gives rise to anything.

Also, to whom cheerfulness in others was ever a *source* of envy in herself, took quickly mark of his behaviour.

*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, III.*

Pride, ill nature, and want of sense are the three great *sources* of ill manners.

*Swift, Good Manners.*

**Source** of a covariant, the leading term of a covariant, from which all the others are derived. *M. Roberts.*

**source** (sôrs), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *source*; *< source, n.* Hence *souse<sup>2</sup>*.] *I. intrans. 1.* To rise, as a hawk; swoop; in general, to swoop down; plunge; sink; *souse*. See *souse<sup>2</sup>*. [Rare.]

Apollo to his flaming earre adrest,

Taking his dayly, never ceasing course,

His fiery head in Thetis watry breast,

Three hundred sixty & five times doth *souse*.

*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 113.

2. To spring; take rise. [Rare.]

They . . . never leave roaring it out with their brazen horns, as long as they stay, of the freedoms and immunities *soursing* from him.

*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (Harl. Misc., VI. 163). (*Davies.*)

**II. trans.** To plunge down; *souse*. [Rare.]

This little barke of ours being *soured* in cumbersome waves, which never tried the foming maine before.

*Optick Glasse of Humors* (1639), p. 161. (*Halliwel.*)

**sour-crout**, *n.* See *sauer-kraut*.

**sourd<sup>1</sup>**, *v. i.* [*< OF. sordre, sordre, F. saurdre, < L. surgere, rise: see source.*] To rise; spring; issue; take its source.

The espices that *sourden* of pride, soothly, when they *sourden* of malice, ymagined, avised, and forseate, or elles of usage, been deedly synnes.

*Chaucer, Parson's Tale.*

**sourdeline** (sôr'de-lên), *n.* [F. (?) , dim. of *sourdine*.] A small variety of bagpipe, or musette.

**sourdet** (sôr'det), *n.* Same as *sordet*.

**sourdine** (sôr-dên'), *n.* [*< F. sordine, < It. sordino, < sordo (= F. sourd), deaf, muffled, mute, < L. surdus, deaf: see surd.*] 1. Same as *mute<sup>1</sup>*, 3.—2. In the harmonium, a mechanical stop whereby the supply of wind to the lower vibrators is partially cut off, and the playing of full chords softly is facilitated.

**sour-eyed** (sour'id), *a.* Having a morose or sullen look.

*Sour-eyed* disdain and discord.

*Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 20.*

**sour-gourd** (sour'gôrd), *n.* Same as *cream-of-tartar tree* (which see, under *cream<sup>1</sup>*).

**sour-grass** (sour'gräs), *n.* See *Paspalum*.

**sour-gum** (sour'gum), *n.* The tupelo or pepperidge, *Nyssa sylvatica* (*N. multiflora*), less frequently called *black-gum*.

**souring** (sour'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *sour, v.*] 1. A becoming or making sour: as, the *souring* of bread.—2. That which makes sour or acid; especially, vinegar. [Prov. Eng.]

A double squeeze of *souring* in his aspect.

*Smollett, Humphrey Clinker.*

3. The wild apple, or crab-apple; also, any sour apple. [Prov. Eng.]—4. Dough left in the tub after oat-cakes are baked. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]—5. In *bleaching*, the process of exposing fibers or textures to the action of dilute acid; specifically, the exposing of goods which have been treated in a solution of chlorid of lime to a dilute solution of sulphuric acid, which, by setting free the chlorine, whitens the cloth, and neutralizes the alkalis with which the cloth has been impregnated.—6. A process of dressing sealskin. The skin is scraped clean, closely rolled, and laid away until the hair starts. The hair is then scoured off, and the bare hide is stretched to season.

**souring-vessel** (sour'ing-ves'el), *n.* A vat of oak wood in which vinegar is soured.

**sour-kraut**, *n.* See *sauer-kraut*.

**sourly** (sour'li), *adv.* In a sour manner, in any sense of the word *sour*.

**sourness** (sour'nes), *n.* [*< ME. sowreues, sowrenesse, < AS. sūrnas, < sūr, sour: see sour, a.*] The state or quality of being sour, in any sense.

=*Syn. Asperity, Tartness, etc.* (see *acrimony*), moroseness, peevishness, petulance, ill nature.

**sourrock** (sô'rok), *n.* [*< Sc., also saorack, saorack, soorack, sourrock, etc., sorrel; cf. G. saurack, the harberry.*] The common sorrel, *Rumex acetosa*; also, the sheep-sorrel, *R. acetosella*.

Heh, gudeman! but ye hae been eating *sourrocks* instead o' lang kail.

*Galt, The Entail, l. 295. (Jamieson.)*

**sours<sup>et</sup>**, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *source*.

**sour-sized** (sour'sîzd), *a.* See *sized<sup>2</sup>*.

**sour-sop** (sour'sop), *n.* 1. See *Anona*.—2. A cross or crabbed person. [Prov. Eng.]

**sour-tree** (sour'trê), *n.* Same as *sourwood*.

**sourwood** (sour'wid), *n.* See *Oxydendrum*.

**sous** (sô; formerly sous), *n.* [Formerly also *souse, source*; now *sous* as if F.; *< F. sau, pl. sous*, a coin so called, = It. *soldo*, < ML. *solidus*, a shilling, sou: see *soldo, solidus*.] A sou.

They [wooden shoes] are usually sold for two *Sowes*, which is two pence farthing.

*Coryat, Crudities, l. 54.*



Perhaps she met Friends, and brought Pence to thy House,  
But thou shalt go Home without ever a *Souse*.  
*Prior, Down-Hall, st. 33.*

**souse<sup>1</sup> (sous), n.** [Early mod. E. also *souce*, *sowce*, *sowse*; < ME. *souse*, *sowse*, var. of *sauce*: see *sauce*, n.] 1. Pickle made with salt; sauce.

You have powder'd [salted] me for one year;  
I am in *souse*, I thank you; thank your hearty.  
*Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 1.*

2. Something kept or steeped in pickle; especially, the head, ears, and feet of swine pickled.

And he that can rear up a pig in his house  
Hath cheaper his bacon, and sweeter his *souse*.  
*Tusser, January's Husbandry, st. 2.*

I know she'll send me for 'em [ballads],  
In Puddings, Bacon, *Souse*, and Pot-Butter,  
Enough to keep my chamber all this winter.  
*Drome, Antipodes, lii. 5.*

3. The ear in contempt. [Now provincial or vulgar.]

With *souse* erect, or pendent, winks, or haws?  
Sniveling? or the extension of the jaws?  
*Fletcher, Poems, p. 203. (Halliwell.)*

**souse<sup>1</sup> (sous), v. t.; pret. and pp. *soused*, ppr. *sousing*.** [Early mod. E. also *souce*; < ME. *soucen*, *souesen*; a var. of *sauce*, v. Cf. *souse<sup>1</sup>, n.*] 1. To steep in pickle.

Thiel steen hem alle, and katten of hire Tres, and *soucen*  
hein in Vynegre, and there of thit maken gret serveise  
for Lodes  
*Manderille, Travels, p. 251.*

Brawn was a Roman dish. . . Its sauce then was mustard  
and honey, before the frequent use of sugar; nor were  
*soused* hogs-feet, cheeks, and ears unknown to those ages.  
*H. King, Art of Cookery, letter ix.*

2. To plunge (into water or other liquid); cover or drench (with liquid).

When I like thee, may I be *sou'd* over Head and Ears  
in n Horse-pend  
*Steele, Tender Husband, iii. 1.*

3. To pour or dash, as water.

"Can you drink n drop out o' your hand, sir?" said  
Adam. . . "No," said Arthur; "dip my cravat in and  
*souse* it on my head." The water seemed to do him some  
good.  
*George Eliot, Adam Bede, xxviii.*

**Soused mackerel.** See *mackerel*.  
**souse<sup>2</sup> (sous), v.; pret. and pp. *soused*, ppr. *sousing*.** [Early mod. E. also *souce*, *sowce*, *sowse*; a var. (apparently by confusion with *souse<sup>1</sup>, v.*) of *sauce*, v. Cf. *souse<sup>2</sup>, n.*] 1. *intrans.* 1. To swoop; rush with violence; descend with speed or headlong, as a hawk on its prey.

Till, sadly *sousing* on the sandy shore,  
He tumbled on an heap, and wallow'd in his gore.  
*Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 16.*

Spread thy broad wing, and *souse* on all the kind.  
*Pope, Epil. to Satires, li. 15.*

2. To strike.

He stroke, he *soust*, he soynd, he lewd, he lasht.  
*Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 25.*

3. To be diligent. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]  
II. *trans.* To strike with sudden violence, as a bird strikes its prey; pounce upon.

The gallant monarch is in arms,  
And like an eagle o'er his airy towers,  
To *souse* annoyance that comes near his nest.  
*Shak., K. John, v. 2. 160.*

**souse<sup>2</sup> (sous), n.** [Early mod. E. also *souce*, *sowse*; < *souse<sup>2</sup>, v.*, but in def. 1 perhaps in part a var. of *sauce*, n. (in def. 1): see *sourrr*.] 1. A pouncing down; a stoop or swoop; a swift or precipitate descent, especially for attack: as, the *souse* of a hawk upon its prey.

As a falkon fayre,  
That once hath full'd of her *souse* full neare,  
Remounts againe into the open ayre,  
And unto better fortune doth her selfe prepayre.  
*Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 30.*

So, well east off; aloft, aloft, well flowne,  
O now she takes her at the *souse*, and strikes her  
Downe to the earth, like a swift thunder-clap.  
*Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, II. 98).*

2. A blow; a thump.

Who with few *souces* of his yron sale  
Dispersed all their troupe incontinent.  
*Spenser, F. Q., V. iv. 24.*

I'll hang the villain,  
And 'twere for nothing but the *souse* he gave me.  
*Middleton (and others), The Widow, iv. 2.*

3. A dip or plunge in the water. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

**souse<sup>2</sup> (sous), adv.** [An elliptical use of *souse<sup>2</sup>, v.* Cf. *souse<sup>2</sup>, adv.*] With a sudden plunge; with headlong descent; with violent motion downward; less correctly, with sudden violence in any direction. [Colloq.]

So, thou wast once in love, Trin! said my Uncle Toly,  
sniffing—*Souse!* I replied the corporal—over head and ears,  
an' please your honour. *Sterne, Tristram Shandy, viii. 10.*

As if the sniffling of one hawk to the barn-door would  
prevent the next from coming down *souse* into the hen-yard.  
*Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 224.*

**souse<sup>3</sup>, n.** See *sous*.

**souse<sup>4</sup> (sous), n.** [Also *source*; said to be < F. *sous*, under (the r of *source* being then intrusive): see *sub-*] In arch., a support or underprop. *Quitt.*

**souse-wifet (sows'wif), n.** A woman who sells or makes *souse*.

Do you think, master, to be emperor  
With killing swine? you may be an honest butcher,  
Or allied to a seemly family of *souse-wives*.  
*Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, i. 3.*

**soushumber (sö'shum-bër), n.** A woolly and spiny species of nightshade, *Solanum mammosum*, of tropical America. It is a noxious weed, bearing worthless yellow inversely pear-shaped berries. [West Indies.]

**souslik (süs'lik), n.** Samo as *suslik*.

**sousou, n.** Samo as *susu*.

**sou'-sou'-southerly, sou'-southerly (sou'sou-suth'ër-li, sou'suth'ër-li), n.** Samo as *south-southerly*.

The swift-flying long-tailed duck—the old squaw, or  
*sou'-sou'-southerly*, of the [Long Island] baymen.  
*T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 63.*

**soustenu, soutenu (süs'to-nü, sö'to-nü), a.** [F. *soutenu*, pp. of *soutenir*, sustain, hold up; see *sustain*.] In her., noting a chief supported, as it were, by a small part of the esentecheon beneath it of a different color or metal from the chief, and reaching, as the chief does, from side to side, as if it were a small part of the chief, of another color, supporting the real chief.

**soutache (sö-tash'), n.** [F.] A very narrow flat braid, made of wool, cotton, silk, or tinsel, and sewed upon fabrics as a decoration, usually in fanciful designs.

**soutaget, n.** [Origin obscure.] Bagging for hops; coarse cloth.

Take *soutage* or haler (that covers the Kell),  
Set like to n manger, and fastened well.  
*Tusser, Husbandry, p. 136. (Davies.)*

**soutane (sö-tän'), n.** [F. *soutane*, OF. *sotane* = Sp. *sotana* = Pg. *sotana*, *sotaina* = It. *sotana*, undershirt, < ML. *sublana* (also *sublancum*), an under-essock, < L. *subtus*, beneath, under: see *sub-*.] Same as *cassock*.

**souteli, a.** A Middle English form of *subtle*.

**soutenu, a.** See *soustenu*.

**souter (sou'tër; Sc. pron. sö'tër), n.** [Formerly also *souter*, *sontar*; < ME. *souter*, *sontere*, *soutare*, *soucler*, < AS. *süter* = Icel. *sütari* = OHG. *sütari*, *süteri*, MHG. *süter* (also in comp. MHG. *schuoch-süter*, G. contracted *schuster*) (cf. Finn. *sutari* = Lapp. *sutar*, shoemaker, < G.), shoemaker, < L. *sutor*, shoemaker, < *suer*, pp. *sutus*, sew: see *sew*.] A shoemaker; a cobbler. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

The devil made a reve for to preclie,  
And of n *souter* shippman or n leclie,  
*Chaucer, Prol. to Reeve's Tale, l. 60.*

A conqueror i n cobbler! hang him *souter*!  
*Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 3.*

**souteress (sou'tër-es), n.** [< ME. *souteresse*; < *souter* + *-ess*.] A woman who makes or mends shoes; n female cobbler.

Cesso the *souteresse* sat on the benchie.  
*Piers Plouman (B), v. 315.*

**souterly (son'tër-li), n.** [Formerly also *souterly*; < *souter* + *-ly*.] Like n cobbler; low; vulgar. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

All *souterly* wax of comfort melting away, and misery  
talking the length of my foot, it boots me not to sue for life.  
*Marsinger, Virgin-Martyr, III. 3.*

**souterrain (sö-te-rän'), n.** [F.: see *sablerrain*.] A grotto or cavern under ground; a cellar.

Defences against extremities of heat, as shade, grottoes,  
or *souterrains*, are necessary preservatives of health.  
*Arbutnot.*

**south (south), n. and a.** [< ME. *south*, *sowthe*, *sotthe*, *suth*, n. (nec. *south* as adv.); < AS. *sūth*, adv. (orig. tho acc. or dat. (locative) of the noun used adverbially, never otherwise as a noun, and never as an adj., the form *sūth* as an adj., given in the dictionaries, being simply the adv. (*sūth* or *sūthan*) alone or in comp., and the form \**sūtha*, as a noun, being due to a misunderstanding of the adv. *sūthan*), to the south, in the south, south; in comp. *sūth*, a quasi-adj., as in *sūth-dich*, the southern region, the south, etc. (> E. *south*, a.); = OFries. *sūd* = MD. *snyd*, D. *zuid* = OHG. *sund*, MHG. *sunt*, *sūd*, G. *süd* = Icel. *súðr*, *sunnr* = Sw. Dan. *syd*, south; as a noun, in other than adverbial uses, developed from the older adverbial uses (cf. F. Sp. *sud* = Pg. *sul*, south, from the E.); (1) AS. *sūth* = Icel. *súðr* = Sw. Dan. *syd*, to the south, in the south, south; (2) AS. *sūthan* (ME. *suthen*, *suthe*) = MD. *suyden* = OLG. *sūdhon*, MLG. *sūden* = OHG. *sundana*, MHG. *sundene*, *sunden* = Icel. *sunnan*

= Sw. *syden* = Dan. *sönden*, adv., prep. 'from the south,' but also in MLG. OHG. MHG. 'in the south'; also in comp., as a quasi-adj.; hence the noun, D. *zuiden* = MLG. *sūden* = OHG. *sundan*, MHG. *sūden*, G. *siden*, the south; (3) = OS. *sūthar* = OFries. *suther*, *suder*, *suer* = OHG. *sundar*, MHG. *sunder* = Sw. *söder*, adv. or adj., south; OHG. *sundar*, MHG. *sunder* = Icel. *súðr* (gen. *súðrs*) = Sw. *söder*, n., south (cf. also *southern*, *southerly*, etc.); prob., with formative *-th*, from the base of AS. *sunne*, etc., sun: see *sun*. For the variety of forms, cf. *north*, *east*, *west*.] I. n. 1. That one of the four cardinal points of the compass which is directly opposite to the north, and is on the left when one faces in the direction of the setting sun (west). Abbreviated S.

A 2 Myle from Bethelcem, toward the *Sowthe*, is the  
Churche of Seynt Karitot, that was Abbot there.  
*Manderille, Travels, p. 74.*

2. The region, tract, country, or locality lying opposite to the north, or lying toward the south pole from some other region; in the broadest and most general sense, in the northern hemisphere, the tropics or subtropical regions; in Europe, the Mediterranean region, often with reference to the African or Asiatic coast.

The queen of the *south* . . . came from the uttermost  
parts of the earth to hear the wisdom of Solomon.  
*Matt. xii. 42.*

Bright and fierce and fickle is the *South*,  
And dark and true and tender is the North.  
*Tennyson, Princess, iv.*

Specifically—3. [cap.] In U. S. hist. and politics, the Southern States (which see, under *state*).

"The fears that the northern interests will prevail at all times," said Edward Rutledge, "are ill-founded. . . The northern states are already full of people; the migrations to the *South* are immense." *Danforth, Hist. Const., II. 259.*

4. The wind that blows from the south.

Wherefore do you follow her,  
Like foggy *south* puffing with wind and rain?  
*Shak., As you Like It, III. 5. 60.*

The breath of the *south* can shake the little rings of the  
vine.  
*Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 700.*

5. *Eccles.*, the side of a church that is on the right hand of one who faces the altar or high altar. See *east*, 1, and *epistle*.—By south. See *byl*.—Solid South, the Southern States in respect to their almost uniform adherence to the Democratic party after the reconstruction period. [U. S.]—Sons of the South. See *son*.

II. a. 1. Being in the south; situated in the south, or in a southern direction from the point of observation; lying toward the south; pertaining to the south; proceeding from the south.

He . . . shall go out by the way of the *south* gate.  
*Izek. xlii. 9.*

The full *south*-breeze around thee blow.  
*Tennyson, Talking Oak.*

2. *Eccles.*, situated at or near that side of a church which is to the right of one facing the altar or high altar.—South dial. See *dial*.—South end of an altar, the end of an altar at the right hand of n priest as he stands facing the middle of the altar from the front: so called because in a church with strict orientation this end is toward the south.—South pole. See *pole*, 2 and 7.—South side of an altar, that part of the front or western side of an altar which intervenes between the middle and the south end; the epistle side.—The South Sea, a name formerly applied to the Pacific ocean, especially the southern portion of it: so called as being first seen toward the south (from the isthmus of Darien, where it was discovered by Balboa in 1513).

One inch of delay more is a *South*-sea of discovery.  
*Shak., As you Like It, III. 2. 267.*

South Sea arrowroot. See *piq*.—South Sea bubble or scheme. See *bubble*.—South Sea rose, the oleander. [Jamaica.]—South Sea tea. See *tea*.

**south (south), adv.** [< ME. *south*, *suth*, < AS. *sūth*, adv., south: see *south*, n.] Toward, to, or at the south; of winds, from the south.

And the seyd holy lond ys in length, North and *Suth*, ix  
score myle.  
*Torkington, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 38.*

Such fruits as you appoint for long keeping gather in a  
fair and dry day, and when the wind bloweth not *south*.  
*Bacon.*

The ill-thief blow the Heron *south*?  
*Burns, To Dr. Blacklock.*

[Sometimes used with ellipsis of the following preposition.

The chimney  
Is *south* the chamber. *Shak., Cymbeline, II. 4. 81.*  
When Phœbus g't'es a short-lived glow'r  
Far *south* the lift. *Burns, A Winter Night.*

Down south. See *down*, adv.

**south (south), v. i.** [< *south*, n. and adv.] 1. To move or veer toward the south.—2. In astron., to cross the meridian of a place: as, the moon *souths* at nine.

The great full moon now rapidly *southing*.  
*Jean Ingelout, Fated to be Free, xxxvii.*



**South African broom.** See *Aspalathus*, 2.

**South American apricot.** See *Mammea*.

**South American glutton.** See *glutton*.

**South Carolinian** (south'kar-ō-lin'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< South Carolina* (see def.) + *-ian*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the State of South Carolina, one of the southern United States, lying south of North Carolina.

*II. n.* A native or an inhabitant of the State of South Carolina.

**Southcottian** (south'kot-i-an), *n.* [*< Southcott* (see def.) + *-ian*.] One of a religious body of the nineteenth century, founded by Joanna Southcott (died 1814) in England. This body expected that its founder would give birth to another Messiah. Also called *Neo Israelite* and *Sabbatarian*.

**Southdown** (south'doun), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the South Downs in Hampshire and Sussex, England: as, *Southdown sheep*.

*II. n.* A noted English breed of sheep; a sheep of this breed, or mutton of this kind. See *sheep*, 1.

**southeast** (south'ēst'), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. southe cēst, southe cēst, suth-cēst, < AS. sūthēast, to the southeast, also sūthēdstan, from the southeast (= D. zuidoost = G. südost = Sw. Dan. sydöst); used as a noun only as south, north, east, west were so used; < sūth, south, + ēast, east: see south and east.*] *I. n.* That point on the horizon between south and east which is equally distant from them; S. 45° E., or E. 45° S., or, less strictly, a point or region intermediate between south and east.

*II. a.* Pertaining to the southeast; proceeding from or directed toward that point; southeastern.

Abbreviated *S. E.*

**southeast** (south'ēst'), *adv.* [See *southeast*, *n.*] Toward or from the southeast.

The big gate of this Temple ys with owt the Citye, South towards the Mounte Syon.  
*Torkington, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 71.*

**southeaster** (south'ēs'tēr), *n.* [*< southeast + -er*.] A wind, gale, or storm from the southeast.

**southeasterly** (south'ēs'tēr-li), *a.* [*< southeast, after easterly, a.*] Situated in or going toward or arriving from the southeast, or the general direction of southeast: as, a *southeasterly* course; a *southeasterly* wind.

**southeasterly** (south'ēs'tēr-li), *adv.* [*< southeasterly, a.*] Toward or from the southeast, or a general southeast direction.

**southeastern** (south'ēs'tēr-n), *a.* [*< southeast, after eastern.*] The *AS. \*sūthēdtern* is not authenticated. Pertaining to or being in the southeast, or in the general direction of the southeast. Abbreviated *S. E.*

**southeastward** (south'ēs't'wārd), *adv.* [*< southeast + -ward*.] Toward the southeast.

A glacial movement *southeastward* from the Sperrin mountains of Londonderry.  
*Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*

**southeastwardly** (south'ēs't'wārd-li), *adv.* [*< southeastward + -ly*.] Same as *southeastward*. [Rare.]

The big Horn (here called Wind river) flows *southeastwardly* to long. 105° 30', through a narrow bottom land.  
*Gov. Report on Miss. River, 1861 (reprinted 1870), p. 43.*

**souther<sup>1</sup>** (sou'thēr), *n.* [*< south + -er*.] A wind, gale, or storm from the south.

**souther<sup>1</sup>** (sou'thēr), *r. i.* [*< souther<sup>1</sup>, n.*] To turn or veer toward the south: said of the wind or a vane.

On chance of the wind *southering*.

*The Field, Sept. 25, 1886. (Encyc. Diet.)*

**souther<sup>2</sup>** (sou'thēr), *n.* A Scotch form of *soldier*.

**southering** (su'thēr-ing), *a.* [*< souther<sup>1</sup>, r., + -ing*.] Turning or turned toward the south; having a southern exposure. [Rare.]

The *southering* side of a fair hill.

*William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 201.*

**southerland** (su'thēr-lānd), *n.* [Imitative: see *south-southerly*.] Same as *south-southerly*.

**southerliness** (su'thēr-li-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being southerly.

**southerly** (su'thēr-li), *a.* and *n.* [*< souther(n) + -ly*. Cf. *southerly*.] *I. a.* 1. Lying in the south or in a direction nearly south: as, a *southerly* point.—2. Proceeding from the south or a point nearly south.

I am but mad north-north-west; when the wind is *southerly* I know a hawk from a handsaw.  
*Shak., Hamlet, II. 2. 397.*

*II. n.* Same as *south-southerly*.

**southerly** (su'thēr-li), *adv.* [*< southerly, a.*] Toward the south.

But, more *southerly*, the Danes next year after [A. D. 845] met with some stop in the full course of their outrageous insolencies.  
*Milton, Hist. Eng., v.*

**southernmost** (su'thēr-mōst), *a. superl.* [*< souther(n) + -most*.] Same as *southernmost*.

Towards the south, a day's journey is Sequotan, the southernmost part of Wingandacoos.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 85.*

**southern** (su'thēr-n), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. southerne, southerne, sothern, sutherne, also, in forms due rather to the Icel., southron, southren, southron, suthron (see southron), < AS. sūtherne = OFries. sūthern, sūthern = MLG. sūthern = Icel. sudhrenn = OHG. smdrōni, MHG. sundern, southern; < sūth, south, + -erne, an obscured term, appearing most clearly in the OHG. form -rōni (ult. < rinnan, run: see run).*] Cf. *north-ern, eastern, western.* Doublet of *southron*.] *I. a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the south, or a region, place, or point which is nearer the south than some other region, place, or point indicated; situated in the south; specifically, in the United States, belonging to those States or that part of the Union called the *South* (see *south*, *n.*, 3). Abbreviated *S.*

All your northern castles yielded up,

And all your southern gentlemen in arms.

*Shak., Rich. II., III. 2. 202.*

2. Directed or leading toward the south or a point near it: as, to steer a *southern* course.—3. Coming from the south; southerly: as, a *southern* breeze.

Men's bodies are heavier and less disposed to motion when *southern* winds blow than when northern.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 381.*

Like frost-work touch'd by southern gales.

*Burns, Lincuden Abbey.*

**Southern buckthorn.** See *buckthorn* and *Bumelia*.—**Southern cavy.** See *cavy*.—**Southern chub.** See *Micropterus*, 1.—**Southern Confederacy.** Same as *Confederate States of America* (which see, under *confederate*).—**Southern cross.** Same as *Cruz*, 2.—**Southern crown.** See *Corona Australis*, under *corona*.—**Southern fox-grape.** See *grape*, 2, and *scuppernon*.—**Southern hemisphere.** See *hemisphere*.—**Southern pine.** See *pine*.—**Southern red fly.** See *fly*, 1.—**Southern States.** See *state*.

*II. n.* A native or an inhabitant of the south, of a southern country, or of the southern part of a country. Compare *southron*.

Both *Southern* fierce and hardy Scot.

*Scott, Lord of the Isles, vi. 26.*

When, therefore, these *Southerns* brought Christianity into the North, they found existing there pagan sacrificial unions.  
*English Gilds (R. E. T. S.), p. lxxiii.*

**southern** (su'thēr-n), *r. i.* [*< southern, a.*] Same as *south*, 1, or *souther<sup>1</sup>*. [Rare.]

The wind having *southered* somewhat.  
*The Field, Sept. 4, 1886. (Encyc. Diet.)*

**southerner** (su'thēr-nēr), *n.* [*< southern + -er*.] An inhabitant or a native of the south; a southern or southron; specifically, an inhabitant of the southern United States.

The *Southerners* had every guaranty they could desire that they should not be interfered with at home.

*J. F. Clarke, N. A. Rev., CXX. 65.*

**southernism** (su'thēr-n-izm), *n.* [*< southern + -ism*.] A word or form of expression peculiar to the south, and specifically to the southern United States.

A long list of *Southernisms* was mentioned.

*The American, VI. 237.*

**southernize** (su'thēr-n-iz), *r.; pret.* and *pp.* *southernized*, *pp.* *southernizing*. [*< southern + -ize*.] *I. trans.* To render southern; imbue with the characteristics or qualities of one who or that which is southern.

The *southernizing* tendencies of the scrible are well-known, from the numerous other places which he has written out; whilst the more northern forms found must be original, . . . alliterative poems being generally in northern or western dialect.

*Pref. to Joseph of Arimathe (R. E. T. S.), p. xl.*

*II. intrans.* To become southern, or like that which is southern.

**southernliness** (su'thēr-n-li-nes), *n.* The state of being southerly.

**southerly** (su'thēr-li), *adv.* [*< southern + -ly*.] Toward the south; southerly.

**southernmost** (su'thēr-n-mōst), *a. superl.* [*< southern + -most*.] Furthest toward the south.

Avignon was my *southernmost* limit; after which I was to turn round and proceed back to England.

*H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 212.*

**southernwood** (su'thēr-n-wūd), *n.* [*< ME. southerne wode, southerne wode, southerwode, suthewode, < AS. sūtherne wudu, sūtherne wude, southernwood, Artemisia Abrotanum: see southern and wood*.] A shrubby-stemmed species of wormwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum*, found wild

in southern Europe, especially in Spain, but of somewhat uncertain origin. It is cultivated in gardens for its pleasantly scented, finely dissected leaves. Also called *old-man*, and, provincially, *slovenwood*, *lad's-love*, *boy's-love*, etc. The name has been extended to allied species. See *abrotanum*.

Her [Envy's] hood

Was Peacocks feathers mixt with *Southernwood*.

*Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Lawe.*

**Tatarian southernwood.** Same as *santonica*, 1.

**southing** (sou'thing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *south*, *v.*] 1. Tendency or motion to the south.—2. In *astron.*, the transit of the moon or a star across the meridian of a place.—3. In *nav.*, the difference of latitude made by a ship in sailing to the southward.

We had yet ten degrees more *southing* to make.

*R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 353.*

**southland** (south'land), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. suth-land; < south + land*.] *I. n.* A land in the south; the south.

*II. a.* Of or pertaining to the south or a land in the south.

**southly** (south'li), *adv.* [= *D. zuidelijk = G. südlich = Sw. Dan. sydlig; as south + -ly*.] Toward the south; southerly.

**southmost** (south'mōst), *a. superl.* [*< south + -most*.] Furthest toward the south.

From Aroer to Nebo, and the wild

Of *southmost* Abarim.  
*Milton, P. L., I. 403.*

**southness** (south'nes), *n.* [*< south + -ness*.] A tendency of a magnetic needle to point toward the south. [Rare.]

**southron** (su'thēr-n), *a.* and *n.* [A form, now only provincial, archaic, or affected, of *southern*; see *southern*.] *I. a.* Southern. Specifically—(a) Pertaining or belonging to southern Britain; English: usually in dislike or contempt. [Scotch.]

While back recolling seem'd to reel

Their *southron* foes.  
*Burns, The Vision, I.*

(b) Pertaining or belonging to the southern United States. [An affected use.]

*II. n.* A native or an inhabitant of a southern country, or of the southern part of a country. Specifically—(a) A native of south Britain; an Englishman; usually in dislike or contempt. [Scotch.]

"Thir landis are mine!" the Outlaw said;

"I ken me king in Christentie;

Erno *Soudron* I this foreste wan,

When the King nor his knights were not to see."

*Song of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 26).*

(b) A native or an inhabitant of the southern States of the American Union. [An affected use.]

"Squatter Sovereignty" . . . was regarded with special loathing by many *Southerns*.

*H. Greeley, Amer. Conflict, I. 324.*

**southroniet**, *n.* [*< southron + -ie, -y*.] The southrons collectively. [Scotch.]

He says, yon forest is his awin;

Ho wan it frae the *Southernie*;

Sao na he wan it, aye will he keep it,

Contrail all kingis in Christentie.

*Song of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 28).*

**southsay, southsayer.** Old spellings of *soothsay, soothsayer*.

**south-seeking** (south'sō'king), *a.* Moving or turning toward the south, as the south end of a magnetic needle. See *magnet*.

**south-southerly** (south'su'thēr-li), *n.* [An imitative name; also *south-south-southerly, south-southerly, sou'-sou'-southerly, southerly, southernland*, and with fanciful changes, as *John Connolly, Uncle Huddy, my aunt Huddy*, etc.] The long-tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis*: same as *oldwife*, 1. The name, in all its variations, seems to be suggested by the illud piping notes of the bird, almost to be called a song. On the same account this duck has been called *Anas cantans*, and also placed in a genus *Melonetta*. See *cute* under *Harelda* and *oldwife*.

**southward** (south'wārd or su'th'wārd), *adv.* [*< ME. suthward, southward, < AS. sūthwæard, sūthwæard, also sūthanwæard (= OFries. sūdwirth = MLG. sūdewert, sūdewart = Sw. sydvärt), southward, < sūth, south, + -wæard, E. -ward. Cf. southwards.*] Toward the south; toward a point nearer the south than the east or the west. Also *southwards*.

If it were nt liberty, 't would, sure, *southward*, . . . to lose itself in n fog.  
*Shak., Cor., II. 3. 32.*

*Southward* with fleet of ice

Smiled the corsair Death.

*Longfellow, Sir Humphrey Gilbert.*

**southward** (south'wārd or su'th'wārd), *a.* and *n.* [*< southward, adv.*] *I. a.* Lying or situated toward the south; directed or leading toward the south.

The sun looking with a *southward* eye upon him.

*Shak., W. T., IV. 4. 819.*

*II. n.* The southern part; the south; the south end or side.

Countries are more fruitful to the *southward* than in the northern parts.  
*Raleigh, Hist. World.*



**southwardly** (sonth'wärd-li or soth'wärd-li), *a.* [*< southward + -ly.*] Having a southern direction or situation.

**southwardly** (sonth'wärd-li or soth'wärd-li), *adv.* [*< southward + -ly.*] In a southward direction; in the general direction of the south.

Whether they mean to go southwardly or up the river, no leading circumstance has yet decided.  
Jefferson, To the President of Congress (Correspondence, 1. 217).

**southwards** (sonth'wärdz or soth'wärdz), *adv.* [*< ME. \*southwardes, < AS. sūthweardes (= D. zuidwaarts = G. südwärts = Sw. sydvärts, syd-värts); with adv. gen. suffix, < sūthweard, southward: see southward, adv.*] Same as southward.

**southwest** (sonth'west'), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. southwest, < AS. sūthwest, to the southwest, sūthwestan, from the southwest (= D. zuidwest = G. südwest = Sw. Dan. sydväst); used as a noun only as south, north, east, west were so used; < sūth, south, + west, west: see south and west.*] 1. That point on the horizon between south and west which is equally distant from them.—2. A wind blowing from the southwest. [Poetical.]

The southwest that, blowing Bala lake,  
Fills all the sacred Dec. Tennyson, Geraint.

3. [*cap.*] With the definite article, the southwestern regions of the United States; in this phrase are often included the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, and Texas, the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, and the Indian Territory. [U. S.]

**II. a.** 1. Pertaining to the point midway between south and west, or lying in that direction.

He could distinguish and divide  
A hair 'twixt south and south-west side.  
S. Butler, Hudibras, 1. l. 68.

2. Proceeding from the southwest: as, a southwest wind.—Southwest cap. Same as southwest, 2. Abbreviated S. W.

**southwest** (sonth'west'), *adv.* [*< southwest, n.*] To or from the southwest: as, the ship proceeded southwest; the wind blew southwest.

**southwester** (sonth'west'ter), *n.* [*< southwest + -er.*] 1. A southwest wind, gale, or storm.—2. A hat of water-proof material, of which the brim is made very broad behind, so as to protect the neck from rain: usually southwester.

We were glad to get a watch below, and put on our thick clothing, boots, and southwesters.  
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 26.

**southwesterly** (sonth'west'ter-li), *a.* [*< southwest, n. + -ly.*] 1. Situated or directed toward the southwest.—2. Coming from the southwest or a point near it: as, a southwesterly wind.

**southwesterly** (sonth'west'ter-li), *adv.* [*< southwest, n. + -ly.*] In a southwesterly direction.

The party now headed southwesterly for the Siberian coast.  
The American, VII. 165.

**southwestern** (sonth'west'tern), *a.* [*< ME. south-western, < AS. sūth-western: see southwest and western.*] 1. Pertaining to or situated in the southwest.—2. In the direction of southwest or nearly so: as, to sail a southwestern course.—3. From the direction of the southwest or nearly so: as, a southwestern wind.

**southwestward** (sonth'west'wärd), *a.* and *adv.* [*< southwest + -ward.*] Toward the southwest.

**southwestwardly** (sonth'west'wärd-li), *adv.* [*< southwestward + -ly.*] Southwestward. [Rare.]

**soutien** (F. pron. sü-tiän'), *n.* [*OF., < soutenir, sustain: see sustain.*] In her, a supporter: especially applied to an inanimate object to which the shield is secured: thus, two trees sometimes support the shield by means of its guige.

**souvenance**, *n.* [Early mod. E. *souvenance*, < OF. *souvenance*, < *souvenir*, remember: see souvenir.] Remembrance.

Life will I grant thee for thy valiance,  
And all thy wronges will wipe out my *souvenance*.  
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 51.

**souvenir** (sü-ve-nör'), *n.* [*< F. souvenir, a remembrance, < souvenir, remember, < L. sub-venire, come up to one's mind, occur to one's mind, < sub-, under, + venire = E. come.*] That which reminds one, or revives one's recollection, of an event, a person, a place, etc.; a remembrance; a reminder; a keepsake: as, a souvenir of Mount Vernon; a souvenir of a marriage or a visit.

Across St. George's crown, leaving a long, bare streak through his white hair, was the *souvenir* of a Mexican sabre.  
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 10.  
= *Syn. Memento*, etc. See *memorial*.

**sou'wester** (sou'wes'ter), *n.* A contraction of southwest.

**sov.** An abbreviation of *sovereign*, a coin.

**sovereign**, *soverain*, *a.* and *n.* Obsolete spellings of *sovereign*.

**sovereign** (suv'- or sov'e-rän), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *soveraign*, *soveraigne*, *soverain*; < ME. *soverain*, *soveraigne*, *soverayne*, *sovercin*, *sovereyn*, *sovereyne*, < OF. *soverain*, *soverain*, *soverain*, later *soverain* = Pr. *sobran* = Sp. Pg. *soberano* = It. *sorrano*, *soprano*, < ML. *superanus*, supreme, principal, < L. *super*, above: see *super-*. Cf. *sorran*, *soprano*, from the It. The *y* is intrusive, prob. due to confusion with *reign* (cf. *foreign*). For the use as the name for a coin, cf. *ducat*, *read*, *noble*, etc. The historical pron. is *suv'e-rän*.] 1. *a.* 1. Supreme; paramount; commanding; excellent.

Evermore he had a *sovereign* pry.  
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 67.

A man of *sovereign* parts he is esteem'd.  
Shak., L. L. L., II. 1. 44.

Your leaders in France . . . came to look upon it [the British constitution] with a *sovereign* contempt.  
Burke, Rev. in France.

I stood on Brocken's *soveran* height, and saw  
Woods crowding upon woods.  
Coleridge, Lines written in my Album.

Life's *sovereign* moment is a battle won.  
O. W. Holmes, The Flanker's Dinner.

2. Supreme in power; possessing supreme dominion; not subject to any other; hence, royal; princely.

When these messengers had here greting made,  
Than the *soveraignest* age of him alle.  
William of Palerne (L. L. T. S.), l. 4932.

Let her be a princely ally,  
*Sovereign* to all the creatures on the earth.  
Shak., T. G. of V., II. 4. 153.

It was the several States, or, what is the same thing, their people, in their *sovereign* capacity, who ordained and established the constitution. Calhoun, Works, 1. 120.

3. Efficacious in the highest degree; potent: said especially of medicines.

For the loke thou longe have as thou durest,  
For is no science vnder some *sovereyne* for the soule.  
Piers Plowman (B), x. 206.

And telling me the *sovereyn*st thing on earth  
Was panacee for an inward bruite.  
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., 1. 3. 57.

**Sovereign state**, a state possessing sovereign power, or sovereignty. See *sovereignty*, 1 (d).

A State is called a *sovereign* State when this supreme power resides within itself, whether resting in a single individual, or in a number of individuals, or in the whole body of the people. Cooley, Const. Lm. (4th ed.), l.

**II. n.** 1. One who exercises supreme control or dominion; a ruler, governor, chief, or master; one to whom allegiance is due.

Lady and *Sovereign* of all other Landes.  
Manderley, Travels, p. 1.

If your *Sovereign* be a Knight or Squire, set down your Dishes covered, and your Cup also.

Dishes Book (L. E. T. S.), p. 69.

The *sovereign* [of Flanders] is the whole county, the sovereignty residing in the general assembly, where all the males of fifteen have entry and suffrage.

J. Adams, Works, IV. 316.

Specifically—(a) A husband; a lord and master.

The prestis they gone home agen,  
And kehe goth to hire *sovereyne*.  
Gower, MS. Soc. Anth. 131, f. 44. (Halliwell.)

(b) A provost or mayor.

And whanne it drowe to the day of the dede doyng,  
That *sovereynes* were semblid, and the schire knyghts.  
Deposition of Rich. II., p. 28. (Halliwell.)

(c) A monarch; an emperor or empress; a king or queen.

*Sovereign* of Egypt, hail!  
Shak., A. and C., l. 5. 34.

And when three *sovereynes* died, could scarce be vex'd,  
Considering what a gracious prince was next.  
Pope, Epil. to Satires, l. 107.

2. A current English gold coin, the standard of the coinage, worth £1 or 20 shillings (about \$4.86), and weighing 123.7 grains troy. The first English coin bearing this name was issued by Henry VII., was current for £1, and weighed 210 grains. Sovereigns continued to be struck till the time of James I. The original sovereign bore the type of a seated figure of the king, Henry VII. George III. revived the issue of the sovereign



Obverse. Reverse.  
Sovereign, 1797.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

In 1817, and the coin was then of the same weight as the present sovereign of Queen Victoria. Double sovereigns have been struck at various times, and half-sovereigns are

current coins. Abbreviated *sov.*—**Sovereign's speech.** See *speech from the throne*, under *speech*. = *Syn. l. King*, etc. (see *prince*), potentate.

**sovereign** (suv'- or sov'e-rän), *v.* 1. [*< sovereign, n.*] To rule over as a sovereign; exercise sovereign authority over. [Rare.]

Unless her Majesty do *sovereign* them presently.  
Roger Williams, To Walsingham, August, 1685, quoted in Motley's Hist. Netherlands, I. 333.

**sovereigness** (suv'- or sov'e-rän-ess), *n.* [Formerly also *soverainess*; < *sovereign* + *-ess*.] A woman who is sovereign; a queen. [Rare.]

Seas *Soverainess* [read *soverainess*], Sleep-bringer, Pilgrims gulle,  
Peace-loving Queen.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 4.

**sovereignize** (suv'- or sov'e-rän-iz), *v.* 1. [*< sovereign + -ize.*] To exercise supreme authority. [Rare.]

Nimrod was the first that *sovereignized* over men.  
Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 226.

**sovereignly** (suv'- or sov'e-rän-li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *soveraignly*; < ME. *sovereynlyche*; < *sovereign* + *-ly*.] In a sovereign manner or degree. (a) So as to exceed all others; surpassingly; exceedingly; chiefly; especially.

But *soveraignly* dame Pertelote shrighte.  
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 542.

(b) Potently; effectually; efficaciously. [Rare.]

Mrs. Bisket. How do the Waters agree with your Ladyship?  
Mrs. Woodly. Oh, *Soveraignly*.

Shadwell, Topsy-Turvy, l.

(c) With supremacy; supremely; as a sovereign.

The government resides *soveraignly* in the communities, where everything is decided by the plurality of voices.

J. Adams, Works, IV. 323.

**sovereignty** (suv'- or sov'e-rän-ti), *n.*; pl. *sovereynties* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *soveraignly*, *soverayntie*, etc.; < ME. *soveraynghtye*, *sovereynhtec*, *soverainhtec*, *soverainte*, < OF. *soverainie*, *soverainie*, F. *soverainie* = It. *soverania* (cf. Sp. Pg. *soberania*). < ML. as if *\*superanitia* (-tis), < *superanus*, supreme, sovereign: see *sovereign*.]

1. The state or character of being sovereign or a sovereign.

So sitting high in dreaded *soverayntie*,  
Those two strange knights were to her presence brought.  
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 34.

I think he'll be to Rome  
As is the osprey to the fish, who takes it  
By *sovereyntie* of nature. Shak., Cor., iv. 7. 35.

Specifically—(a) Mastery; control; predominance.

Women desirous to have *sovereyntie*,  
As wel over hir housbond as hir love.  
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 182.

I was born to command,  
Train'd up in *sovereyntie*.  
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, iv. 3.

(b) The rule or sway of a monarch; royal or imperial power.

Julius Augustus . . . let the true nature of his power be seen, and, first among the Cæsars, arrayed himself with the outward pomp of *sovereyntie*.

E. J. Freeman, Venice, p. 133.

(c) Supremacy or dominion; hegemony: applied to the relation between a powerful state and other states or regions: as, Rome's *sovereyntie* over the East; Great Britain holds the *sovereyntie* of the seas. (d) The supreme, absolute, uncontrollable power by which any state is governed (Cooley); the political authority, whether vested in a single individual or in a number of individuals, to order and direct what is to be done by each individual in relation to the end and object of the state (Halliwell). It is essential to the modern conception of sovereignty that it should be exclusive of any other human superior authority, should be wielded by a determinate person or organization of persons, and should be on the whole habitually obeyed by the bulk of the community. Thus, in the United States, sovereignty is vested in the body of adult male citizens. The claim that each State—that is, the adult male free citizens of each State—possessed a separate sovereignty was one of the elements of controversy involved in the civil war.

I state Ansteth's doctrine of *Sovereignty* in another way, more popularly, though without, I think, any substantial inaccuracy. It is as follows: There is, in every independent political community—that is, in every political community not in the habit of obedience to a superior above itself—some single person or some combination of persons which has the power of compelling the other members of the community to do exactly as it pleases. This single person or group—this individual or this collegiate Sovereign . . . may be found in every independent political community as certainly as the centre of gravity in a mass of matter. If the community be violently or voluntarily divided into a number of separate fragments, then, as soon as each fragment has settled down (perhaps after an interval of anarchy) into a state of equilibrium, the Sovereign will exist and with proper care will be discoverable in each of the now independent portions. The *Sovereignty* over the North American Colonies of Great Britain had its seat in one place before they became the United States, in another place afterwards; but in both cases there was a discoverable Sovereign somewhere. This Sovereign, this person or combination of persons, universally occurring in all independent political communities, has in all such communities one characteristic common to all the shapes *Sovereignty* may take, the possession of irresistible force, not necessarily exerted, but capable of



being exerted. . . . The Sovereign, if a single person, is or should be called a Monarch; if a small group, the name is an Oligarchy; if a group of considerable dimensions, an Aristocracy; if very large and numerous, a Democracy. *Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions*, p. 349.

Much is said about the sovereignty of the States. . . . What is sovereignty in the political sense of the term? Would it be for wrong to define it "a political community without a political superior"? Tested by this, no one State, except Texas, ever was a sovereignty.

*Lincoln, in Raymond*, p. 146.

The chief attributes of sovereignty with which the states have parted are the coining of money, the carrying of mails, the imposing of tariff dues, the granting of patents and copyrights, the declaration of war, and the maintenance of a navy.

*J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas*, p. 98.

(c) A state, community, or political unit possessing independent power.

The into colonies had but recently become compactly organized self-governing States, and were standing somewhat stiffly apart, a group of consequential sovereignties, jealous to maintain their blood-bought prerogatives, and quick to distrust any power set above them, or arrogating to itself the control of their restive wills.

*W. H. Wilson, Cong. Gov.*, I.

(f) Supremacy in excellence; supreme excellence.

Fie, fie, unrevenged tongue! to call her bad  
Whose sovereignty so oft thou hast preferred  
With twenty thousand soul-confirming oaths.

*Shak., T. G. of V.*, II. 6. 15.

(g) Efficacy; especially, medicinal efficacy.

My father left me some prescriptions  
Of rare and proved effects, such as his reading  
And manifest experience had collected  
For general sovereignty. *Shak., All's Well*, I. 3. 230.

**Popular sovereignty.** See *popular*.—Sovereignty of God, in *theol.*, God's absolute dominion over all created things.—*Squatter sovereignty*. Same as *popular sovereignty*. [*Colloq.*, U. S.]

This letter [Gen. Cass on Wilmot Proviso] is notable as the first clear enunciation of the doctrine termed Popular (otherwise *Squatter*) Sovereignty—that is, of the lack of legitimate power in the Federal Government to exclude Slavery from its territories.

*H. Greeley, Amer. Conflct*, I. 190.

**SOVRAN** (suv'- or sov'-ran), *a.* and *n.* [A modified form of *sovereign*, in imitation of the It. *sovrano*: see *sovereign*. It was first used by Milton, and has been affected by later poets.] Same as *sovereign*.

Since he  
Who now is Sovran can dispose and bid  
What shall be right. *Milton, P. L.*, I. 240.

**SOVRANTY** (suv'- or sov'-ran-ti), *n.* [A modified form of *sovereignty*, in imitation of *sovrani*.] Same as *sovereignty*.

God's gift to us of *sovranty*.  
*Mrs. Browning, Dramm of Exile*.

**sow** (sō), *v.*; prot. *sowed*, pp. *sown* or *sowed*, pp. *sowing*. [*< ME. sœwen, sœmenc, sœwen* (pret. *sæw, sœw, sœwe, sœu, pl. sœwen, sœwen*, pp. *sœwen, sœre, sœwen*), *< AS. sœwan* (pret. *sœw, sœw*), pp. *sœwen*) = *OS. sœtan, sœtan* = *OFries. sœa* = *MD. sœyten, D. sœtjen* = *MLG. LG. sœten* = *OHG. sœjan, sœwen, sœn*, *MHG. sœjen, sœn*, *G. sœn* = *Ice. sœ* = *Sw. sœ* = *Dan. sœ* = *Goth. sœtan, sow*; cf. *W. hau, sow*; *OBulg. sieti, sieyoti* = *Serv. sijati* = *Bohem. sili* = *Russ. sijati* = *Lith. sėti* = *Let. sēt* = *L. sēt*, in *serere* (for *\*serere*, redupl. pres., with simple perf. *seri*, pp. *satus*), *sow*; *< √ sō, sow*, orig. prob. east, cf. *Skt. sasya*, grain. Hence *sower, seed*, etc., and (*< L.*) *semen, seminary, seminate, disseminate*, etc., *satire, sation, season*, etc.] *I. trans.* 1. To scatter, as seed upon the earth, for the purpose of growth; plant by sowing.

In my saule thou sœwst thil sode,  
That I may, lorde, make myne aunnt.

*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnival), p. 107.

Whatsoever a man *sœweth*, that shall he also reap.  
*Gal. vi.* 7.

2. To scatter seed over for growth; supply or stock with seed.

It werē a gode Contree to *sœwen* inne Thristelle and  
Berres and Broom and Thornes; and for no other thing is  
it not good. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 130.

And the same hand that *sœw'd* shall reap the field.  
*Pope, Messiah*, l. 66.

3. To scatter over; besprinkle; spangle: as, a velvet pall *sown* with golden beads.

God . . . form'd the moon, . . .  
And *sow'd* with stars the heaven, thick as a field.

*Milton, P. L.*, vii. 358.

Another [cottage] wore  
A close-set robe of fashino *sown* with stars.  
*Tennyson, Aylmer's Field*.

4. To spread abroad; cause to extend; disseminate; propagate: as, to *sow* discord.

Why, nothing can be baser than to *sow*  
Dissention amongst lovers.

*Deau, and Pl., Maid's Tragedy*, III. 1.  
To have hemp-seed *sown* for one. See *hemp-seed*.—  
To *sow* one's wild oats. See *oat*.

**II. intrans.** To scatter seed for growth and the production of a crop.

They that *sow* in tears shall reap in joy. *Ps. cxxvi.* 5.  
Peace was awhile their care. They plough'd and *sow'd*.  
*Couper, Task*, v. 202.

**sow**<sup>2</sup> (sou), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. sowe, sowe, suwe, soghe, < AS. sugu, contracted sū, = MD. sogh, sogh, D. zog, zeng* = *MLG. sog, LG. sug, sige* = *OHG. MHG. su, G. sau* = *Ice. sigr* = *Sw. sugga, so* = *Dan. so* = *W. hweh* (*> E. hog*), *q. v.*) = *Ir. suig* = *L. sus* = *Gr. sū, sūc*, a sow, swine, = *Zond hu*, a boar; prob. so called from its prolific nature, *< √ su* (*Skt. √ sū*), generate, produce: see *soul*. See *suine, suine, soil*<sup>2</sup>, *hog*<sup>1</sup>. In the sense of 'a large mass of metal,' see *pig*<sup>1</sup>.] *I. n.* 1. An adult female hog; the female of swine.

This *sow* had halfe her body covered with hard bristly  
haire as other Piggas. *Coryat, Crudities*, I. 113.

2. A sow-bug.

Also gave hym of these *sowes* that erepo with many  
fete, and falle oute of howe rorys. Also gave hym whyte  
wormes that breede betweene the barke and the tre.

*MS. Lancelot 306, f. 177. (Halliwell.)*

Some of the Oniscidae are land animals, and are known  
as hog-lice, *sows*, etc. *Pascoe, Zool. Class.*, p. 84.

3. In *metal*, the metal which has solidified in the common channel or feeder through which the molten iron flows from the blast-furnace into a series of parallel grooves or furrows, which are the "pigs" appertaining to the sow, and the iron from which bears the name of *pig-iron*, or simply *pig*: used also of other metals.

It is the manner (right worshipful) of such as seeke  
pauit by mineral, first to set men on worke to digge and  
gattier the oore; then by fire to treute the metall, and to  
cast it into certein rude lumpes, which they call *sowes*.  
*Lambride, Perambulation* (ed. 1590), Pref. (*Halliwell*).

For the strengthening of his nerves or sinews, they  
made him two great *sows* of lead, each of them weighing  
eight thousand and seven hundred quintals. . . . Those  
he took up from the ground, in each hand one.

*Urguartz, tr. of Rabelais*, I. 23.

4†. A military engine consisting of a movable  
roof arranged to protect men handling a batter-  
ing-ram. Compare *rinca*, also *cat* and *cat-castle*.  
—Old *sow*. See *add.*—To *have, take, or get the right*  
(or *wrong*) *sow* by the ear, to pitch upon the right (or  
wrong) person or thing; come to the right (or wrong) con-  
clusion. [*Low.*]

He has the *wrong sow* by the ear, I' faith; and elaps his  
dish at the wrong man's door.

*B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour*, II. 1.

You have a *wrong sow* by the ear.

*S. Butler, Hudibras*, II. III. 550.

**II. a. Female:** applied to fish: as, a *sow* hake.  
See *sow fish*, under *fish*<sup>1</sup>.

**sow**<sup>3</sup>, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sow*<sup>1</sup>.

**sowa** (sō'ā), *n.* See *soya*.

**sowans** (sō'anz), *n. pl.* Same as *sowens*.

**sowar** (sō'ār), *n.* [*Also smār; < Hind. sawār, < Pers. sawār, a horseman.*] A horse-soldier; especially, a native cavalry soldier in the British-Indian army, often in the sense of an orderly or mounted attendant or guard.

In the cavalry of the Madras army the horses are pro-  
vided by Government, but in that of Bengal and Bombay  
the trooper, or *sowar*, as he is designated in India, finds  
himself in everything except his arms.

*N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 145.

**sowback** (sou'bak), *n.* A low ridge of sand or gravel; a hogback or horseback; a kame; a drum or drumlin.

The long parallel ridges, or "*sowbacks*" and "*drums*,"  
as they are termed, . . . invariably coincide in direction  
with the valleys or straths in which they lie.

*J. Geikie, Orient Ice Age*, p. 17.

**sowbane** (sou'bān), *n.* The maple-leaved goose-  
foot, *Chenopodium hybridum*, regarded as fatal  
to swine. Also called *hog's-bane*.

**sow-belly** (sou'bol'i), *n.* Salt pork; salt-horse;  
salt-junk: used by fishermen, whalers, sailors,  
and soldiers. [*Low.*]—*sow-belly hake*. See *lake*<sup>2</sup>.

**sowbread** (sou'bred), *n.* A plant of the genus  
*Cyclamen*, particularly *C. Europeanum*. The species  
are low stemless herbs sending up leaves and scapes from  
corms which are sometimes very large, and, where native,  
are sought after by swine. The flowers are rose-colored,  
pink, or white, nodding, the divisions of the corolla re-  
flexed, and are cultivated for ornament, the best-known  
species being *C. Europeanum*, hardly in southern Europe and  
England, and the more tender and showy *C. Persicum*.

**sow-bug** (sou'bug), *n.* A hog-louse; a pill-bug;  
a sow; any terrestrial isopod of the family *Oniscidae*,  
as *Oniscus asellus*. Some sow-bugs can  
roll themselves up into a ball like a tiny arma-  
dillo. See *sor*<sup>2</sup>, *n.* 2, and *ent* under *Oniscus*.

**sowcet**. An obsolete form of *souse*<sup>1</sup>, *souse*<sup>2</sup>.

**sowdant**, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sultan*.  
*Chaucer*.

**sowdanesst, sowdannesst**, *n.* Obsolete va-  
riants of *sultanness*.

**sow-drunk** (sou'drunk), *a.* Drunk as a sow;  
beastly drunk. [*Prov. Eng.*]

*Soñ sow-droonk* that tha doesn't touch thy 'at to the  
Squire. *Tennyson, Northern Cumbler*.

**sowdworth**, *n.* An obsolete form of *saltwort*  
(*Salsola Kali*): also applied to the columbine,  
*Aquilegia vulgaris*.

**sowel**, *n.* Same as *soul*<sup>2</sup>.

**sowens** (sō'enz), *n. pl.* [*Also sowans, sowins*;  
origin obscure; cf. *sew*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. A nutritious article  
of food made from the farina remaining among  
the husks of oats, much used in Scotland and  
formerly in Northumberland. The husks (called in  
Scotland *seeds* or *sides*), after being separated from the oat-  
ment by the sieve, still retain a considerable portion of  
famineous matter. A quantity of the husks is steeped in  
water till the farinaceous matter is dissolved, and until  
the liquid has become sour. The whole is then put into  
a sieve, which allows the milky liquid to pass through into  
a barrel or other vessel, but retains the husks. The starchy  
matter gradually subsides to the bottom of the barrel. The  
sour liquor is then decanted off, fresh water is stirred into  
the deposit that is left, and the mixture, when boiled,  
forms sowens. In England it is more commonly called  
*slummary*. The singular form *sowen* is used attributively  
or in compounds: as, *sowen-tub*.

These *sowens*, that is, slummary, being blended together,  
produce good yeast. *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

As if it were any matter . . . whether a ploughman had  
supp'd on minced pies or sour *sowens*. *Scott, Old Mortality*, vii.

2. A kind of pasto employed by weavers for  
stiffening their yarn in working.

[*Scotch and prov. Eng. in both senses.*]

**sower**<sup>1</sup> (sō'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. sower, sower, < AS. sœwer, a sower, < sœwan, sow*: see *sow*<sup>1</sup>.] 1.  
One who sows or scatters seed.

Behold, a *sower* went forth to sow. *Mat. xiii.* 3.

2. That which sows seed; a sowing-machine.  
—3. One who scatters or spreads; a dissemina-  
tor; a breeder; a promoter.

They are the *sowers* of suits, which make the court  
swell, and the country pine. *Bacon*.

Terming Paul . . . a *sower* of words, a very babbler or  
trifler. *Hakewill*.

**sower**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sower*<sup>1</sup>.

**sower**<sup>3</sup>, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *sour*<sup>1</sup>.

**sow-fennel** (sou'fēn'el), *n.* See *fennel*.

**sow-gelder** (sou'gel'dēr), *n.* One who spays  
sows.

First, he that led the cavalento  
Wore a *sow-gelder's* flagellate [horn].  
*S. Butler, Hudibras*, II. II. 610.

**sowiet** (sou'ī), *n.* Same as *sow*<sup>2</sup>, 4.

They laid their *sowies* to the wall.

*Avul Matland* (Child's Ballads, VI. 222).

**sowing** (sō'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of sow*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1.  
The act of one who sows or scatters seed.—2.  
That which is sowed.

You could not keep the birds out of the garden, try how  
you would. They had most of the *sowings* up.  
*The Century*, XXXVI. 815.

**sowing-machine** (sō'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* In  
*agri.*: (a) A hand or horse-power seed-plant-  
ing machine. (b) A broadcast sower. The hand-  
machines consist of a simple mechanism turned by a  
crank, which scatters the seed in a cloud in every direc-  
tion. It is carried in one hand and operated by the other.

**sowins** (sō'inz), *n. pl.* See *sowens*.

**sowkert**, *n.* An obsolete form of *sucker*.

**sowl**, **sowle**<sup>1</sup>. Obsolete forms of *soul*<sup>1</sup>, *sole*<sup>6</sup>.

**sowle**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* Same as *soul*<sup>2</sup>.

**sowm**, *n.* and *v.* See *sowm*.

**sown**<sup>1</sup> (sōn). A past participle of *sow*<sup>1</sup>.

**sown**<sup>2</sup>, **sownet**, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of  
*sound*<sup>5</sup>.

**sown**<sup>3</sup>, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *swoon*.

**sowpt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *soup*<sup>2</sup>.

**sowset**. An obsolete spelling of *souse*<sup>1</sup>, *souse*<sup>2</sup>.

**sowskin** (sou'skin), *n.* See *hogskin*.

**sowstert**, *n.* Same as *sewster*. *Halliwell*.

**sowteget**, *n.* See *soutage*.

**sowter**, **sowterly**. Obsolete forms of *souter*,  
*souterly*.

**sowth**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete spelling of *south*.  
**sowth**<sup>2</sup> (south), *v.* [*Appar. a var. of sough,*  
*sough*<sup>1</sup>.] *I. intrans.* To whistle softly. [*Scotch.*]

**II. trans.** To try over, as a tune, with a low  
whistle. [*Scotch.*]

On braes when we please, then,  
We'll sit an' *sowth* a tune; . . .  
An' sing 't when we ha'e done.  
*Burns, First Epistle to Davie*.

**sowther**, *v.* Same as *souther*<sup>2</sup>. *Halliwell*.

**sow-thistle** (sou'this'tl), *n.* [*< ME. sowthystell,*  
*< AS. sugethistel, < sugu, sow, + thistel, thistle.*  
In ME. also called *swines thistle*.] A plant of  
the genus *Sonchus*, primarily *S. oleraceus*, a weed  
of waste places, probably native in Europe and  
central Asia, but now diffused nearly all over  
the world. It is a smooth herb with a milky juice, bear-  
ing rounded-pinnatifid leaves and rather small yellow  
flower-heads. A similar plant, but with less divided spiny



leaves, is *S. asper*. A much more showy species is *S. arvensis*, with larger and brighter heads. These are all naturalized in the United States, the last less abundantly. The name has been extended to species of the allied genus *Lactuca*.

**soy (soi), n.** [*Al-so soja*; = *F. soy, sou*; = *G. Sw. Dan. soja* (NL. *soja, soya*); < *Jap. si-yau*, Chinese *shu-yu*, soy.] 1. A kind of sauce prepared in the East from the soy-bean (sood def. 2). It is eaten with fish, cold meat, etc. There are two or three qualities of soy, but the Japanese soy is reckoned the best.

I have been told that soy is made with a fishy composition, and it seems most likely by the taste; the a gentleman of my acquaintance who was very intimate with one that sailed often from Tompkins to Japan, from whence true Soy comes, told me that it was made only with Wheat and a sort of Beans mixt with Water and Salt.

From travellers accustomed from a boy To eat their salmon, at the least, with soy. *Byron, Beppo*, vii.

2. The soy-bean or -pen, *Glycine Soja* (*Soja hispida*, etc.). It is an annual leguminous plant with stout nearly erect, or somewhat climbing stems covered with rusty hairs, bearing trifoliate leaves and from their axils two or three pods  $\frac{1}{2}$  or 2 inches long. The seeds are made into the above sauce and variously used in cooking; an oil is also expressed from them, and the residue is extensively used in China for feeding cattle and as a fertilizer. The plant is native from northern India to Japan. The cultivated plant differs somewhat from the wild, and by some authors is distinguished as *Glycine hispida*. Also *Sahua bean*.

**soya (soi'li), n.** [*Hind. soyā, sōā, fennel*.] *Dill*. Also *sōā*.

**soy-bean (soi'tiūn), n.** See *soy*, 2.

**soylet.** An absolute spelling of *soilt, soilt'*, *soilt*.

**Soyaida (soi'mi-di), n.** [*NL. (Adrien de Jussieu, 1830), from the Telugu name.*] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Melastomataceae* and tribe *Stricklandia*. It is characterized by flowers with five petals, united stemis forming a short tubular tube or cup, the lobes two-toothed, with sessile anthers between the teeth, and an oval five-celled ovary which ripens into a woody septicapular capsule with compressed and winged seeds destitute of albumen. The only species, *S. febrina*, is a native of the East Indies, where it is known as *rohan* (or *rohan*) and *rohan*. (See also *rohan bark* under *bark*) and *purkait*. It is a tall tree with bitter bark and hard wood, bearing abundantly pinnate leaves with obtuse opposite leaflets, and flowers in axillary and terminal panicles.

**soy-pea (soi'pē), n.** See *soy*, 2.

**Sozobranchia (sō-zō-brang'ki-ā), n. pl.** [*NL. < Gr. sōzōn, save, keep, + NL. brachia, gills; see brachia.*] A group of urochordate amphibians which do not lose the gills or tail. See *Perennibranchiata*.

**sozobranchiate (sō-zō-brang'ki-āt), n.** [*< NL. sozobranchiatus, < Gr. sōzōn, save, keep, + NL. brachia; see brachia.*] Preserving the gills, as a urochordate amphibian; perennibranchiate.

**Sozura (sō-zū-rū), n. pl.** [*NL., neut. pl. of sozurus; see sozurus.*] Urochordate (or tailed) gill-less batrachians, or those batrachians which lose the gills, but not the tail, when adult. They are a higher group than the *Sozobranchia*, both being together contrasted with the *Anura* or tailless batrachians.

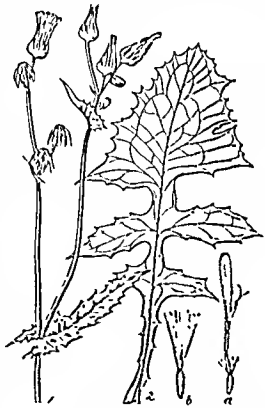
**sozurus (sō-zū-rūs), n.** [*< NL. sozurus, < Gr. sōzōn, save, keep, + oipa, tail.*] Retaining the tail; pertaining to the *Sozura*, or having their characters.

**sozzle (soz'l), v. t.; pret. and pp. sozzled, ppr. sozzling.** [*A var. of sozzle.*] 1. To mangle confusedly. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. To spill or wet through carelessness.—3. To splash. [*U. S.*]

A sand piper glided along the shore; she ran after it, but could not catch it; she sat down and sozzled her feet in the foam. *S. Julia, Margaret*, p. 8.

**sozzle (soz'l), n.** [*< sozzle, v.*] A state of sloppy disorder. [*U. S.*]

The woman, who in despite of poverty and every discouragement had always hated, to the very roots of her hair, anything like what she called a sozzle—whom had always been screwed up and sharp set to hard work. *Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite*, vii.



Sow-thistle (*Souchus oleraceus*). 1, upper part of the stem with the leaves; 2, one of the basal leaves; 3, a flower; 4, the achene with the pappus.

**sozzly (soz'li), a.** [*< sozzle + -ly.*] Sloppy; dragged; mentally flabby; shiftless. [*Now Eng.*]

Folks grows helpless all the time, and the help grows sozzlier; and it comes to naughtness . . . and changes. *Mrs. Whitney, The Other Girls*, xlii.

**Sp.** An abbreviation of *Spanish*.

**sp.** An abbreviation: (a) in *phar.*, of *spiritus, spirit*; (b) in *bot.*, of *species, specimen*; (c) in *zool.*, of *species only*; when two or more species are meant, *spp.* is used.

**S. p.** An abbreviation of *siue prole*, without issue.

**spa (spā or spā), n.** [*Formerly also spaw; < Spa, or Spaa, in the eastern part of Belgium, where there are mineral springs.*] A mineral spring, or the locality in which such springs exist.

Past cure of phylis, spar, or any diel. *Beau. and FL, Scornful Lady*, iii. 2.

Never knew her better; . . . she has been as healthy as the German Spa. *Sheridan, Rivals*, ii. 1.

**spaad (spād), n.** [*< D. spaath = F. spaath = Sp. spaato = Pg. spaato = It. spato, < MIG. spāt, < spāt, spūth, frinble stone, splinter, spar; origin unknown. Cf. feldspath.*] A kind of mineral; spar.

English tale, of which the coarser sort is called plaster, the finer, spand, earth-flax, or salmagundi's hair. *Woodward, (Johnson).*

**space (spās), n.** [*< ME. space, < OF. (and F.) espace = Pr. espace = Sp. espacio = Pg. espaço = It. spazio, < L. spatium, room, space, distance, interval, a public walk, etc., lit. 'that which is drawn out,' < √ spa, draw out; cf. Gr. spān, draw, draw out, skl. √ spān, fatten. Cf. spān, spād.*]

1. The general receptacle of things; room, (a) as a character of the universe, (b) as a cognition or psychological phenomenon, (c) as a mathematical system. That which interval about space is that the manifoldness of the universe is subject to certain general laws or limitations. In this respect it is like any other uniformity of nature: it is peculiar only in the peculiar way in which we view it—namely, in this, that instead of thinking it, as we do other laws, as abstract and general, we seem to see it, we individualize it and its parts. This peculiarly does not, however, constitute the recognition of space as entirely *ad generic*, for there is a tendency to individualize other laws. The conception of space is formed, or at least connected with objects, by means of the so-called local signs, by which the recitation of one more terminal is distinguishable from a similar recitation of another, and which are analogous to the signs by which we distinguish present experiences from memories, imaginations, and expectations. These local signs are also the origin of our idea of individuality; so that it is not strange that this mode of being is so constituted as to be not merely to moving objects, but to the space and time that constitute the law of motion. The celebrated doctrine of Kant was that space is a form of pure intuition—that is, an idea supported by the mind into cognition, and corresponding to nothing in the things in themselves (though he did not add that special spatial relations were altogether illusory)—just as color is a quality of sensation which in its generally corresponds to nothing in the object, though differences of color correspond to differences in objects. That this intuition of space is individual, not general, and that no outward intuition is possible except under this form, were points also insisted upon by Kant. At present there are, broadly speaking, two views of space-perception. One is the great doctrine of Berkeley—worked out in different directions by J. S. Mill, Helmholtz, Lotze, Wundt, and others—that the idea of space is evoked under the combined influence of retinal sensations and of muscular sensations of motion, in a manner analogous to that by which the laws of dynamics have been evolved from experience. This is the theory which, under modern modification and further, is held by almost all modern scientific psychologists. Some competent writers, however, oppose this, holding that "all our sensations are possibly and inexplicably extensive wholes." This opinion conflicts with the usual one only in so far as it refuses to the inexplicability and irrationality of space. The vulgar conception of space as a sort of thing or substance of different categories from material things, through which the latter move without sensible resistance, is acceptable to mathematicians, who find that such a construction lends itself remarkably to their discriminative reasoning. For the geometer, space is primarily a system of points having the following properties: (1) It is continuous. See *continuity*, 2. (2) It is unlimited, whether the part at a finite distance from a given point be limited or not. (3) It has three dimensions—that is, a set of three numbers varying continuously may be placed in continuous one-to-one correspondence with the points of space. By a continuous correspondence is meant one in which no continuous variation in one member will correspond in any way to a continuous variation in the other. (4) All the points of space have perfectly similar spatial relations. (5) It is possible for a rigid body to move in space, and such a body is fixed by the fixation of three points, but not fewer. (6) Any figure may be magnified while preserving the proportionality of all its lines. Geometers often imagine these properties to be modified. In particular, they use the hypothesis of a space of four or more dimensions. They also often suppose the principle of similar figures, or what is the same thing, the doctrine of parallels, to be false, thus producing what is known as the non-Euclidean geometry. This is of various kinds.

Now to pure space lifts her celestial shroud, Now, running round the circle, finds its square. *Pope, Dunciad*, iv. 23.

Stars countless, each in his appointed place, Fast anchor'd in the deep abyss of space. *Couper, Röllephant*, i. 81.

2. The interval between any two or more objects, or between terminal points; distance; extent, as of surface: as, the space of a mile.

And so he hynr chased as fast as his horse myght hym bere, till he haddo lefto his felowes be-hynde the space of an arblast. *Merlin (E. E. T. S.)*, ii. 104.

There shall be no space between you and it [the ark] about two thousand cubits by measure. *Joshi*, iii. 4.

I warrant he hath a thousand of these letters, writ with blank space for different names. *Shak., M. W. of W.*, ii. 1. 77.

Four gray walls, and four gray lowers, Overlook a space of flowers. *Tennyson, Lady of Shalott*, l.

3. The interval between two points of time; quantity of time; duration.

There was silence in heaven about the space of half an hour. *Rev. viii. 1.*

Mean space I think to goe downe into Kenne. *Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation*, p. 37.

Nine times the space that measures day and night To mortal men he with his horrid crew Lay vanquish'd, rolling in the fiery Gulf. *Milton, P. L.*, i. 60.

4. A short time; a while.

And, sith for me ye fight, to me this grace Both yield, to stay your deadly slyte npace. *Spenser, F. Q.*, ii. vi. 33.

And Arthur and his knighthood for n space Were all one will. *Tennyson, Coming of Arthur*.

5. Hence, time in which to do something; respite; opportunity; leisure.

Ayryeth yow on it, when ye hnd npace, And of som goodely answere yow purliance. *Chaucer, Troilus*, ii. 1124.

And I gave her space to repent. *Rev. ii. 21.*

6. A path; course (?).

This like mank leet olde thynges pace, And heeld after the newo world the pace. *Chaucer, Gen. Pro.*, lo C. T., i. 176.

7. In *printing*, one of the blank types which separate the words in print. The thicknesses most used are one third, one fourth, and one fifth of the square body of the text-type. Hair-spaces, still thinner, are also made. Spaces as thick as one half the square body and all thicker are known as *quadrats*.

8. In *musical notation*, one of the degrees between the lines of the staff. In the usual staff there are four spaces within the staff, but in the Gregorian staff there are only three. The name and significance of a space depend on the clef and the key-signature. See *staff*.

9. In *ornith.*, an unfathered place on the skin between pteryx and an pterium. *Cones, Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 87.—Absolute, algebraic, basal space. See the adjectives.—Added space. Same as *leger space*.—Barycentric coordinates in space. Same as *tetrahedral coordinates* (which see, under *coordinate*).—Berth and space. See *berth*.—Cell-spaces, the spaces in the ground-substance of connective tissue which inclose the connective tissue corpuscles.—Chyle-spaces, the central lymphatic canals of the intestinal villi.—Complemenal spaces of pleura, the portion of the pleural cavity immediately above the insertion of the diaphragm, which is not filled by air in ordinary breathing.—Dangerous space (*airlet*), the zone before and behind the aortic arch covered by the trajectory. See *battle-range*, under *battle*.—Dead space, *in fort.* Same as *dead angle* (which see, under *angle*).—Deep cardiac space, the projection on the surface of the chest of the lung-covered portions of the heart. It borders on each side the superficial cardiac space.—Elliptic, Euclidean, extramundane, gastrovascular space. See the adjectives.—Fontana's spaces. Same as *canal of Fontana* (which see, under *canal*).—Geometry of space. See *geometry*.—Half-space or foot-space, in a staircase, a resting-place or broad space between two flights of steps.—Haversian spaces. See *Haversian canal*, under *canal*.—Hemal, hyperbolic, intercellular, interdental space. See the adjectives.—Hypoprostal space, the space lying between the rectum and the prostate. *Ruchman*.—Interlamellar spaces, the spaces between the lamellae of the cornea.—Interosseous space, the space between parallel long bones.—Interpeduncular space, the triangular space at the base of the brain, between the crura cerebri.—Interpleural space, see *interpleural*.—Lenticular space, see *lenticular mark*, under *lenticular*.—Linear, local, maxillopharyngeal, menal, middle, parabolic, parasinoidal, perforated, pericardial, popliteal, etc., space. See the adjectives.—Polar coordinates in space. See *coordinate*.—Quarter-space, a landing or interval at an angle of a stair.—Retropositional space. See *retropositional*.—Room and space. See *room*.—Superficial cardiac space, the area on the surface of the chest over that part of the heart which is not covered by the lung. It is represented with approximate accuracy by a right-angled triangle bounded by the midsternal line, a horizontal line through the point of the apex beat, and a line drawn through that point and the intersection of the midsternal line with a horizontal line through the fourth costosternal articulation.

**spaco (spās), v.; pret. and pp. spaced, ppr. spacing.** [*< space, n. Cf. spatiate, exspatiate.*] 1. To intrins. To move out large; exspatiate. [*Rare.*]

But she, as Faye was wont, in privy place Did spend her dayes, and lov'd in forests wyld to space. *Spenser, F. Q.*, iv. ii. 44.



**II. trans.** 1. To set at intervals; put a space between; specifically, in *printing*, to arrange the spaces and intervals in or between so that there may be no obvious disproportion: as, to *space* a paragraph; to *space* words, lines, or letters.

The porch, too, is open, and consists of columns *spaced* equidistantly over its floor, without either the bracketing arrangements of the southern or the domical forms of the northern styles. *J. Fergusson*, *Hist. Indian Arch.*, p. 389.

2. To divide into spaces.

The artificer is ordered "to set on the frames, and to *space* out the rooms, that the Nine Worthies may be so instaled as best to please the eye."

*Strutt*, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 27.

3. To measure by paces. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—*spaced* braid, a white cotton braid used for the trimming of washable garments. The name is derived from the pattern, which exhibits flat and simple spaces between raised edging.—To *space* out, in *printing*, to put more spaces between the words or lines of.

**space-box** (spās'hoks), *n.* In *printing*, a petty case of wood or millboard, in six or eight divisions, holding the spaces needed for corrections on stone. Sometimes called *space-barge* or *space-paper* in England.

**space-curvature** (spās'kér'vā-tūr), *n.* A curvature of three-dimensional space in a space of four dimensions.

**spaceful** (spās'fūl), *a.* [*< space + -ful*] Wide; extensive. *Sandys*.

**space-homology** (spās'hō-mol'ō-jī), *n.* Geometrical homology in three dimensions.

**spaceless** (spās'les), *a.* [*< space + -less*] Destitute of space. *Coleridge*.

**space-line** (spās'lin), *n.* In *printing*, same as *lead*<sup>2</sup>, 3.

**space-mark** (spās'märk), *n.* See *proof-reading*.

**space-perception** (spās'pér-sep'shon), *n.* The perception of space—that is, of bodies as extended or moving.

**spacer** (spā'sér), *n.* 1. A device used in cable telegraphy for reversing the current at proper intervals, thus increasing the speed of transmission; also used for a somewhat similar purpose on land-lines.—2. In a typewriter, a key, and the mechanism connected with it, by which spaces are made between words.

**space-relation** (spās'rō-lā'shon), *n.* A spatial relation, such as that two points lie within a tetrahedron of which four others are the vertices, and the like.

**space-rule** (spās'röl), *n.* In *printing*, a hair-line of type-metal, type-high and about one thirty-sixth of an inch thick. Such rules are made of many lengths, from one twelfth of an inch to half an inch. They are used for cross-lines in table-work.

**space-writing** (spās'wī'ting), *n.* In newspaper work, the system of payment to reporters or other writers in proportion to the space allowed to their articles in print; also, writing or work under this system.

The standard of literary excellence in the news columns of the New York press has also been lowered by the general substitution of *space writing* for the work of salaried reporters, as well as by the influence already referred to. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 853.

**spacial, spaciality, etc.** See *spatial*, etc.

**spacing** (spā'sing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of space, v.*] 1. The making of spaces. (a) The allowing and gaging of intervals between words in setting type, type-writing, or the like.

The change in the *spacing* being effected by a small cam at the side of the carriage. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 21.

(b) In *art, mach.*, etc., the division of any surface into special parts.

In the spaces of decoration, as in all else, the Japanese artist studiously avoids uniformity or repetition of exact *spacing*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 591.

2. A space thus made.

Each tongue upon discs is cut slantingly across at regular *spacings* by steam passages analogous to the guide-plate vents of water turbines. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 225.

3. Spaces collectively.

**spacing-lace** (spā'sing-lās), *n.* Same as *scam-ing-lace*.

**spacious** (spā'shus), *a.* [*Formerly also spatious*; *< F. spacieux = Sp. espacioso = Pg. espaçoso = It. spazioso, < L. spatiosus, roomy, ample, < spatium, room, space: see space.*] 1. Inclosing an extended space; of great extent; wide-extended.

As though no other place, on Britain's *spacious* earth, Were worthy of his end, but where he had his birth. *Drayton*, *Polyolbion*, l. 189.

The *spacious* firmament on high, With all the blue ethereal sky,

2. Having large or ample room; not contracted or narrow; roomy.

On the North side of the Church is a *spacious* Court, which I could not conjecture to be less than one hundred and fifty yards long, and eighty or one hundred broad.

*Maunder*, *Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 126.

Those melodious harpists that fill The *spacious* times of great Elizabeth.

*Tennyson*, *Fair Women*.

3†. Extensive; on a large scale; abounding; said of persons.

Is't possible that such a *spacious* villain

Should live, and not be plagued?

*B. Jonson*, *Every Man out of his Humour*, l. 1.

=*Syn.* Wide, capacious, ample, broad.

**spaciously** (spā'shus-ly), *adv.* In a spacious manner; widely; extensively; roomily.

**spaciousness** (spā'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being spacious; largeness of extent; extensiveness; roominess.

**spadassin** (spād'ā-sin), *n.* [*< F. spadassin, < It. spadaccino, swordsmen, < spada, sword: see spade<sup>1</sup>, spathe.*] A swordsman; especially, a person devoted to fencing and presumed to be expert with the sword; hence, less properly, a bravo.

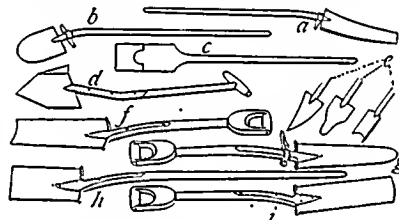
Bully swordsmen, *spadassins* of that party, go swag-gering; or indeed they can be had for a trifle of money.

*Carlyle*, (*Imp. Dict.*)

**spaddle** (spād'l), *n.* [*Dim. of spade<sup>1</sup>. Cf. pad-dle<sup>2</sup>.*] A little spade; a spud. [*Obsolete or provincial.*]

Others destroy moles with a *spaddle*, waiting in the mornings and evenings for them. *Mortimer*, *Husbandry*.

**spade<sup>1</sup>** (spād), *n.* [*< ME. spade, < AS. spādū, spādū, also rarely spada, spad, in an early gloss spad, = OS. spada = OFries. spada, sword: see spade<sup>2</sup>, spathe, D. spade, spa = MLG. LG. spade = OHG. \*spato, MHG. \*spate, G. spate, spaten = Icol. spath, = Sw. Dan. spade, a spado (cf. MD. spade, a sword, = OF. espée, F. épée, a sword, = Pr. Sp. Pg. espada = It. spada, a sword: see spade<sup>2</sup>), < L. spatha, < Gr. σπάθη, a broad blade of wood or metal, a spatula, the spathe or sheath of a flower, prob. < σπάρ, draw out. Cf. span<sup>1</sup>, space. From the same source are ult. spade<sup>2</sup>, spaddle, paddle<sup>2</sup>, spadille, spadron, epanet, espalier, spall<sup>2</sup>, spatule, spatula.*] 1. A tool for digging and cutting the ground, having a rather thick iron blade, usually flat, so formed that its terminal edge (either straight



Spades.

a, Irish spade with foot-piece; b, Greek spade with foot-piece; c, Japanese spade; d, spade for cutting turf; e, ditching-spade; f, post-spade, for digging post-holes; g, polished drain-spade with foot-piece; h, long-handled garden spade; i, ditching-spade.

or curved) may be pressed into the ground or other resisting substance with one foot, and a handle, usually with a crosspiece at the top, to be grasped by both hands. A spade differs from a two-handed shovel chiefly in the form and thickness of the blade.

The nomen *leo spade* and *schouelo* and *ner* the place vende.

Deope heo gonne to deoue ther as the smoke out vende.

*Hoely Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

Strength may wield the pond'rous *spade*, May turn the clod, and wheel the compost home.

*Cowper*, *Task*, iii. 636.

2. A tool of soft iron used with diamond-powder by cameo-cutters in finishing.—3. In *chaliug*, a large chisel-like implement used on blubber or bone in cutting-in. See phrases following.—4. In *herpet*, a formation on the foot of some toads with which they dig. See *spade-foot*.—*Boat-spade*, an instrument, carried under the stern-sheets of a whale-boat, resembling a very large chisel, having a wide blade, and a handle six or eight feet long. This instrument was employed to stop a running whale by the process known as *hamstringing* or *spading flukes* (cutting the cords about the small), which required much experience and dexterity, and was a very hazardous undertaking; it has been done away with by the introduction of bomb-lances. The boat-spade is still carried in case of emergency.—*Bone-spade*, a cutting-spade, with a long thin shank, used by whalers for cutting out the throat-bone of a baleen-whale.—*Cutting-spade*, a sharp instrument like a very large narrow chisel fixed to a pole ten or more feet in length, used for cutting the blubber from a whale.—*Half-round spade*, a long-handled spade with a blade curved, or rolled up on the sides, resembling a carpenter's gouge, and used for cutting holes in the head of the blubber when boarding.—*Shoe-*

ing of a spade, in *her.*, same as *spade-iron*, 2 (b).—To call a *spade* a *spade*, to call things by their proper names, even though these may seem homely or coarse; speak plainly and without mincing matters. Various unnecessary conjectures have been made as to the supposed occult origin of this phrase; but it means what it says—to call a simple thing by its simple name, without circumlocution or affected elegance.

Chesham does not like to call a *spade* a *spade*. He calls it a horticultural utensil. *Thackeray*, *Philip*, xxiil.

**spade<sup>1</sup>** (spād), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spaded*, pp. *spading*. [*< spade<sup>1</sup>, n.*] 1. To dig or cut with a spade; dig up (the ground) by means of a spade.

—2. In *chaliug*, to use the boat-spade on, as a whale; cut the tendons of the flukes of; hamstring.

**spade<sup>2</sup>** (spād), *n.* [*Prob. < Sp. Pg. espada, spade at cards, usually in pl. espadas, spades (sing. espada, the ace of spades); appar. a particular use of espada, a sword (< L. spatha, < Gr. σπάθη, a broadsword), these cards having, it is said, among the Spaniards, the figure of a sword; according to others the figure was orig. intended, as in the cards now in use, for the head of a pike, in which case the name spade is prob. an orig. E. designation, the head of a pike sufficiently resembling the pointed spade: see spade<sup>1</sup>.*] A playing-card of one of the two black suits of a pack, the other being clubs.

"Let *Spades* be trumps!" she said, and trumps they were. *Pope*, *R. of the L.*, lii. 46.

**spade<sup>3</sup>** (spād), *n.* [*< L. spado, < Gr. σπάδων, an impotent person, a eunuch. Cf. spay<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. An emasculated person; a eunuch.—2. An emasculated animal; a gelding.

**spade-bayonet** (spād'bā'ō-net), *n.* A broad-bladed implement intended to be attached to a military rifle; a trowel-bayonet. It is capable of being used for digging, as in sinking a tent-pole, making hasty intrenchments when better tools are not within reach, and the like, and is also capable of use as a weapon.

**spade-bonet** (spād'bōn), *n.* The blade-bone, shoulder-blade, or scapula.

By th' shoulder of a ram from off the right side par'd, Which usually they boil, the *spade-bone* being bar'd.

*Drayton*, *Polyolbion*, v. 266.

**spade-farm** (spād'fārm), *n.* A farm or piece of ground kept especially for manual labor with the spade, whether for producing garden vegetables or the like, or with a view to the perpetuation of a certain kind of labor.

**spade-fish** (spād'fīsh), *n.* *Chaetodipterus faber*: same as *moonfish* (d). See *angel-fish*, 3, and cut under *Chaetodipterus*.

**spade-foot** (spād'fūt), *a. and n.* I. a. Spade-footed; scaphiopod.

II. *n.*; pl. *spade-foots* (-fūts). A spade-footed or scaphiopod toad; a spade-toad. There are several species of different genera, one of the best-known



Spade-foot (*Scaphiopus holbrooki*).

being *Scaphiopus holbrooki*, of eastern and southerly parts of the United States.

**spade-footed** (spād'fūt'ed), *a.* Scaphiopod, as a toad; belonging to the *Scaphiopodinae*.

**spadeful** (spād'fūl), *n.* [*< spade<sup>1</sup> + -ful.*] As much as can be taken up with a spade.

**spade-graft** (spād'grāft), *n.* The depth to which a spade will dig; about a foot. Also *spade's graft*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

They [British relics] were discovered in 1827 near Guls-borough, at about a *spade's graft* beneath the surface.

*Proc. Soc. of Antiq.* (1844), I. 30. (*Darvies*.)



Obverse.



Reverse.

Spade-guinea, 1787.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)



**spade-guinea** (spād'gin'ē), *n.* A guinea coined by George III. during the period 1787-99. It is now so called because the shield of arms on the reverse has the shape of the spade of playing-cards. See cut on preceding page.

**spade-gun** (spād'gun), *n.* A gun having a recess in the stock to hold a spade or trowel, and a socket in the butt-plate to which the spade can be fitted for use as an intronching-tool.

**spade-handle** (spād'hann'ol), *n.* 1. The handle of a spade. Hence—2. In *mach.*, a pin held at both ends by the forked ends of a connecting-rod.

**spade-husbandry** (spād'huz'band-ri), *n.* A mode of cultivating the soil and improving it by means of deep digging with the spade instead of using the subsoil-plow.

**spade-iron** (spād'ir'ern), *n.* 1. The blade of a spade, with the tang or socket by which it is secured to the handle.—2. In *her.*, a bearing representing (a) the whole blade of a spade, without the handle or with a truncated piece of the handle, or (b) an iron or steel border put upon the blade of a spade to reinforce or repair it. This border is generally represented with some ornamental outline engraved or lobed on its inner edge, and is also called *shoeing of a spade*.

**spader** (spā'dēr), *n.* One who or that which spades; a digging-machine.

The steam-ploughs and horse-ploughs did their work well, and the rotary spader did its work well.  
—*W. H. Whitman, The Galaxy, IV. 608.*

**spade-raek** (spād'rak), *n.* A rack on board a whaler, underneath the spare boats, in which the boat-spades are kept when not in use.

**spadiard** (spād'yārd), *n.* [Appar. < *spade* + *-iard*, but perhaps an error for *spaliard*.] A worker in a tin-mine. *Kennett; Halliwell.* [Cornwall, Eng.]

**spadic** (spā'dik), *n.* [Brazilian.] Same as *coccol*.

**spadicaceous** (spā-dis'ic-us), *a.* [*L. spadicus*, < *spadix*, < *Gr. σπάδις*, a palm-brunch, also nut-brown, palm-colored, bay; see *spadix*.] 1. Of a bright-brown color; bay; chestnut.

Of those five [unicorns' horns] which Scalliger beheld, though one [was] *spadicaceous*, or of a light red, and two inclining to red, yet was there not any of this complexion among them.  
—*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 23.*

2. In *bot.*, bearing or having the nature of a spadix. See *petaloidaceous*, *eudogen*, and *Monocotyledonous*.

Also *spadicions*.

**spadices**, *n.* Plural of *spadix*.

**spadicifloral** (spā-di-si-flō'ral), *a.* [*L. spadiciflorus*, < *spadix*, < *Gr. σπάδις*, a palm-brunch, also nut-brown, palm-colored, bay; see *spadix*.] In *bot.*, having flowers borne on a spadix.

**spadicose** (spād'i-kōs), *a.* [*L. spadicus* (-ic-) + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, spadiceous; growing on a spadix.

**spadilla** (spā-dil'ia), *n.* [See *spadille*.] In the game of solo, the queen of spades, which is always the highest trump.

**spadille**, **spadillo** (spā-dil'ia, -yō), *n.* [*L. spadille*, < *Sp. espadilla* (= *It. spadiglia*), a small sword, the ace of spades, dim. of *Sp. espada* = *Pg. espada*, spade (at cards), the ace of spades; see *spade*, *spade*.] In *card-playing*, the ace of spades at ombre and quadrille. In the following quotation *spadille* is personified as *Spadillio*.

*Spadillio* first, unconquerable lord,  
Led off two captive trumps and swept the board.  
—*Pope, II. of the L., III. 49.*

**spading-machine** (spā'ding-mā-shōn'), *n.* A digging-machine.

**spadix** (spā'diks), *n.*; pl. *spadices* (spā-dī'sēz). [*NL.*, < *L. spadix*, < *Gr. σπάδις*, a branch broken off, esp. a palm-brunch, hence palm-colored, bay, < *σπάρ*, tear, rend, stretch out.] 1. In *bot.*, a form of inflorescence in plants, in which the flowers are closely arranged in a spike or head which has a fleshy or thickened rachis. The term is mostly restricted to the *Araceæ* and the *Palmae*, and further to those cases in which the inflorescence is accompanied by the pedicel bract or bracts called a *spathe*. See cuts under *Araceæ*, *Indian*, and *inflorescence*.

2. In *zool.*: (a) The hectocotylus of the male cephalopod: a specialized part of the fore foot, on one side, which becomes hectocotylized, or assumes a sexual function. On the opposite side is a corresponding part, not subject to hectocotylization, called the *antispadix*. (b) In *Hydrozoa*, the manubrium of the hydromedusans, an offset of a blastostyle bearing the genital products, like the part of a pen-pod which bears the pens. (c) [*cap.*] A genus of coelenterates.

**spado** (spā'dō), *n.* [*L.*, < *Gr. σπάδω*, a cunuch, < *σπάρ*, tear, rend, pluck off or out. Cf. *spade*,

*n.*] 1. A castrated animal; a gelding. *Imp. Diet.*—2. In *civil law*, one who from any cause has not the power of procreation; an impotent person.

**spadone** (spā-dō'no), *n.* [*It.*, aug. of *spada*, a sword; see *spade*. Cf. *spadroon*.] A long and heavy sword, usually one wielded by both hands. It was commonly carried without a scabbard, held and across the back, with the handle projecting over the right shoulder, or resting on the shoulder as the modern right shoulder arms, and for this reason the heel of the blade was often covered with leather, there being no edge for the first quarter or third part of its length, and sometimes a small secondary guard was interposed before the sharp part of the blade begins. See cut under *second*, *Heavitt*.

**spadronet** (spa-drōn'), *n.* Same as *spadone*.

**spadroon** (spa-drōn'), *n.* [*F. dial. espadran*, *f. espadon* = *Sp. espadon*, a large sword, a broadsword, < *It. spadone*, a sword; see *spadone*.] Same as *spadone*.

**spæ** (spæ), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *spæd*, ppr. *spæcing*. [*Also spay*; < *leol. spā* = *Sw. spā* = *Dan. spaa*, prophesy; cf. *OS. spāhi* = *OHG. spāhi*, *MIIG. spāhe*, wise, skilful; *OHG. spēhōn*, *MIIG. spēhen*, *G. spēhen*, spy; see *spy*.] To foretell; divine; predict from signs or indications. [*Scotch.*]

Tell me the very minute o' the hour the wean's born,  
And I'll spæ its fortune.  
—*Scott, Guy Mannering, III.*

**spac-book** (spā'huk), *n.* A book containing directions for telling fortunes, etc. [*Scotch.*]

**spaceman** (spā'mann), *n.*; pl. *spacemen* (-men). A fortune-teller; diviner; soothsayer. [*Scotch.*]

**spacr** (spā'ēr), *n.* [*Also spae* + *-er*.] A spaceman or spacwife; a fortune-teller. [*Scotch.*]

A spær o' poor folk's fortunes.  
—*Blackwood's Mag.*

**spacwife** (spā'wif), *n.*; pl. *spacwives* (-wivz). A female fortune-teller. [*Scotch.*]

Plague on her for an auld Highland witch and spæcife;  
... she'll cast some of her entrails on the cattle.  
—*Scott, Chronicles of the Canongate, xlii.*

**spaghetti** (spā-get'ti), *n.* [*It.*, pl. of *spaghetta*, dim. of *spaga*, a small cord.] A kind of Italian macaroni made in the form of cords smaller than ordinary macaroni, but several times larger than the threads of vermicelli.

**spagiri** (spā-jir'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*Also spagyric*, *spagyric*; = *F. spagirique*; irreg. formed (it is said by Paracelsus) < *Gr. σπάρ*, rend, tear, stretch out, + *ἀγίρνω*, bring or collect together.] 1. *a.* Chemical or alchemical; pertaining to chemistry as taught by Paracelsus and his followers.

It was a huge diligence and care of the divine mercy that discovered to man the secrets of *spagyric* medicines.  
—*Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 191.

II. *u.* A chemist, especially one devoted to alchemical pursuits.

**spagirical** (spā-jir'ik-ul), *a.* [*Also spagyric*, *spagyric*; < *spagyric* + *-al*.] Same as *spagyric*.

**spagirist** (spā-jir'ist), *n.* [*Also spagyrist*; < *spagyric* + *-ist*.] A Paracelsian chemist or physician of the sixteenth or seventeenth century; a follower of Paracelsus in regarding inorganic chemistry as the basis of medical knowledge.

No more than I can tell who initiated Mr. Boyle among the *Spagyrics*, before I had the honour to know him.  
—*Keelyn, To Mr. Wotton.*

**spahce**, **spahi** (spā'hē, -hi), *n.* [Formerly also *spachi*; = *F. spahi*, < *Turk. sipahi* = *Pers. Hind. sipāhi*; see *spah*.] 1. A member of the corps of Turkish cavalry organized in the fourteenth century on a feudal basis, who fought in a very disorderly manner, and were disbanded soon after serving as the chief instruments in the suppression of the Janizaries in 1826.

But the *Spahies* and Janizaries ... are the Nerves and Supporters of the Turkish Monarchy.  
—*Sandys, Traveller* (ed. 1673), p. 32.

2. One of the corps of native Algerian cavalry in the French service, originally formed from the Turkish spahies serving in Algeria at the time of the French conquest.

**spail**. See *spale*, *spale*.

**spairge** (spā'rz), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *sparge*.

**spait**, *n.* See *spate*.

**spaiwe** (spā'wē), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *spay*.

**spake** (spāk), *n.* A Scotch form of *spoke*.

Your cage shall be made o' the benton gold,  
And the spakes o' Ivorie.  
—*May Colvin* (Allingham's Ballad-book, p. 217).

**spake**. An archaic or poetic preterit of *spak*. **spake**, *a.* [*ME.*, also *spak*, *spac*, < *leol. spak*, quiet, gentle, wise, = *Sw. spak* = *Dan. spag*, quiet, gentle, tame.] 1. Quiet; tame.

It sat sato by lym so spake.  
—*Rob. of Brunne, Handlyng Synne*, I. 7486.

2. Ready; prompt.

*Spae* to uel and slaw to god.

*Old Eng. Hom.* (ed. Morris), I. 305.

**spakely**, *adv.* [*ME.*, also *spakly*, *spakli*, *spakli*; < *spake* + *-ly*.] Quickly; speedily; nimbly.

Spek to me spakli or I spille some.

*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1535.

One semblable to the Samaritan and some-del to Piers the Flowman,

Barfote on an asse bakko botelees cam pryke.

Wyth-outo spores other spere *spakliche* he looked.

*Piers Plowman* (B), xviii. 12.

The blode spreto owtte, and sprede as the horse sprygez,

And he sproulez fullo *spakely*, bot spekes he no more.

*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), I. 2063.

**spake-net** (spāk'net), *n.* [*Also spake* + *net*.] A net for catching crabs.

**Spalacidae** (spā-las'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Spalax* (-ac-) + *-idae*.] A family of myomorph rodents, typified by the genus *Spalax*; the mole-rats proper, having small or rudimentary eyes and ears, short tail and limbs, and fossorial fore foot and claws: divided into two subfamilies, *Spalacinae* and *Bathyerginae*. Also *Aspalacidae*, and formerly *Georychidae*. See cuts under *Bathyergus*, *mole-rat*, and *Rhizomys*.

**Spalacinae** (spal-ā-sī'nō), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Spalax* (-ac-) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Spalacidae*, including the typical mole-rats, in which the mandibular angle is in relation with the socket of the lower incisor. See *Spalax*. Also *Aspalacinae*.

**spalacine** (spal'ā-sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Spalacidae* or *Spalacinae*.

**Spalacopodidae** (spāl'ā-kō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Spalacopus* (-pod-) + *-idae*.] A family of hystricomorphic rodents, named by Lilljeborg (1866) from the genus *Spalacopus*. It is inexactly equivalent to the *Ocotodontidae* of authors, but includes the prehensile-tailed porcupines (*Cercolabidae*). It was divided by Gill (1872) into four subfamilies, *Ocotodontinae*, *Ctenodactylinae*, *Echimyinae* (*Echimyinae*), and *Cercolabinae*. See *Ocotodontidae*.

**Spalacopus** (spāl-lak'ō-pus), *n.* [*NL.* (Wagler, 1832), < *Gr. σπάλας* (*spalax*), a mole, + *πούς* = *Lat. foot*.] The name-giving genus of *Spalacopodidae*, now a member of the family *Ocotodontidae* and subfamily *Ocotodontinae*. The ears are rudimentary, the tail is short, and the fore claws are shorter than their digits. The skull and teeth resemble those of *Schizodon*. There are two South American species, of fossorial habits, constructing extensive subterranean burrows in which they live. They have been called *porcupones*, from a synonymous genus *Porphagomys*.

**Spalax** (spāl'laks), *n.* [*NL.* (Güldenstädt), < *Gr. σπάλας*, also *σπάλας* and *σπάλας*, a mole.] The typical genus of mole-rats, subfamily *Spalacinae*, having the eyes rudimentary and covered with skin. It contains *S. typhlus*, the sleeper or blind mole-rat of Europe, the most completely mole-like of the rodents in general appearance, habits, and adaptive modifications of structure. Also *Aspalax*. See cut under *mole-rat*.

**spald** (spāld), *v.* [*Also dial. spaud*; < *ME. spalden*, *spawden*, < *MD. spalden* = *MLG. spalden*, *spolden* = *OHG. spallan*, *MIIG. G. spalten* (> *Dan. spalle*), split, cleave; akin to *speld*, *spelt*; cf. *spall*, *spale*.] Hence *spald*. 1. *t. trans.* To splinter; chip.

He thane speris where sproungene, *spald* dyl chippys.

*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), I. 3700.

II. *intrans.* To founder, as a ship. [*Prov. Eng.*, in form *spauld*.]

**spald** (spāld), *n.* [*Also (Sc.) spauld*, *spawld*; < *ME. spalde*, *spawde*; a var. of *spalt*; see *spalt*.] The shoulder.

Ly stillo therein now and roste,  
I kepe nothyng of thi oste  
No noghte of thi *spalde*.

*Perceval*, I. 796. (*Halliwell*.)

The bul . . . Jenaud his *spald* to the stok of ane tre.

*Gavin Douglas, Æneid*, XII. 410.

**spalder** (spāl'dēr), *n.* [*Also spald* + *-er*.] In *stone-working*, a workman who spalls or scales off small flakes by the use of a heavy ax-shaped hammer, or muckle-hammer.

**spalding-knife** (spāl'ding-nif), *n.* A knife for splitting codfish. *E. H. Knight*.

**spale** (spāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spaled*, ppr. *spaling*. [*A var. of spalt*, split, etc.: see *spalt*.] To break up.

**spale** (spāl), *n.* [*Also spail*; < *ME. spale*; cf. *leol. spāl* (*spat*), a rail, bar, short piece, bit; in part a var. of *spalt*, *spelt*, in part appar. due to *spale*, *r.*: see *spelt*, and cf. *spalt*.] 1. A chip or splinter of wood. [*Old Eng.* and *Scotch.*]—2. In *ship-building*, one of a number of cross-bands fastened temporarily to the frames to keep them in place until properly secured. Also called *spaling*.

**spale** (spāl), *v. t.* [*Also spail*; perhaps a particular use of *spale*.] In *mining*, to inflict a



fine upon for breach of some rule of the mine. *Heale*.

**spall**<sup>1</sup> (spāl), *v.* [Also *spawl*; a later form of *spald*, in part due to *spall*, *n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To split; splinter; chip; specifically, in mining, to chip or break up roughly, as ore, preparatory to sorting the material.—2. [*spall*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] To keep (the frames of a ship) at their proper distance apart.

*II. intrans.* To splinter; chip; give off spalls. **spall**<sup>1</sup> (spāl), *n.* [Also *spawl*; < ME. *spalle*; a var. of *spell*, *speal*, etc., in part due to *spall*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*: see *spell*<sup>4</sup>, and cf. *spald*<sup>1</sup>, *spale*<sup>1</sup>.] A chip or splinter thrown off, as in chopping or hewing; now specifically, in masonry, a piece of stone chipped off by a blow of a hammer or mallet. **spall**<sup>2</sup>, **spawl**<sup>3</sup> (spāl), *n.* [Also *spaul*, and formerly *spald*, *spauld*; < ME. *\*spanle*, *spalde*, *spawde*, < OF. *espaule*, *\*espaule*, F. *épaule* = Sp. Pg. *espalda* = It. *spalla*, the shoulder, < L. *spatula*, a broad blade: see *spatula*. Cf. *epaulet*.] The shoulder. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Their mightie strokes their habergeons dismayd,  
And naked made each others manly spalles.

*Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 29.

**spallier** (spal'yér), *n.* [Also *spaliard*; cf. *spaldier*.] A laborer in tin-works. *Hallivell*.

**spalling-floor** (spāl'ing-flôr), *n.* A clear space on the ground, a low platform, or something similar, on which ores are spalled.

**spalling-hammer** (spāl'ing-ham'ér), *n.* A heavy ax-like hammer with a chisel-edge, used for rough-dressing stone by chipping off small flakes; in mining, any hammer with which spalling is done.

**spalpeen** (spal'pēn), *n.* [*Ir. spailpín*, a mean fellow, rascal, stroller (= Gael. *spailpín*, a mean fellow, a fop), < *spailpín*, a beau, also pride, self-conceit, = Gael. *spailpín*, pride, self-conceit: cf. *spailpín*, strut, walk affectedly.] A mean fellow; a rascal: a term of contempt, or of contemptuous pity, for a man or boy. [*Irish*.]

The spalpeen! turned into a buccie that would be a  
squire, but can't. *Miss Edgeworth*, *Love and Law*, I. 4.

**spalt**<sup>1</sup> (spält), *v.* [An altered form of *spald*<sup>1</sup>, prob. due to a pp. *spalt*. Cf. *spalt*<sup>2</sup>.] To split off, as large splinters from a piece of timber in working it. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**spalt**<sup>2</sup> (spält), *n.* [Appar. < *spalt*<sup>1</sup>, perhaps through the pp. *spalt*.] 1. Brittle; liable to break or split.

Of all oke growing in England, the park oke is the softest,  
and far more spalt and bricke than the hedge oke. *Harrison*, *Descrip. of Eng.*, II. 22 (Holinshed's Chron., I. 1).

2. Frail; clumsy; heedless; pert. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**spalt**<sup>3</sup> (spält), *n.* [*G. spalt(-stein)*, *spalt*, lit. 'splinter-stone,' < *spalten*, split (see *spalt*<sup>1</sup>), + *stein*, stone.] A whitish sealy mineral, used to promote the fusion of metals.

**span**<sup>1</sup> (span), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spanned*, ppr. *spanning*. [*ME. spannen*, < *AS. spannan*, *spannan* (pret. *speōnan*), *gespannan*, bind, connect, = *D. spannan*, stretch, bend, hoist, cock (a gun), hitch (horses), = *MLG. LG. spannen* = *OHG. spannan*, *MHG. G. spannen*, extend, connect, = *Icel. spenna*, span, clasp, = *Sw. späna*, stretch, strain, draw, = *Dan. spande*, stretch, strain, span, buckle; < *√ span*, perhaps, with present formative -n, < *√ spa*, extend, in Gr. *σπάειν*, *σπένειν*, draw, draw out (see *spasm*), *L. spatium*, extension, space (see *space*). Cf. *spin*, *speed*.] *I. trans.* 1. To stretch or spread out; extend in continuity; give extent to.

My right hand hath spanned [spread out, R. V.] the heavens. *Isa. xlvi. 13.*

2. To stretch from side to side or from end to end of; extend over or across; continue through or over the extent of.

This soul doth span the world. *G. Herbert*, *Content*.

The Rhynacae is still spanned by an ancient bridge of three arches. *B. Taylor*, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 295.

The existing church shows portions of work a thousand years apart, and spans nearly the whole of Aquileian history. *E. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 63.

3. To make a stretch or reach along, over, or around; measure or cover the span of; grasp; specifically, to measure or encompass with the hand, the little finger and thumb being extended as far as possible: as, to span a stream with a log or a bridge; to span a person's wrist.

Theanc the kinge spanes his spere.

*Avenging of Arthur*, st. 13. (*Skeat*.)

Off on the well-known spot I fix my eyes,  
And span the distance that between us lies.

*Tickell*, *An Epistle*.

How your plump arms, that were, have dropped away!  
Why, I can span them. *Browning*, *Pippa Passes*, III.

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4. To cock by the use of a spanner, as a wheel-lock musket or pistol.

Every man, officer and soldier, having a pistol ready spanned in one hand. *Clarendon*, *Civil Wars*, III. 248.

5. *Naut.*, to confine with ropes: as, to span the booms.—6. To shackle the legs of, as a horse; hobble. [*Prov. Eng.*]

*II. intrans.* 1. To measure off or mark distances from point to point; make distinct stretches in going, as a span-worm or measuring-worm does.

If the whale is spanning, i. e. swimming in a decided direction and appearing at the surface at intervals more or less regular, less caution is observed.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 526.

2. To be matched for running in harness; form a span: as, the horses span well. [*U. S.*]

**span**<sup>1</sup> (span), *n.* [*ME. spanne*, *spanne*, < *AS. span*, a span (def. 4), *gespan*, a joining, connection, = *D. span*, a span, a team of horses, = *OHG. spanna*, *MHG. G. spanne* (> *It. spanna* = *OF. cspan*, F. *empan*) = *Icel. spönn* (*spann*) = *Sw. spann* = *Dan. spand*, a spau; from the verb.] 1. The full extent or course over which anything is stretched or prolonged; the space or time covered or included between terminal points; entire reach from end to end or from side to side: as, the span of life; the span of a bridge. As used of physical things, *span* is understood as the actual or net space or distance between bounding lines or surfaces; hence, the span of an arch is the length of the opening between the inner faces of its abutments. Compare def. 2. Often used figuratively.

The brief span of Roman literature, strictly so called, was suddenly closed under a variety of influences.

*Mine*, *Village Communities*, p. 281.

Two arches over the same span of river, supposing the buttments are at the same depth, are cheaper than one.

*Ruskin*, *Elements of Drawing*.

Yea, Manhood hath a wider span  
And larger privilege of life than man.

*Loeell*, *Comm. Ode*.

2. A part or division of something between terminal points: as, a bridge of ten spans. In this sense a span would comprise the distance from the middle line of one pier or support to that of the next, the whole number of spans including the entire length of the structure. [The decision of the case referred to in the first quotation turned upon the distinction between senses 1 and 2.]

The word *span* does not, even in architecture, always mean a part of a structure. It is, perhaps, as often used to denote the distance or space between two columns. Such is the obvious import of the term as used in the act under consideration, not merely as a part of the structure itself, but the measure of the distance between the piers of the bridge.

*U. S. Supreme Ct.*, March, 1883. (*Judge Lamar*.)

The channel spans were built out from the central pier and from the adjacent flanking spans without the use of false works in either channel. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 32.

3. Extent of stretch, physical or mental; distance over which anything may be extended; reach or grasp, as of the memory or of perception. [*Rare*.]

Between the ages of eight and nineteen the span of school-girls increases from 6 to 7.9 for letters, and from 6.6 to 8.6 for numerals. *Span* increases not only with age, but with rank in class, and it is suggested that a "standard span" be added to the items for an anthropometric measurement. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 193.

4. As a measure, originally, the extent between the tips of the thumb and little finger when stretched out: the oldest use of the word in English. The *span* belongs to the system of long measure to which the cubit and fingerbreadth belong. It has always been considered as half a cubit, and still is so in several countries of Asia. The English span is 9 inches. The Swedish *spann* is an entirely different kind of measure.

*Spanne*, measure of the hand. *Palmas*.

*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 467.

Whyche Morteyes ys in Depnese IJ Spannyes to the botom;  
the brede ys sumwhat more thane a Spanne.

*Torkington*, *Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 43.

Atween his shoulders was ne span,

About his middle war hut thre.

*The Wee Wee Man* (*Child's Ballads*, I. 126).

5. Figuratively, any short space or period; a brief or limited extent or course; a relatively small measure of continuity.

Behold, thou hast made my days as it were n span long.

*Book of Common Prayer*, *Psalter*, xxxix. 6.

For the refreshing of that one span of ground God lets fall a whole shower of rain.

*Donne*, *Sermons*, x.

Thyself but Dust; thy Statute but a Span,

A Moment thy Duration; foolish Mankind!

*Prior*, *Solomon*, I.

6. The hand with the fingers outspread, as for measuring or for grasping a handful of something. [*Rare*.]

And my Conductor, with his spans extended,

Took of the earth, and, with his fists well filled,

He threw it into those rapacious gullets.

*Longfellow*, tr. of *Dante's Inferno*, vi. 25.

7. *Naut.*, a rope fastened at both ends so that a purchase may be hooked to its bight; also, a double rope having thimbles attached between its two parts, used as a fair-lead for ropes.—8. (a) In the United States (from the original Dutch usage), a pair of horses or mules harnessed together; particularly, a pair of horses usually driven together, or matched for driving or work. (b) In South Africa, two or more yokes of oxen or bullocks attached to a wagon or a plow. For a wagon the span may consist of from twelve to twenty animals, and for a plow of six or eight.

**span**<sup>2</sup>. An archaic preterit of *spin*.

**span**<sup>3</sup> (span), *adv.* [The first element in the compound *span-new* erroneously taken as a separate word: see *span-new*, and cf. *spick-and-span*.] Wholly; entirely; freshly: as, my hands are span clean (sometimes *span* clean). *Bartlett*. [*Colloq.*, U. S.]

**spanæmia**, **spanæmic**. See *spanæmia*, etc.

**span-beam** (span'bēm), *n.* The long, horizontal wooden beam into which the vertical axis carrying the drum of a horse-whim is pivoted.

**span-block** (span'blok), *n.* *Naut.*, one of two blocks seized into each bight of a span and hung across a masthead for various uses.

**spancel** (span'sel), *n.* [*MD. spancel*, *spancel*, a tether for a horse, a stretched rope, *D. span-sel*, a stretched rope (= *G. spannen*, stretch (= *E. span*), < *spannen* (= *G. spannen*), stretch (= *E. span*), + *MD. secl*, a rope (= *OHG. MHG. G. seil*, a rope, cord, = *E. sole*)] A fastening for the hind legs of a horse or cow, or for the legs on one side, to prevent the animal from kicking or straying; especially, a rope for fettering a cow's hind legs while she is milked; a tether. [*Prov. Eng.*]

*Spancel*, a rope to tie a cow's hinder legs.

*Ray* (ed. 1674), p. 44.

**spancel** (span'sel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spanceled* or *spancelled*, ppr. *spanceling* or *spancelled*. [*Spancel*, *n.*] To fasten the legs of with a spancel, as those of a cow or horse to prevent the animal from kicking. [*Prov. Eng.*]—To spancel a crab or a lobster, to stick the point of a leg into the base of each movable claw, to prevent the animal from pinching. This is also done by thrusting a peg into the joint of the nippers or chela.

**spanceled**, **spancelled** (span'seld), *a.* [*Spancel* + *-ed*.] In *her*, hobbled or fettered to a clog; said of a horse. When the bearing is properly depicted, a fore and a hind leg should have each a fetlock above the hoof and fastened to the one end of a heavy clog.

**span-counter** (span'koun'tēr), *n.* [*Span*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, + obj. *counter*.] An old game in which one player threw a counter on the ground, and another tried to hit it with his counter, or to get so near to it that he could span the space between them and touch both the counters. In either case he won; if not, his counter remained where it fell, and became a mark for the first player, and so alternately till the game was won. The game was apparently similar to that of pitching pennies, and it was also called *span-farthing* and *span-feather*. *Hallivell*.

Tell the king from me that, for his father's sake, Henry the Fifth, in whose time boys went to *span-counter* for French crowns, I am content he shall reign.

*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 166.

**span-dogs** (span'dogz), *n. pl.* A pair of iron bars linked together at one end and having sharp hooks at the other, used for grappling timber. See *cut under dog*.

**spandrel** (span'drel), *n.* [Also *spandril*, formerly *splaudrel*, *splaudere*; origin obscure.] In arch., the triangular space comprehended between the outer curve or extrados of an arch, a horizontal line drawn through its apex, and a vertical line through its springing; also, the wall-space between the outer moldings of two arches and a horizontal line or string-course above them, or between these outer moldings and the intrados of another arch rising above and inclosing the two. In mediæval architecture the spandrels are often ornamented with tracery, sculptured foliage, and the like. See *cut on following page*.

**spandrel-wall** (span'drel-wāl), *n.* A wall built on the extrados of an arch, filling in the span-drel.

**spany** (span'di), *adv.* A dialectal extension of *span*<sup>3</sup>. [*Colloq.*, New Eng.]

Thirty gentlemen with *spany* clean faces and hands were partaking of refreshment.

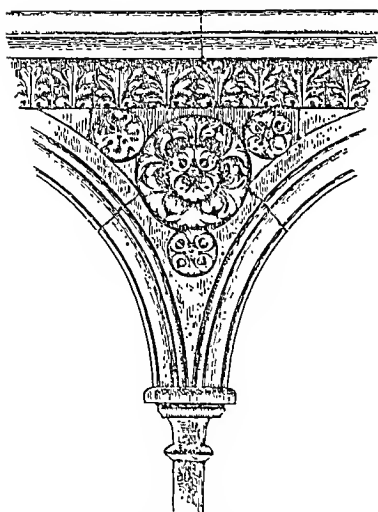
*L. M. Alcott*, *Hospital Sketches*, p. 319.

**spane** (spān), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spaned*, ppr. *spaning*. [*ME. spanen*, < *AS. spanan* (pret. *speōn*), wean (= *D. spanen*, *spenen* = *OHG.*



A Horse Spancelled.





Sculptured Spandrel.—Cloisters of Mont St. Michel au Pèril de la Mer, Normandy; 13th century.

(bi-)spennan, G. spinnen, spenen; cf. AS. spuna = MD. spenc, D. spen = Icel. spenni, au under: see spen.] To wren. *Lerius*, Manip. Vocab. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**spanemia**, **spanæmia** (spa-nū'mi-i), *n.* [NL. *spanæmia*, < Gr. *σπανός*, scarce, rare, + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, poverty of the blood; hydremia. Also, rarely, *spanemy*.

**spanemic**, **spanæmic** (spa-nem'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*spanemilu*, *spanemia*, + *-ic*.] *I. a.* In *med.*, relating to *spanemia*; having the property of impoverishing the blood; hydremic.

**II. n.** A medicine having the power of impoverishing the blood.

**spanemy** (spa-nū'mi), *n.* [*spanemia*, see *spanemia*.] Same as *spanemia*. [Rare.]

**span-farthing** (span'fär'thing), *n.* [*span*, *r.*, + *obj.*, *farthing*.] Same as *span-counter*.

His chief solace is to steal down and play nt *span-farthing* with the page. *Sieft*, Modern Education.

**span-feather** (span'fē'thēr), *n.* [*span*, *r.*, + *obj.*, *feather*.] Same as *span-counter*.

**span-fire-new** (span'fir'nū'), *a.* Same as *span-new*, *fire-new*. [Prov. Eng.]

**spang**<sup>1</sup> (spang), *n.* [*ME. spang*, < AS. *spange*, also *ye-spung*, a clasp, brooch, = MD. *spang*, D. *spang* = MLG. *spange* = OHG. *spangā*, MHG. G. *spange*, a clasp, brooch, buckle, ornament, = Icel. *sping*, a clasp, stud, spangle, etc.; root obscure. The Gael. *spang*, a spangle, is prob. < B. Hence *spangle*.] A shining ornament or object; a spangle.

Our plumes, our *spangs*, and al our queint may I *Gaelic*, Steele Glas, p. 377.

All set with *spangs* of glittering stars untold. *Bacon*, Paraphrase of Psalm cly.

Glistening copper *spangs*, That glisten in the tyer of the Court. *Marston*, Antonio and Melinda, I, iii. 1.

**spang**<sup>1</sup> (spang), *v. t.* [*spang*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] To set with bright points; star or spangle.

Upon his head he wore n hunter's hat Of crimson velvet, *spanged* with stars of gold. *Barnesfield*, Cussandra (1595). (*Nares*.)

**spang**<sup>2</sup> (spang), *v.* [*A var.* or collateral form of *spank*<sup>1</sup>, move quickly, perhaps due to association with *spring* (pret. *sprung*).] *I. intrans.* To leap; spring. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

An I could but hae gotten some decent elaes on, I wad hae *spanged* out o' bed. *Scott*, Old Mortality, vii.

**II. trans.** To cause to spring; set forcibly in motion; throw with violence. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

She came up to the table with a fantastic spring, and *spanged* down the sparkling mass on it. *C. Reade*, Never too Late to Mend, lxx. (*Darics*.)

**spang**<sup>2</sup> (spang), *n.* [*spang*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] A spring; a leaping or springing up; a violent blow or movement. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Set roasted beef and pudding on the opposite side o' the pit o' Tophet, and an Englishman will make a *spang* at it. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxviii.

He went swinging by the rope back to the main stem of the tree, gave it a fierce *spang* with his feet, and . . . got an inch nearer the widow. *C. Reade*, Hard Cash, xliii.

**spang**<sup>3</sup> (spang), *v.* [Appar. a corrupt form of *span*<sup>1</sup>.] To hitch; fasten. [Scotch.]

To *spang* horses, or fasten them to the chariot. *Hollyband*, Dictionary, 1593. (*Hallivell*.)

**spang**<sup>3</sup> (spang), *n.* [*Cf. span*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] A span. [Scotch.]

**spangle** (spang'gl), *n.* [*ME. spangel*, *spangle*, *spangyll*, a spangle; dim. of *spang*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A small piece of glittering material, such as metal foil; hence, any small sparkling object. Formerly spangles were often lozenge-shaped; now they are usually circular, very small, and sewed upon theatrical and other garments through holes with which they are pierced. In old embroidery they were of many forms.

Thus in a starry night fond children ery For the rich *spangles* that adorn the sky. *Waller*.  
A fine young personage in a coat all over *spangles*. *Gray*, Letters, I. 205.

2. One of the small metal clasps used in fastening the tapes and wires of a hoop-skirt.—3. A spongy excrescence on the oak. See *oak-spangle*.

**spangle** (spang'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spangled*, ppr. *spangling*. [*spangle*, *n.*] *I. trans.* To set or cover with many small bright objects or points; especially, to decorate with spangles, as a garment.

What stars do *spangle* heaven with such beauty? *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 5. 31.

**II. intrans.** To glitter; glisten, like anything set with spangles. [Rare.]

Tassels *spanglyng* yanno the sunne, Muche glorious to behold. *Chatterton*, Bristolwe Tragedy, st. 67.

**spangled** (spang'gid), *a.* [*spangle* + *-ed*.] Adorned with spangles; set with many small bright objects. Compare *star-spangled*.

Her skin pure dainty, yet more fair, being *spangled* here and there with a golden freckle. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, II. 1.

**spangled coquette**, a small and very gorgeously colored erected humming-bird, *Lophornis regina*.

**spangler** (spang'glēr), *n.* [*spangle* + *-er*.] One who or that which spangles.

O Maker of sweet poets! dear delight Of this fair world and all its gentle rivers; *Spangler* of clouds, halo of crystal rivers. *Keats*, I Stood Tiptoe upon a Little Hill.

**spangling-machine** (spang'gling-mī-shūn'), *n.* A machine for fitting the clasps or spangles used in clamping together the tapes and wires of a hoop-skirt. *E. H. Knight*.

**spangly** (spang'gli), *a.* [*spangle* + *-y*.] Resembling spangles; having the glittering effect produced by many bright points.

Bursts of *spangly* light. *Keats*, Ladymon, I.

**spangolite** (spang'gō-lit), *n.* [Named after Norman *Spang* of Pittsburgh, Penn.] A rare mineral occurring in hexagonal crystals of an emerald-green color, and having perfect basal cleavage. It is a basic sulphate of copper and aluminum, containing a small percentage of chlorin. It is found with enphite in Arizona.

**Spaniard** (span'yārd), *n.* [= D. *Spanjaard*; with suffix *-ard* (cf. G. Dan. *Spanier* = Sw. *Spanjar*, with suffix cognate with *-er*), < *Spani* (G. *Spanien*, etc.), < L. *Hispania*, Spain, < *Hispani*, the inhabitants of Hispania or Spain. The Rom. adj. is F. *espagnol* (> ME. *Spaniwhle*, *n.*) = Sp. *Español* = Pg. *Hespanhal* = It. *Spagnuolo*, < ML. NL. *Hispaniolus*, < L. *Hispania*, Spain (whence nlt. *Hispania*). The L. adjectives are *Hispanus*, *Hispanicus*, and *Hispanicus* (see *Hispanic*).] A native or a citizen of Spain, a kingdom of southwestern Europe, forming the greater part of the Iberian peninsula; in general, a member of the Spanish race, of mixed Celtic, Latin, Gothic, Arabic, and other elements, but now ranked as one of the Latin peoples.

**spaniel** (span'yel or span'el), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *spannel*; < ME. *spaniel*, *spanzelle*, *spayuel*, *spanzel*, *spanzeole*, < OF. *espaignel*, *espagnol*, F. *épagneul*, a spaniel, orig. OF. *chien espagnol*, F. *chien épagneul*, a Spanish dog; < Sp. *Español*, Spanish: see *Spaniard*.] *I. n.* 1. A dog of a domestic breed, of medium and small sizes, with a long silky and usually curly coat, long, soft, drooping ears, feathered tail and stern, of docile, timid, and affectionate disposition, much used for sporting purposes and as pets. The most usual colors are liver and white, red and white, or black and white, in broken or mixed areas, sometimes deep brown or black on the face or breast, with a tan mark over the eye. Spaniels sport or are bred into many strains, and three classes of them are sometimes distinguished: *land*, or *field*, *spaniels*, including the cocker and springer; *water-spaniels*; and *toy spaniels*, as the King Charles and the Blenheim. The English spaniel is a superior and very pure breed; and, although the name *spaniel* would seem to indicate a Spanish origin, it is most probably indigenous. This dog was used in the days of infancy to start the game. The King Charles is a small black-and-tan variety of the spaniel; the Blenheim is similar, but white marked with red or yellow; both should have a rounded head with short muzzle, full eyes, and well-fringed ears

and feet. The Maltese dog and the lion-dog are also small toy spaniels, used as lap-dogs. The water-spaniels, large and small, differ from the common spaniel in the roughness of their coats, and in uniting the aquatic propensities of the Newfoundland dog with the fine hunting qualities of their own race. Leading strains of the spaniels are the Clumber, Norfolk, and Sussex, in different colors. 2. Figuratively, a mean, cringing, fawning person; a blindly submissive follower: from the characteristics of the spaniel in relation to its master, or when in a state of fear.

He, unhappy man! whom your advancement Hath ruin'd by being *spaniel* to your fortunes, Will curse he train'd me hither. *Ford*, Fancies, III. 5.

**II. a.** Like a spaniel; fawningly submissive; mean; servile; cringing.

Low-crooked court'sies, and base *spaniel*-fawning. *Shak.*, J. C., III. 1. 43.

**spaniel** (span'yel or span'el), *v.* [*spaniel*, *n.*] *I. intrans.* To fawn; cringe; be obsequious. *Churchill*.

**II. trans.** To follow like a spaniel. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 12. 21.

**Spaniolate** (span'i-ō-lāt), *v. t.* [*Sp. Español*, Spanish (see *spaniel*), + *-ate*.] Same as *Spaniolize*. *Sir P. Sidney* (*Kingsley* in *Darics*).

**spaniolite** (span'i-ō-lit), *n.* A name given by Breitaupt to a variety of schwaizite.

**Spaniolize** (span'i-ō-liz), *v. t.* [*OF. Espagnoliser*, as *Spaniol(ate)* + *-ize*. Cf. *Hispaniolize*.] To make Spanish in character or sentiments; Hispaniolize. [Rare.]

A tympany of *Spaniolized* bishops swaggering in the forefront of the state. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., II.

**Spanish** (span'ish), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. Spainise* = D. *Spaansch* = G. *Spanisch* = Sw. Dan. *Spansk* (ML. reflex *Spaniscus*); as *Spain* (see *Spaniard*) + *-ish*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Spain or a Spaniard or Spaniards.—Spanish arbor-vine, Armada, bayonet, black. See the nouns.—Spanish bean. See *scarlet runner*, under *runner*.—Spanish berries. See *Persian berries*, under *Persian*.—Spanish blue-bell. Same as *Spanish hyacinth*.—Spanish broom. See *broom*, 1.—Spanish buckeye. See *buckeye*.—Spanish bugloss. Same as *alkanel*.—Spanish burton. See *burton*.—Spanish calat. See *calat*.—Spanish carnation, cedar, chalk. See the nouns.—Spanish catarrh. Same as *influenza*, 1.—Spanish chair, a stuffed and upholstered chair with deep seat and high back, made soft and luxurious, but without arms.—Spanish chestnut. See *chestnut*, 1.—Spanish cloak. See *cloak*, 1.—Spanish clover. See *Richardsonia*.—Spanish cress, a pepperwort, *Leptidium Cardamine*; also, another cruciferous plant, *Carriolera Vella* (*Vella annua*).—Spanish cross. See *cross*, 1.—Spanish curlew. (a) The white ibis, *Eudicampus albus*; a bad misnomer. [Southern U. S.] (b) The long-billed curlew, *Numenius longirostris*. [Local, U. S.]—Spanish dagger. Same as *dagger-plant*.—Spanish elm. See *princewood*.—Spanish epoch or era. See *era*.—Spanish foreteto. See *foreteto*.—Spanish fever. See *Tezan fever*, under *Tezan*.—Spanish fox, furnace. See the nouns.—Spanish fly. (a) A blister-beetle; a cantharid, as *Cantharis* or *Lytta vesicatoria*, a meloid beetle found in middle and southern Europe and southwestern Asia, where it feeds upon ash, lilac, and other trees. It undergoes hypermetamorphosis, and in its early stages is parasitic in the nests of wild bees of the genus *Ceratina*. See cut under *Cantharis*. (b) A preparation of Spanish flies; cantharides used as a vesicant.—Spanish fly ointment. See *ointment*.—Spanish fowl, a breed of the domestic hen, more exactly called *white-faced black Spanish*. They are fowls of fair size and stately carriage, of glossy greenish-black plumage, with high red comb, single and deeply serrate, large red wattles, and the ear-lobes and entire side of the face enameled white. The flesh is superior, and the hen is an excellent layer of large white eggs.—Spanish gourd, the winter squash, *Cucurbita maxima*.—Spanish grass. Same as *esparto*.—Spanish hyacinth. See *Hyacinthus*.—Spanish jasmims. See *Jasminum*.—Spanish juices. See *licorice*, 2.—Spanish juniper, *Juniperus thurifera*.—Spanish lace. See *lace*.—Spanish lady, a labroid fish, *Harpes* or *Bodianus rufus*, of the Caribbean and neighboring seas.—Spanish leather, lobster, mackerel. See the nouns.—Spanish licorice, the common licorice.—Spanish mahogany. See *mahogany*, 2.—Spanish main, formerly the northeast coast of South America, between the Orinoco river and the Isthmus of Panama, and the adjoining part of the Caribbean sea.—Spanish morion. See *morion*, 1.—Spanish moss. Same as *long-moss*.—Spanish n. In printing, the letter n with a curved line (Sp. *tilde*) over it (ñ), reckoned as the sixteenth letter in the Spanish alphabet. It marks the omission of an original i, and preserves its coalesced sound, as in *España* (as *pa-nyā*) for *Hispania*, Spain, corresponding to gn in Italian and French.—Spanish needles. See *needles*, 1.—Spanish nut. See *nut*.—Spanish oak, an oak, *Quercus falcata*, of the southern United States. Its wood is largely used for fuel, and to some extent for other purposes; its bark is rich in tannin. Also red-oak and sometimes *Turkey oak*. The swamp Spanish oak is the pin-oak.—Spanish oyster-plant. See *oyster-plant*.—Spanish parakeet, the violet grosbeak, *Loxia violacea*, a Bahaman tanager. [Andros Island.]—Spanish pike, a spear used in Scotland and the north of England about 1600, and specified as the arm of a noble. *Anderson*, Anc. Scottish Weapons, p. 13.—Spanish plover, plum, point, porgy, potato. See the nouns.—Spanish rider, the punishment of the herisson.—Spanish soap, squill, stopper, sword, tinder, toothpick, topaz. See the nouns.—Spanish strips, a kind of woolen fabric. *E. H. Knight*.—Spanish trefoll. Same as *Incarnate*.—Spanish types of poultry, an economically important group of varieties of the domestic hen, originating in the lands bordering



ing used to socure together two ropes or spars  
a short distance apart.

*T. Hardy, Far from the Madding Crowd, xxxv*

boxing or striking; also, a cock-fight in which



boxing or striking; also, a cock-fight in which



the contending cocks are not permitted to do each other serious harm, or in which they have their spurs covered with stuffed leather pads, so that they cannot cut each other.—3. A wordy contest; a skirmish of words.

**spar<sup>4</sup>** (spär), *n.* [= *F. spare* = *Sp. espazo*, < *L. sparus*, < *Gr. σπάρος*, a kind of fish, the gilthead.] A sparoid fish; any species of *Sparus*. *Rawlinson, Anc. Egypt.*

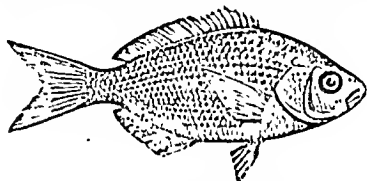
**sparable** (spar'a-bl), *n.* [Formerly *sperrable*, *sparrowble*, a corruption of *sparrow-bill*, a nail so called on account of its resemblance to the bill of a sparrow: see *sparrow-bill*.] A kind of headless nail used for the soles and heels of coarse boots and shoes.

All shoemakers know what *sparables* are, and most of them, I think, know also that *sparable* is short for *sparrowbill*. The *sparables* are of two kinds—thin for soles, and thick for heels. In the trade they are called separately "bills" and "thick bills." . . . Heel *sparables* are going out of use, and a nail with a head is used instead. *X. and Q., 7th ser., V. 111.*

Cob clouts his shoes, and, as the story tells,  
His thumb-nails par'd afford him *sparables*.  
*Herrick, Upon Cob.*

**Sparable tin**, small crystals of tin-stone; so called from their imaginary resemblance to the kind of nail so named.

**sparada** (spä-rä'dä), *n.* An emholocoid fish of the Pacific coast of North America, *Micro-metrus aggregatus*; a name also extended to



Sparada (*Micro-metrus aggregatus*).

others of the same waters and genus. That above named is about six inches long; the adult males in spring are almost entirely black; the usual coloration is silvery with dusky back and longitudinal dark stripes interrupted by three vertical yellow bars.

**sparadrap** (spar'a-dräp), *F. jon.* *spar-a-dräp*, *n.* [*F. sparadrap*, *OF. sparadrapa* = *Sp. esparadrapa*, *esparadrapo*, *esparadrapo* = *IL. sparadrapum*, *NL. sparadrapum*; origin uncertain.] In *med.*, a cerecloth; an adhesive plaster, a medicated bandage, or the like, either linen or paper.

**sparaget**, *n.* [Also *sperage*; < *ME. sperage*, *sperage*, < *OF. esperage* = *Sp. esparago* = *IG. esparago* = *IL. sparago*, *sparagio* = *MLG. G. spargel*, < *L. asparagus*, < *Gr. ἀσπάραγος*, *asparagus*; see *asparagus*.] Same as *asparagus*.

*Sperage* is sowe aboute April kalende  
In redde smale yuade by lyne in wete  
And fatte laude.  
*Palladius, Husbondrie* (E. F. T. S.), p. 112.

**sparagmite** (spa-räg'mit), *n.* [*Gr. σπάραγμα*, a piece torn off.] The name given by Norwegian geologists to a reddish felspathic sandstone occurring in the Lower Silurian.

**sparagrass**, *n.* [A corruption of *sparagus*, simulating *grass*. Cf. *sparrow-grass*.] Same as *asparagus*. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

Were I, gentlemen, worthy to advise, I should recommend the opening a new branch of trade: *sparagrass*, gentlemen, the manufacturing of *sparagrass*.  
*Foote, Mayor of Garratt, II. 2.*

**sparagus** (spar'a-gus), *n.* [An aphetic form of *asparagus*. Hence *sparagrass*, *sparrow-grass*.] Same as *asparagus*. *Congreve*, tr. of *Eleventh Satire of Juvenal*. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

**Sparaxis** (spä-räx'is), *n.* [*NL.* (Ker, 1805), so named from the torn shreds fringing the spathe; < *Gr. σπάραξις*, a tearing, < *σπαράσσειν*, tear.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Iridæ* and tribe *Irideæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a short perianth-tube enlarged and bell-shaped above, unilobed erect stamens, and slender undivided recurved style-branches. The fruit is a membranous three-valved loculicidal capsule. There are 5 (or as some regard them 11) species, all natives of the Cape of Good Hope. They are bulbous plants with a slender stem bearing a few flat or sword-shaped erect or curving leaves, and handsome flowers, each solitary and sessile within a thin dry fringed spathe, marked with brown lines. They are valued as summer-flowering bulbs, and numerous low-growing varieties are in cultivation, especially of *S. tricolor* and *S. grandiflora*, of various colors from white to crimson, generally with a dark center. The bulb of *S. bulbifera* is edible. See *harlequin-flower*.

**sparblet**, *v. t.* See *sparble*.

**spar-buoy** (spär'boi), *n.* A buoy for marking a channel, etc., made of a spar moored by one end so that the other end will stand up above the water. Spar-buoys are much used in navigable channels where ice runs swiftly. See *cut under buoy*.

**sparcle**, *v. and n.* An old spelling of *sparkle*.

**spar-deck** (spär'dek), *n.* *Naut.*, the upper deck of a vessel, extending from stem to stern and including the quarter-deck and poop-deck: so called as being that on or above which the spars are disposed. See *deck*, 2, and *ents under fore-castle and frame*.

**spar-dust** (spär'dust), *n.* The dust in wood which is produced by insects. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**spar<sup>1</sup>** (spär), *a.* [*ME. spar* (rare), < *AS. spær*, = *OHG. spar* = *Icol. sparr*, *spar*, *sparing*; also in comp. or deriv. *AS. spær-hende*, *spær-hynde*, later *sparhende* = *OHG. sparhenti*, *sparing*; *AS. spær-lic*, *sparing*, = *G. spärlich*, *frugal*; *G. sparsam* = *Sw. sparsam* = *Dan. sparsam*, *sparing*; prob. akin to *L. pareus*, *sparing*, *parecere*, *spar* (see *parcity*, *parsimony*); *Gr. σπαρτός*, scattered, rure, < *σπαρην*, scatter, sow (see *spar*, *sperm*).] 1. Scanty; meager; frugal; not plentiful or abundant: *us*, a *spar* diet.

But there are scenes where Nature's niggard hand  
Gave a *spar* portion to the famish'd land.  
*Crabbe, Works, I. 8.*

2. Lacking in substance; lean; gaunt; poor; thin; flimsy.

O give me the *spar* men, and spare me the great ones.  
*Shak., 2 Hen. IV., III. 2. 283.*

Sir Launfal's reluctant thin and *spar*  
Was idle mall 'gainst the barbed air.  
*Lowell, Vision of Sir Launfal, II.*

3. Reserved; chary; cautious.

A man to be in gilding free, in asking *spar*, in promise slow, in performance speedy.  
*Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 215.*

4. That may be spared, dispensed with, or applied to a different purpose; not needed for regular or appointed uses; superfluous: *us*, *spar* time for recreation; *spar* cash.

When I am excellent at caudex  
And culices, and have enough *spar* gold  
To boll away, you shall be welcome to me.  
*Beau. and Fl., Captain, I. 2.*

5. Reserved from common use; provided or held for extra need; not regularly required: *us*, a *spar* anchor; a *spar* umbrella.

A *spar* parlor and bedroom I refurnished entirely with old mahogany and crimson upholstery.  
*Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxxiv.*

6. In *zool.*, sparingly distributed; remote from one another; few in number; sparse: *us*, *spar* hairs, spots, or punctures. = *Spn.* 4 and 6. *Superm. ineq.*, extra.

**spar<sup>1</sup>** (spär), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spared*, *ppr. sparing*. [*ME. sparen*, *sparien*, < *AS. sparian* = *OHG. spara* = *D. spara*, < *MLG. sparen* = *OHG. spārōn*, *MLG. sparn*, *G. sparen* = *Ivel. Sw. spara* = *Dan. spær*, *spar* (cf. *L. parcere* (< *spær*), *spar*); from the *ndj.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To be frugal, saving, or chary of; refrain from employing freely; use or dispense with moderation.

He that *spar*eth his rod hateth his son. *Prov. xlii. 21.*

Had he but *spared* his tongue and pen,  
He might have rose like other men.  
*Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.*

2. To dispense with; give or yield up; part with the use, possession, or presence of; do without, as for a motive or because of superfluity.

I could have better *spared* a better man.  
*Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 104.*

3. To withhold the use or doing of; refrain from; omit; forbear; forego: often with a second (indirect) object.

The rather will I *spar* my praises towards him;  
Knowing him is enough. *Shak., All's Well, II. i. 106.*

*Spar* my sight the pain  
Of seeing what a world of tears it costs you.  
*Dryden, Spanish Friar, v. 1.*

But, if thou *spar* to fling Excalbur,  
I will arise and slay thee with my hands.  
*Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.*

4. To refrain from injury to; leave unhurt or undisturbed; forbear from harming or destroying; treat with moderation or consideration; withhold severity or exaction from; refrain from unkindness to; specifically, to allow to live.

*Spar* ye not her young men; destroy ye utterly all her host.  
*Jer. II. 3.*

My husband is thy friend; for his sake *spar* me.  
*Shak., Measure, I. 482.*

But now, if *spared*, it is my full intent  
On all the past to ponder and repent.  
*Crabbe, Works, I. 60.*

As a man constrained, the tale he told  
From end to end, nor *spared* himself one word.  
*William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 350.*

5. Used reflexively, to be sparing of one's self; be chary or diffident; act with reserve.

Hir thought that a lady sholde *hire spare*,  
What for hire kynrede and hire northrie.  
*Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, I. 46.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To be frugal or saving; economize; act parsimoniously or stingily.

I, who at some times spend, at others *spar*,  
Divided between carelessness and care.  
*Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. II. 290.*

2. To withhold action of any kind; refrain from the doing of something, especially something harmful or harsh; hold one's hand; keep quiet; hold off.

He may nat *spar* although he were his brother,  
He moot as wel seye o word as another.  
*Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., I. 737.*

When thay to thair master cam,  
Leytell John wold not *spar*.  
*Robin Hood and the Potter* (Child's Ballads, V. 29).

To *spar* for. (a) To be saving or reserved on account of or with reference to; stint the use or amount of: *us*, he *spared* not for risk or cost to accomplish his purpose.

I shall *spar* for no spenceo & thi spede welle,  
And do thi deuer dely as a duke nobill.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. F. T. S.), I. 233.

(b) To withhold effort for; desist from. *York Plays*, p. 352. (c) To refrain on account of; allow to deter or hinder. *Babes Book* (E. F. T. S.), p. 36.

**spar<sup>1</sup>** (spär), *n.* [*ME. sparl*, *r.*] 1. Frugal use; saving; economy; moderation; restraint.

Spend in measure as thou dost get;  
Make *spar* of that thou hast.  
*Babes Book* (E. F. T. S.), p. 91.

Our victuals failed us, though we made good *spar* of them.  
*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

Pour'd out their plenty without sight or *spar*.  
*Spenser, F. Q., III. l. 51.*

2. In *American bowling*, an advantage gained by the knocking down of all the pins by rolling two balls: *us*, to make a *spar*. In such a case, when the player's turn comes again, the pins knocked down by his first ball are added to those made in the *spar* to complete the record of that turn, while they count also in the record of the new turn. Compare *strike*.

**spar<sup>2</sup>** (spär), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sparre*, *sparere*, *sparre*; < *ME. speyre*, *sprey*; origin obscure.] An opening in a gown or petticoat; a placket. *Prompt. Par.*, p. 468.

She took out a little penknife,  
Hung low down by her *spar*.  
*Sir Hugh, or the Jew's Daughter* (Child's Ballads, III. 332).

**spar-built** (spär'bilt), *a.* Built or formed without fullness or robustness; slender. *Scott, Rokeby*, II. 22.

**sparful** (spär'fūl), *a.* [*ME. sparl* + *-ful*.] Sparing; chary. *Fairfax*.

**sparfulness** (spär'fūl-nes), *n.* The quality of being sparing or sparing.

Largess his hands could never skill of *sparfulness*.  
*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, II.*

**sparely** (spär'li), *adv.* [*ME. sparlliche* (= *MLG. sparlliche*); < *spar* + *-ly*.] Sparingly; scantily; thinly; leanly.

Ye valleys low, . . .  
On whose fresh lap the swart-star *sparely* looks.  
*Milton, Lycidas, I. 138.*

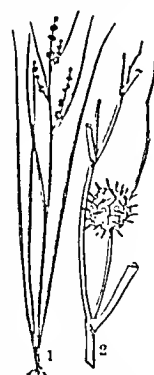
**spareness** (spär'nes), *n.* [*CF. AS. spærnes*, frugality.] The state of being spare, lean, or thin; leanness.

**sparer** (spär'er), *n.* [*ME. sparere*; < *spar* + *-er*.] One who spares, or avoids unnecessary expense; a frugal spender. [Rare.]

By nature far from profusion, and yet a greater *sparer* than a sayer.  
*Sir H. Wotton.*

**sparerib** (spär'rib), *n.* [Formerly also *spear-rib*; < *spar* + *rib*.] A cut of pork consisting of the upper part of a row of ribs with the meat adhering to them. Sparerib roasted or broiled is esteemed a delicacy.

**Sparganium** (spär-gä'ni-um), *n.* [*NL.* (Tournefort, 1700), < *L. sparganium*, < *Gr. σπαργάνιον*, a plant, bur-reed, so called from the ribbon-like leaves, dim. of *σπάργανον*, a fillet, a swaddling-band, < *σπάγγω*, swathe.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Typhaceæ*. It is distinguished from the other genus of that order, *Typha*, by hyaline scales of the perianth, oblong or wedge-shaped anthers, and sessile ovary. There are about 6 species, natives of both hemispheres in temperate and subfrigid regions. Three somewhat polymorphous species occur in the northeastern United States. They are aquatic herbs, sending up from



Bur-reed (*Sparganium angustifolium*).  
1. Flowering plant. 2. Part of the inflorescence, showing the glabrous male head.



slender rootstocks erect or floating smooth spongy stems, and alternate entire linear leaves, usually with a sheathing base, stiffly ascending at a wide angle with the stem (whence they were formerly called *reed-grass*). The flowers form globular heads, the upper staminate, the lower pistillate, in fruit becoming spherical compact burr-like bodies composed of many sharp-pointed spongy nutlets (whence the popular name *bur-reed*). They are sometimes planted along the margin of water. The stems have been used to make paper, and the roots of *S. ramosum* and *S. simplex* were once in repute as a remedy for snake-bites.

**sparganosis** (spär-gä-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., as if < Gr. σπαργάνωσις, wrapping in swaddling-clothes (see *Sparganium*); prop. *spargosis*, < Gr. σπαργωσις, a swelling, distention: see *spargosis*.] Same as *spargosis*.

**sparge** (spärj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sparged*, ppr. *sparging*. [Sc. *spairge*; < L. *spargere*, strew, sprinkle; cf. *asperge*, *asperse*, *disperse*, etc.] 1. To sprinkle; scatter.

Wha lu yn cavern, grini and sootie,  
Closed under latches,  
*Spairges* about the brunstane cootie.  
Burns, Address to the De'il.

2. To throw water upon in a shower of small drops. See *sparger*.

**spargefactiont** (spär-jē-fak'shon), *n.* [< L. *spargere*, strew, sprinkle, + *factio* (n.), < *facere*, do, make.] The act of sprinkling. Swift, Tale of a Tub, iv.

**sparger** (spär'jēr), *n.* [< *sparge* + -er.] 1. A sprinkler; usually, a cup with a perforated lid, or a pipe with a perforated nozzle, used for damping paper, clothes, etc.—2. In brewing, a perforated cylinder, or a series of disks, for discharging hot water in a fine shower over grain falling into a mash-tub.

**spargett**, **spargetingt**. Same as *pargett*, *pargetti*.

**spargosis** (spär-gō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπαργωσις, a swelling, distention, < σπαργάνωσις, be full to bursting, swell.] In *pathol.*: (a) Distention of the breasts with milk. (b) Same as *pachydermia*. Also *sparganosis*.

**sparhawk** (spär'hāk), *n.* A contracted form of *sparrow-hawk*. Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 338.

**Sparidae** (spar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sparus* + -idae.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Sparus*, to which different limits have been assigned; the sea-breams. (a) In the early system of Bonaparte, same as Cuvier's fourth family of acanthopterygian fishes (*Sparoidae*), which included, besides the true *Sparidae*, many other fishes. (b) In Günther's system, a family of Acanthopterygii *percoformes*, having ventrals perfect, no bony stay for the preoperculum, a lateral line, and either a series of trencant teeth in the jaws or molars on the sides. (c) In Jordan and Gilbert's classification, acanthopterygian fishes of the ordinary type with the supranaxillary bones slipping under the preoperculum. It thus included not only the true *Sparidae*, but the *Pristigasteridae*, *Lutjanidae*, *Pomacentridae*, and *Lobidae*. (d) By Gill restricted to fishes of an oblong compressed form with peculiar scales, continuous lateral line, head compressed, supraaxillary bones retractile under the suborbitals, dorsal with the spinous part depressible in a groove and about as long as the soft part, pectorals with lower rays branched, and ventrals suborbital and complete. The family thus limited comprises numerous species, among which are some of the most esteemed of the temperate seas, such as the gilt-heads of Europe, and the sheepshead and scup of the eastern American coast. Also *Sparoidae*. See cuts under *Pimelcterus*, *porgy*, *Scorpius*, *scup*, and *sheepshead*.

**sparidal** (spar'i-dāl), *a.* Same as *sparoid*.

**Sparinae** (spär'i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sparus* + -inae.] A subfamily of sparoid fishes, typified by the genus *Sparus*, to which various limits have been assigned. (a) The genera *Sparus*, *Sargus*, and *Charax*: the *Sparinae* of Bonaparte. (b) By Jordan and Gilbert used for sparoids having molar teeth on the sides of the jaws, none on vomer, palatines, or tongue, entire opercle, and few pyloric caeca, including *Sparus*, *Sargus*, or *Diplodus*, and various other genera.

**sparine** (spär'in), *a.* and *n.* [< *sparus* + -ine.] 1. *a.* Sparoid, in a narrow sense; closely resembling a *sparus*; belonging to the *Sparinae*.

II. *n.* A sparoid fish of the subfamily *Sparinae*.

**sparing** (spär'ing), *n.* [< ME. *sparynge*; verbal *n.* of *sparc*, *v.*] 1. Parsimony.

*Sparynge*. Parcelmonia. Prompt. Parc., p. 467.

2. *pl.* That which is saved by frugality or economy; savings. [Rare.]

The *sparings* of the whole week which have not been laid out for chances in the lottery are spent for this evening's amusement. Houelle, Venetian Life, v.

3. The state of being spared from harm or death.

If the Lord give you *sparing* to-morrow, let me hear four words of comfort from you for God's sake. J. Careless, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 241.

**sparing** (spär'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *sparc*, *v.*] 1. Inclined to spare or save; economical; frugal; chary; grudging.

Too near and *sparing* for a soldier,  
Too grudging, and too greedy.

Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, i. 2.

Defer not to do Justice, or be *sparing* of Mercy. Baker, Chronicles, p. 166.

2. Of a spare amount, quantity, or extent; not abundant or lavish; limited; scanty; restrained: as, a *sparing* diet; *sparing* applause.

The use of confutation in the delivery of sciences ought to be very *sparing*. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 34. Inclined to spare from harm or hardship; not oppressivo; forbearing.

Their king . . . was *sparing* and compassionate towards his subjects. Bacon.

**sparingly** (spär'ing-li), *adv.* In a *sparing* manner; with frugality, moderation, scantiness, reserve, forbearance, or the like; sparsely.

Touch this *sparingly*, as 'twere far off. Shak., Rich. III., III. 5. 63.

**sparingness** (spär'ing-nēs), *n.* The character of being *sparing* or inclined to spare; especially, frugality, scantiness, or the like: as, the *sparingness* of one's diet.

A year afterward he entered the ministry again, and lived with the utmost *sparingness*. George Eliot, Felix Holt, vi.

**spark** (spärk), *n.* [< ME. *sparke*, *sperke*, *sparc*, *sparc*, *spearke*, < AS. *spearca*, *spearca* = MD. *sparcke*, *spercke*, D. *sparc* = MLG. LG. *sparke* (> OE. *csparque*), a spark; perhaps so called from the crackling of a firebrand: cf. Icel. Sw. *spraka* = Dan. *sprage*, crackle, Lith. *sprageli*, crackle, Gr. σπάγγω, a crackling, Skt. √ *spāh*, rumble.] 1. A particle of ignited substance omitted from a body in combustion; a fiery particle thrown off by burning wood, iron, powder, or other substance.

He multo . . . blown so littletho thet suni *sperke* multo newlken. Ancien Rithe, p. 96.

Man is born unto trouble, as the *sparks* fly upward. Job v. 7.

Hence—2. A scintillating or flying emanation, literally or figuratively; anything resembling a spark of fire: as, *sparks* from a gem; a *spark* of wit.

To try if it were possible to get a *spark* of human spirit out of you. Scott, Woodstock, v.

For all the haft twinkled with diamond *sparks*. Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

3. A small diamond used with many others to form a setting or frame, as to a cameo or a miniature painting; also, a distinct crystal of diamond with the natural curved edges, suitable for glaziers' use.

This madonna invites me to a banquet for my discourse, t'other . . . sends me a *spark*, a third a ruby, a fourth an emerald. Shirley, Wld in a Cage, II. 1.

These writhing diamonds are *sparks* set in steel tubes much like everpoint pencils. Lea, Photography, p. 427.

4. A separate bit or particle of fire or burning matter in an otherwise inert body or mass; hence, a bit of anything, material or immaterial, comparable to this in its nuclear character or possible extension of activity.

If any *spark* of life be unquench'd in her, This will recover her. Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, III. 2.

If the true *spark* of religious and civil liberty be kindled, it will burn. D. Webster, Speech, Bunker Hill Monument, June 17, 1825.

**Electric spark**, the luminous effect produced when a sudden disruptive electrical discharge takes place between two charged conductors, or between two conductors at different electric potentials. The length of the spark depends primarily upon the difference of potential of the two charged bodies; it is hence in general a conspicuous phenomenon with high-potential frictional electricity, and not with ordinary voltaic currents. See *electricity*, *Fairy sparks*. See *fairy*.

**spark<sup>1</sup>** (spärk), *v.* [< ME. *sparcken*, < AS. *spearcian* = MLG. LG. *sparcken*, omit sparks; from the noun: see *spark<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To emit sparks, as of fire or electricity; sparkle or scintillate. Spenser.—2. In *elect.*, to produce sparks at points where the continuity of the circuit is interrupted. The production of sparks is due to the formation of a small arc between the extremities of the broken conductor, and also to self-induction in the circuit. Sparking often takes place between the collecting brushes and the commutator of the dynamo. It is injurious to the machine, aside from the actual dissipation of energy which it involves. It also occurs to an injurious degree in other electrical apparatus in which currents are frequently interrupted. Various measures are resorted to for the purpose of reducing it to a minimum or avoiding it altogether. See *spark-arrester*, 3.

There is no *sparkling* at the brushes. S. P. Thompson, Dynamo-Elect. Mach., p. 113.

II. *trans.* 1. To affect by sparks, as of electricity; act upon by the emission or transmission of sparks. [Recent.]

The insulation is apt to be *sparked* through and spoiled. Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXIV. 550.

Whenever a large Leyden jar is *sparked* through the coil. Philos. Mag., XXVII. 339.

2. To splash with dirt. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

**spark<sup>2</sup>** (spärk), *n.* [Usually associated with *spark<sup>1</sup>*, *sparkish*, *sparkling*, etc., but perhaps a var. of *sprack* (cf. ME. *sparklich*, var. of *sprackliche*), < Icel. *sparkr*, usually transposed *sprakr*, sprightly: see *sprack*.] 1. A person of a gay or sprightly character; a gay, lively, showy man (or, rarely, in former use, woman); a "blade" or roysterer.

Robbin Hood upon him set With his courageous *sparkes*. True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 358).

I will wed thee To my great widdowes daughter and sole heir, The lovely *spark*, the bright Laodice. Chapman, Widdowes Teares, l. (Davies.)

Their worthy father . . . was, at his years, nearly as wild a *spark*. Sheridan, School for Scandal, l. 2.

2. A lover; a gallant; a beau. [Colloq.]

Fly to your *spark*; he'll tell you more of the matter. Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, III.

**spark<sup>2</sup>** (spärk), *v.* [< *spark<sup>2</sup>*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To play the spark or gallant; court. [Colloq.]

A sure sign that his master was courting, or, as it is termed, *spark*, within. Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 432.

The boys that do a good deal of *spark*ing and the girls that have a lot of beaux don't always get married first. E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xxxiii.

II. *trans.* To pay attention to, especially with a view to marriage; court; play the gallant to, in a general sense: as, he is *spark*ing Miss Doe; to *spark* a girl home. [Colloq.]

**spark-arrester** (spärk'a-res'tēr), *n.* 1. A fender of wire netting.—2. A netting or cage of wire placed over the smoke-stack of a steam-engine. In some arresters a deflector is placed in the stack, against which the sparks strike, and fall into a reservoir below. Also called *spark-consumer*.

3. A device for preventing injurious sparking in electrical apparatus at points where frequent interruptions of the circuit occur, as in telegraph-keys, relays, and similar instruments. It consists in some cases of a spark-coil or high-resistance connective across the point of interruption, so that the circuit is never actually broken, but only greatly reduced. In others it is a condenser whose plates are connected each with one extremity of the broken circuit. In this case the energy of the current induced on breaking is expended in charging the condenser. Also *spark*.

**spark-coil** (spärk'kōil), *n.* See *spark-arrester*, 3.

**spark-condenser** (spärk'kōn-den'sēr), *n.* In *elect.*, an instrument having a glass cage in which a spark may be passed between the battery connections. It is used for burning metals or obtaining the spectra of gases, and is designed to isolate the atmosphere in which the experiment is conducted, so as to eliminate accidental disturbing causes, and also to enable the experiment to take place in an atmosphere of any required condensation or tenuity.

**spark-consumer** (spärk'kōn-sū'mēr), *n.* In a steam-engine, a *spark-arrester*.

**sparked** (spärkt), *a.* [< *spark<sup>1</sup>* + -ed.] Variegated. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

**sparked-back** (spärkt'bak), *a.* Having a streaked or variegated back; streaked-back: as, the *sparked-back* plover, the turnstone. [Local, Massachusetts.]

**spark<sup>1</sup>** (spärk), *n.* [< *spark<sup>1</sup>* + -er.] Same as *spark-arrester*, 3.

**sparkful** (spärk'fūl), *a.* [< *spark<sup>1</sup>* + -ful.] Sparkish.

Hitherto will our *spark*full youth laugh at their great grandfather's English. Camden, Remains, Languages.

**sparkish** (spär'kish), *a.* [< *spark<sup>1</sup>* + -ish.] Cf. *spark<sup>2</sup>*. Gay; jaunty; sprightly; showy; fine.

I have been detained by a *sparkish* coxcomb, who pretended a visit to me. Wycherley, Country Wife, IV. 2.

A daw, to be *sparkish*, trick'd himself up with all the gay feathers he could muster. Sir R. L'Estrange.

**sparkle** (spär'kl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sparkled*, ppr. *sparkling*. [Early mod. E. also *sparcle*, *sparcle*; < ME. *sparcken*, *sparcleu*, *sperelen* (= MD. *sparckelen*); freq. of *spark<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. *spark<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To emit sparks; send off small ignited particles, as burning fuel, etc.—2. To shine as if giving out sparks; glitter; glisten; scintillate, literally or figuratively: as, a brilliant *sparkles*; a *sparkling* beauty; *sparkling* wit.

The Sea seemed all of a Fire about us; for every sea that broke *sparkled* like Lightning. Dampier, Voyages, I. 414.

The rosy sky, With one star *sparkling* through it like an eye. Byron, Don Juan, II. 183.



**sparkling heat**, such a heat as produces sparks; especially, a degree of heat in a piece of iron or steel that causes it to sparkle or emit sparks under the hammer; a welding-heat.—**Sparkling wine**, wine characterized by the presence or the emission of carbonic-acid gas to little bubbles which sparkle or glisten in the light.—Syn. 1 and 2. *Scintillate*, *Glitter*, etc. (see *glare*, v. i.), *coruscate*.  
**II. trans.** 1. To emit with coruscations; throw out sparkingly.

The bright glisters of their beames cleare  
 Did sparkle forth great light.

Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 32.

2. To scatter; disperse. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

The riches of Darius was left alone, and lay sparkled  
 abroad on all the fields.

J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iii. 43.

3†. To sprinkle; spatter.

The paucement of the temple is all sparkled with bludde.  
*Peter Martyr* (tr. in Ede's First Books on America,  
 ed. Arber, p. 196).

**sparkle** (spär'kl), *n.* [*ME. sparkle, sparele*, with dim. *-le, -el*, < *sparkl*; or < *sparkle, v.*] 1. A spark; an ignited or a luminous particle, or something comparable to it; a scintillation; a gleam.

Foure gledes han we, whiche I shal devyse,  
 Avaunting, lying, anger, covetise,  
 This fourc sparkles longen unto elde.

Chaucer, *Troil.* to Reeve's Tale, l. 31.

And drove his heel into the smoulder'd log,  
 That sent a blast of sparkles up the flue.

Tennyson, *Morte d'Arthur*.

2. The act or state of sparkling; emission of sparks or scintillations; sparkling luminosity or luster: used literally or figuratively.

Swift as the sparkle of a glancing star  
 I shoot from heaven, to give him safe convoy.

Milton, *Comus*, l. 80.

A zest and sparkle ran through every part of the paper.  
*G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 359.

**sparkleberry** (spär'kl-ber'i), *n.* Same as *farkleberry*.

**sparkler** (spär'klér), *n.* [*< sparkle + -er*.] 1. A thing which or a person who sparkles; that which or one who gives off scintillations, as of light, beauty, or wit: often applied specifically to gems, especially the diamond.

But what would you say, should you see a Sparkler shaking  
 her elbow for a whole night together, and thumping  
 the table with a dice-box? *Addison*, *Guardian*, No. 120.

It [Mercury] keeps so near the sun . . . that very few  
 people have ever seen the brilliant sparkler.

H. W. Warren, *Astronomy*, p. 113.

2. One of various species of tiger-beetles (*Cicindela*): so called in allusion to their shining or sparkling appearance when running in the sunshine. See cuts under *Cicindela*.

**sparkless** (spär'les), *a.* [*< sparkl + -less*.] Free from sparks; not emitting sparks: as, a sparkless commutator. *Electric Review* (Eng.), XXVI. 203.

**sparklessly** (spär'les-li), *adv.* Without the emission of sparks.

**sparklet** (spär'let), *n.* [*< sparkl + -let*.] A small spark, or minute sparkle; a scintillating speck. [Rare.]

**sparkliness** (spär'li-nes), *n.* Sparklingness; sparkling vivacity. *Aubrey*, *Lives* (John Suckling).

**sparklingly** (spär'ling-li), *adv.* In a sparkling manner; with twinkling or vivid brilliancy.

**sparklingness** (spär'ling-nes), *n.* The quality of being sparkling; vivid and twinkling luster.

**spark-netting** (spär'net'ing), *n.* A spark-arrester or spark-consumer.

**sparling**<sup>1</sup> (spär'ling), *n.* [Also *sperling*, *spirling*, *sporling*, *spurling*; < *ME. sparlynge, sperlyng, sperlynge, spurlunge* = *MLG. sperlink* = *G. sperling* (> *OF. esperlane, esperlan, F. éperlan*; *ML. sperlingus*), a smelt; cf. *D. spiering*, a smelt.] 1. A smelt. [Prov. Eng.]

For sprats and *sparlings* for your house.  
*Tusser*, *Husbandry*.

2. A samlet; a smolt. [Wales.] **sparling**<sup>2</sup> (spär'ling), *n.* [Also *spurling*; < *spearl + -ling*, from the sharp, picked bill.] A tern or sea-swallow. [Prov. Eng.]

**sparling-fowl** (spär'ling-fowl), *n.* The goosander or merganser, especially the female. *J. Latham*.

**sparliret**, *n.* [*ME.*, also *sparlyre, sperlire, sparlyuer, sperlyuer*, the calf of the leg, a muscle, < *AS. sperlira, sperlira, spearlira*, < *spar*, spare, + *lira*, fleshy part of the body without fat or bone: see *sparc*<sup>1</sup> and *lire*<sup>2</sup>.] The calf of the leg.

Smyt thee the Lord with the moost ynel biel in knees,  
 and in *sparlyuers*. *Wyclif*, *Deut.* xxviii. 35.

**spar-maker** (spär'mä'kér), *n.* A carpenter whose special business is the making of masts, yards, etc.

**Sparmannia** (spär-man'i-i), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus filius, 1781), named after Andreas Sparmann or Sparmann, a Swedish naturalist of the 18th century.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Tiliaceae*, the linden family, and of the tribe *Tiliaceae*. It is characterized by the outer stamens being without anthers, the numerous inner ones perfect, and by a globose or ovoid capsule which is echinate with rigid bristles. There are three species, natives of tropical or southern Africa. They are shrubs or trees with soft stellate pubescence, bearing toothed or lobed heart-shaped leaves and white flowers in small terminal umbelliform cymes which are surrounded by an involucre of short bracts. *S. Africana* is a handsome greenhouse shrub reaching from 6 to 12 feet high, with ornamental long-stalked leaves and downy white flowers with yellow and brown sterile stamens. It produces a fiber of very fine texture, known as *African hemp*, and recommended for its strength and beautiful silver-gray color.

**Sparoid** (spä'roid), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. Sparus + -oid*.] 1. *a.* Resembling a sea-bream; of or pertaining to the *Sparidae* in a broad sense. Also *sparidal*.—**Sparoid scales**, scales characteristic of sparoid fishes—thin, wide, with lines of growth proceeding from their hind border. *Agassiz*.

**II. n.** A sparoid fish.

**Sparoidæ** (spä'roi'de), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] Same as *Sparidae*.

**sparplet** (spär'pl), *v. t.* [Also *sparble*; < *ME. sparplen, sparyllen*, < *OF. esparpeiller, F. éparpiller*, scatter, fly off like a butterfly; = *Pr. esparpillar* = *It. sparpagliare*, scatter, fly off like a butterfly. Cf. *disparple*.] To scatter; spread abroad; disperse.

Thei made the renges to *sparple* o-brode.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 306.

**sparret**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *sparl*.  
**sparrer** (spär'ér), *n.* One who spars; one who practises boxing. *Thackeray*, *Adventures of Philip*, vii.

**sparrow** (spar'ô), *n.* [*< ME. sparowe, sparwæce, sparwece, sparwe*, < *AS. spearwa, spearwea*, in early glosses *spearwa*, = *OHG. sparo (sparw-), sparwe*, *MHG. spar (MHG. dim. sperline, sperling)* = *Icel. spörr* = *Sw. sparf* = *Dan. spurv* = *Goth. sparwa*, a sparrow; prob. from the root of *spur*, *spurn*, 'kick, quiver': see *spur*. Cf. *MD. sparwer, sperwer*, *D. sperwer* = *MLG. sparwer, sperwer* = *OHG. sparuari, sparuari*, *MHG. sperwære, sparwære*, *G. sperber* (cf. *It. spaviere, spaviere* = *Pr. esparvier* = *OF. espervier, F. épervier*, in *ML. sparuarius, sparuarius*, *esparvius*, < *OHG.*, cf. *Sp. esparvado*), a sparrow-hawk, lit. 'sparrow-eagle', the second element being *OHG. aro* (in comp. *-ari*), eagle: see *earn*<sup>3</sup>. Cf. *sparver, sparv*.] 1. The house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus*, a fringilline bird of Europe, which has been imported and naturalized in America, Australia, and other countries. It is about 6 inches long and 9½ in extent of wings. The upper parts of the male are ashy-gray, boldly streaked on the back with black and bay; there is a dark-chestnut or mahogany spot on each side of the neck; the lesser wing-coverts are chestnut; the median are tipped with white, forming a wing-bar; the greater coverts and inner secondaries have a black field bordered with gray; and the lower parts are ashy or gray, with jet-black on the throat, spreading on the breast, and bordered on the side of the neck with white. The female is similar, but more plainly feathered, lacking the distinctive head-markings of the male. The sparrow is a voracious granivorous bird, whose food is principally seeds and grain, yet it has been introduced in many countries for the purpose of destroying noxious insects. It is extremely hardy, pugnacious, and prolific, rearing several large broods annually. Of all birds the sparrow naturally attaches itself most closely to man, and easily modifies its habits to suit artificial conditions of environment. It is thus one of several animals, as rats, mice, and other vermin, well fitted to survive under whatever conditions man may offer or enforce; hence it wins in competition with the native birds of the foreign countries where it naturalizes, without as readily developing counteractive agencies to check its increase. It speedily becomes a pest wherever introduced, and seldom destroys noxious insects to any appreciable extent. It was brought into the United States from Germany about 1860, and is now probably more numerous than any single native bird. In New York city thousands of sparrows are sold and eaten as reed-birds. See cut under *Passer*<sup>2</sup>.

2. Some or any fringilline bird resembling the sparrow, as *Passer montanus*, the tree-sparrow; one of various finches and buntings, mostly of plain coloration. In the United States the name is given, with a qualifying word, to very many small sparrow-like birds, mostly of homely streaked coloration. Chipping- or field-sparrows belong to the genus *Spizella*; crown-sparrows to *Zonotrichia*; fox-sparrows to *Passerella*; grasshopper-sparrows to *Coturniculus*; the grass-sparrow to *Poocetes*; the lark-sparrow to *Chondestes*; sage-sparrows to *Amphispiza*; savanna-sparrows to *Passerculus*; seaside sparrows to *Ammodramus*; snow-sparrows to *Junco*; song-sparrows to *Melospiza*. See cuts under *Chondestes*, *Coturniculus*, *Embernagra*, *field-sparrow*, *grassfinch*, *sage-sparrow*, *savanna-sparrow*, *snowbird*, and *song-sparrow*.

3. Some little bird likened to or mistaken for a sparrow. Thus, the hedge-sparrow is the hedge-chantrel, *Acceptor modularis*, and some other warblers are loosely called sparrows.—**Bush-sparrow**, the hedge-sparrow, *Acceptor modularis*.—**English sparrow**, the common European house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus*: so called in the



Java Sparrow (*Padda oryzivora*).

United States. See def. 1.—**Green-tailed sparrow**, Blanding's finch. See *finch*.—**Java sparrow**, the rice-bird of Java, *Amadina (Munia) or Padda oryzivora*, about as large as the bobolink, of a bluish-pink color with pink bill and white ear-coverts: a well-known cage-bird.—**Sandwich sparrow**, a variety of the common savanna-sparrow found in Alaska.—**White-throated sparrow**, a crown-sparrow. (See also *field-sparrow*, *hedge-sparrow*, *hill-sparrow*, *house sparrow*, *reed-sparrow*, *satin-sparrow*, *water-sparrow*, and other compounds noted in def. 2.)

**sparrow-bill** (spar'ô-bil), *n.* 1. The bill of a sparrow.—2. A kind of shoe-nail: the original form of *sparable*.

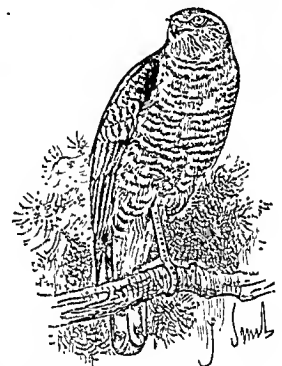
Hob-nails to serve the man i' th' moone,  
 And *sparrowbills* to cloute Pan's shooene.

Dekker, *London's Tempe*.

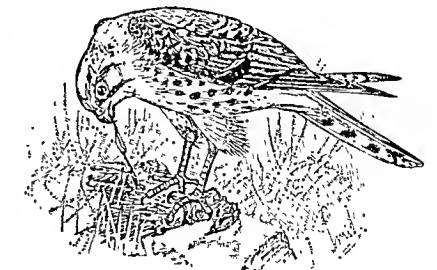
**sparrowblet** (spar'ô-bl), *n.* Same as *sparrow-bill*, 2, *sparable*.

**sparrow-grass** (spar'ô-gräs), *n.* [A corruption, simulating *sparrow + grass*, of *sparagrass*, itself a corruption of *sparagus* for *asparagus*.] *Asparagus*. [Prov. or vulgar.]—**French sparrow-grass**, the sprouts of the spiked star-of-Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum Pyrenaicum*, sold to be eaten as *asparagus*. Prior, *Popular Names of British Plants*. [Prov. Eng.]

**sparrow-hawk** (spar'ô-häk), *n.* [Also contr. *sparhawk*; < *ME. spar-hawk, sperhawk*, < *AS. spearhafoc, spearhabuc, spearhabuc* (= *Icel. sparrhaukr* = *Sw. sparfhök* = *Dan. spurvehög*), < *spearwa*, sparrow, + *hafoc*, hawk: see *sparrow* and *hawk*<sup>1</sup>. For the D., G., and Rom. names for 'sparrow-hawk,' see under *sparrow*.] 1. One of several small hawks which prey on sparrows and other small birds. (a) A hawk of the genus *Accipiter* or *Nisus*. In Great Britain the name is appropriated to *A. nisus*, or *Nisus fringillarius*, about 12 inches long, closely related to the sharp-shinned hawk of America. (b) In the United States, a hawk of the genus *Falco* and subgenus *Tinnunculus*, especially *F. (T.) sparverius*, which abounds in nearly all



European Sparrow-hawk (*Accipiter nisus*).



American Sparrow-hawk (*Falco sparverius*), adult male.

parts of the country, and is known in books as the *rusty-crowned falcon* and *prairie-hawk*. It is 10 or 11 inches long, and from 20 to 23 in extent of wings. The adult is ashy-blue on the crown, with a chestnut spot; on the back cinnamon-rufous, the male having few black marks or none, and the female numerous black bars. The wing-coverts in the male are ashy-blue, usually spotted with black; in the female cinnamon barred with black. The tail is bright-chestnut in the male with a broad subterminal black band, and the outer feathers mostly white with black bars; in the female barred throughout with black. The under parts are white, variously tinted with buff or tawny, in the male with few black spots if any; in the female with many dark-brown stripes. The bill is dark horn-blue; the cere and feet are yellow or orange. It is an elegant and spirited falcon, breeding in hollows of trees, building no nest, but often taking possession of a woodpecker's hole. The female lays five, six, or seven



subepheroidal eggs,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches long by  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches broad, of a buffy or pale yellowish ground-color, spotted and splashed all over with dark brown. Several similar sparrow-hawks inhabit America, and various other species, of both the genera named, are found in most parts of the world.

2. In *silver-working*, a small anvil with two horns (one flat-sided and pyramidal, the other conical in form), held between the knees of the workman, for use in flanging, making bezels, etc.

**sparrow-owl** (spar'ô-owl), *n.* Any one of many small owls of the genus *Glaucidium*. Two occur in western parts of the United States, *G. gnoma*, the gnome-owl, and *G. ferrugineum*. See cut under *Glaucidium*.

**sparrow-tail** (spar'ô-tail), *n.* and *a.* 1. *n.* Something formed like a sparrow's tail; a swallow-tail.

These long-tailed coats [in 1786] . . . were cut away in front to a sparrow-tail behind. *Fairholt, Costume*, I. 401.

II. *a.* Having a long skirt cut away at the sides and squared off at the end: as, a *sparrow-tail coat* (now usually called *swallow-tail*).

The lawyers in their blue *sparrow-tail* coats with brass buttons, which constituted them [about 1840] a kind of professional uniform, moved about with as much animation as noisy jay-birds. *E. Eggleston, The Graysons*, xxvi.

**sparrow-tongue** (spar'ô-tung), *n.* The knot-grass, *Polygonum ariculare*.

**sparrowwort** (spar'ô-wört), *n.* 1. Any plant of the genus *Passerina*.—2. A South African species of heath, *Erica Passerina*.

**sparry** (spär'i), *a.* [*spare* + *-y*.] Resembling spar; consisting of or abounding with spar; spatiose.

As the rude cavern's sparry slides

When past the miner's taper glides. *J. Baillie.*

The rock . . . is a *sparry* iron ore, which turns reddish brown on exposure to the weather.

*J. Croft, Climate and Time*, p. 303.

**Sparry iron**, *sparry iron ore*, *n.* carbonate of iron: same as *siderite*, 2. The clay-ironstones, or the clay-lands and black-bands of the coal and other formations, belong to this family of iron ores.

**sparsate** (spär'sät), *a.* [*spare* + *-ate*.] In *entom.*, thinly scattered; sparse: as, *sparsate punctures*. [Rare.]

**sparse** (spärs), *a.* [*OF. espars*, *F. épars* = *Pg. espars*, scattered, < *L. sparsus*, pp. of *spargere*, scatter, sprinkle (> *It. spargere* = *Sp. esparcir* = *Pg. esparcir*, scatter): see *sparge*. Cf. *sparsc*, *v.*, *spersc*, *disperse*.] 1. Thinly scattered; dispersed round about; existing at considerable intervals; as used of population or the like, not dense. [*Sparse* has been regarded, falsely, as an Americanism, and has been objected to as being exactly equivalent to *scattered*, and therefore unnecessary. As a merely qualifying adjective, however, it is free from the possible ambiguity inherent in the participial form and consequent verbal implication of *scattered*.]

A *sparse* remnant of yellow leaves falling slowly athwart the dark overgrowth. *George Eliot, Middlemarch*, ix.

The *sparse* populations of new districts.

Sir C. W. Dilke, *Probs. of Greater Britain*, II. 1. Halley . . . was one of the first to discuss the possible luminosity of *sparse* masses of matter in space.

*Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 768.

2. In *bot.*, scattered; placed distantly or irregularly without any apparent or regular order: applied to branches, leaves, peduncles, etc.—3. In *zool.*, spare or remote, as spots or other markings; scattered irregularly; few or scanty, as hairs or other appendages.

**sparsel** (spärs), *v. t.* [*OF. esparsier*, *esparcer*, < *L. sparsus*, pp. of *spargere*, scatter: see *spare*, *a.* Cf. *spersc*, *disperse*, *sparge*.] To disperse; scatter.

As when the hollow flood of air in Zephires cheeks doth swell,

And *sparseth* all the gathered clouds.

*Chapman, Illad*, xl. 263.

He [God] opens his hand wide, he *sparseth* abroad his blessings, and fills all things living with his plenteousness.

*Rev. T. Adams, Works*, II. 418.

**sparsedly** (spär'sed-li), *adv.* In a scattered manner; dispersedly; sparsely. *Imp. Dict.*

**sparsely** (spärs'li), *adv.* 1. In a scattered or sparse manner; scantily; widely apart, as regards population, etc.; thinly.

The country between Trinity river and the Mississippi is *sparsely* settled, containing less than one inhabitant to the square mile.

*Olney, Texas*, p. 305.

2. In *bot.* and *zool.*, so as to be sparso, thin, few, or scanty; sparoly or sparingly. See *sparsc*, *a.*, 2, 3.

**sparseness** (spärs'nes), *n.* The state of being sparso; scattered condition; wide separation: as, *sparseness* of population.

The *sparseness* of the wires in the magnet coils and the use of the single cup battery were to me . . . obvious marks of defect.

*The Century*, XXXV. 331.

**sparsile** (spär'sil), *a.* [*LL. sparsilis*, < *L. sparsus*, pp. of *spargere*, scatter: see *spare*.] Scattered; sparse.—**Sparsile star**, in *astron.*, a star not included in a constellation-figure.

**sparsity** (spär'si-ti), *n.* [*spare* + *-ity*.] The state of being sparso or scattered about; freedom from closeness or compactness; relative fewness.

At receptions where the *sparsity* of the company permits the lady of the house to be seen, she is commonly visible on a sofa, surrounded by visitors in a half-circle.

*Howell, Venetian Life*, xxi.

**spart** (spärt), *n.* [= *F. sparte* = *Sp. Pg. esparto* = *It. sparto*, < *L. spartum*, < *Gr. σπάρτον*, Spanish broom; a particular use of *σπάρτον*, a rope, cable; cf. *σπάρτον*, a rope. Cf. *esparto*.] 1. A plant of the broom kind; broom.

The nature of *spart* or Spanish broom.

*Holland, tr. of Pliny*, bk. xix. (Davies.)

2. A rush, *Juncus articulatus*, and other species. [*Prov. Eug.*]

**spartaite** (spär'tä-it), *n.* [*Sparta* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A variety of calcite or calcium carbonate, containing some manganese. It is found in Sparta, Sterling Hill, New Jersey.

**Spartan** (spär'tan), *a.* and *n.* [*L. Spartanus*, < *Spurta*, < *Gr. Σπάρτη*, Sparta, Laedæmon.] 1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Sparta or Laedæmon, the capital of Laconia, or the ancient kingdom of Sparta or Laedæmon (Laconia), in the Peloponnesus; Laedæmonian; specifically, belonging to the branch of the ancient Dorian race dominant in Laconia.—2. Noting characteristics distinctive of, or considered as distinctive of, the ancient Spartans.

Lycæus . . . sent the Poet Thebes from Crete to prepare and mollify the *Spartan* surliness with his smooth songs and odes, the better to plant among them law and civility.

*Milton, Areopagitica*.

**Spartan dog**, *n.* bloodhound; hence, a cruel or blood-thirsty person.

*O Spartan dog,*

More fell than anguish, hunger, or the sen!

*Shak., Othello*, v. 2. 301.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Sparta or Laconia; a Laedæmonian; specifically (as opposed to *Laedæmonian* in a narrower sense), a member of that branch of the ancient Dorian race which conquered Laconia and established the kingdom of Sparta, celebrated for its military success and prestige, due to the rigid discipline enforced upon all Spartans from early childhood; a Spartiate.

**Spartanism** (spär'tan-izm), *n.* [*Spartan* + *-ism*.] The distinguishing spirit or a characteristic practice or quality of the ancient Spartans. See *Spartan*.

**sparteine** (spär'tö-in), *n.* [*Spartium* + *-ine*.] A liquid alkaloid (C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>26</sub>N<sub>2</sub>) obtained from the common broom, *Cytisus (Spartium) scoparius*. In small doses (0.2 to .05 gram) it stimulates the action of the vagus, and is used medicinally in the form of the sulphate in place of digitalis; it acts more quickly than the latter drug, but not so powerfully.

**sparterie** (spär'ter-i), *n.* [*F. sparterie*, < *Sp. esparteria*, < *esparto*, Spanish grass, broom: see *esparto*, *spart*.] In *com.*, a collective name for articles manufactured from *esparto* and its fiber, as mats, nets, cordage, and ropes.

**spart-grass** (spär't-gräs), *n.* Same as *spart*, 2; also, a cord-grass, *Spartina stricta*. *Britten and Holland, Eng. Plant Names*.

**sparth**, *n.* [*ME. sparth*, *sparthc*, *spertic*, an ax, a battle-ax, < *Irish. sparth*, a kind of Irish ax; perhaps akin to *lecel*.] A battle-ax, or perhaps in some cases a mace.

He hath a *sparth* of twenty pound of wichte.

*Chaucer, Knight's Tale*, l. 1602.

At his saddle-girth he was a good steel *spertic*,

Full ten pound weight and more.

*Scott, Eve of St. John*.

**Spartiate** (spär'ti-ät), *n.* [*F.*, < *L. Spartiates*, < *Gr. Σπαρτιάτης*, a Spartan, < *σπάρτη*, Sparta: see *Spartan*.] A citizen of Sparta; an ancient Laconian of the Dorian race. See *Spartan*.

Aristotle recognizes only one thousand families of the ancient *Spartiates*; and their landed possessions, the very groundwork of their state and its discipline, had in great measure passed into the hands of women.

*Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.)*, p. 360.

**Spartina** (spär'ti-ni), *n.* [*NL. (Von Schreber, 1789)*, so called from the tough leaves; < *Gr. σπάρτιν*, a cord, < *σπάρτη*, *σπάρτον*, a rope or cord.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Panicææ*. It is characterized by flowers with three glumes and a thread-shaped two-lobed style, grouped in dense one-sided commonly numerous and divergent panicle spikes with the rachis prolonged beyond the uppermost spikelet. There are 7 species, natives mostly of salt-marshes; one, *S. stricta*, is widely dispersed along the shores of America, Europe, and Africa; four others are found in the

United States, one in South America beyond the tropics, and one in the islands of Tristan da Cunha, St. Paul, and Amsterdam. They are rigid reed-like grasses rising from a tufted or creeping base, with scaly rootstocks, very smooth sheaths, and long nonvoluble leaves sometimes flattened at the base. Book-names for the species are *marsh-grass*, *cord-grass*, and *salt-grass*; four of them are among the most conspicuous maritime grasses of the United States. *S. polytachya*, the largest species, a stately plant with a broad stiff panicle often of fifty spikes, is known locally on the coast as *creek-thatch* and *creek-stuff*, from its growth in creeks or inlets of salt water, and from its use, when cut, as a cover for stacks of salt-hay and as bedding in stables. (See also *salt reed-grass*, under *reed-grass*.) *S. cynosuroides* is the cord-grass of fresh-water lakes and rivers, smaller, attaining a height of about 6 feet; it occurs from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and in great quantities along the Mississippi; a superior brown wrapping-paper has been made from it. *S. juncea*, a low turf-forming species with diminutive three- to five-forked inflorescence, sometimes called *rush salt-grass*, covers large tracts of salt-marsh on the Atlantic coast, is recommended for binding wet sands, and yields a tough fiber from its leaves. *S. stricta*, the salt-marsh grass, with very different inflorescence, bears its numerous branches rigidly appressed into a single long and slender erect spike, or sometimes two, when it is called *turf-spike grass*. It is said to be also used as a durable tint; it is succulent and is eagerly eaten by cattle, imparting to their milk, butter, and flesh a strong rancid flavor locally known as a "thatchy" taste.

**Spartium** (spär'shi-um), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus, 1737)*, < *L. spartum*, *sparton*, < *Gr. σπάρτον*, Spanish broom: see *spart*, *esparto*.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Genisteæ*, type of the subtribe *Sparticeæ*. It is distinguished from the related genus *Genista* by a somewhat spathaceous calyx with very short teeth, by acuminate and incurved keel-petals, and by a narrower pod. The only species, *S. junceum*, is a native of the Mediterranean region and of the Canary Islands, known as *Spanish broom*, now naturalized in various parts of tropical America and long cultivated in gardens. It is a shrub with numerous long, straight, rush-like branches, which are green, polished, and round—not angular like the similar branches of the Irish broom. They are commonly without leaves; when these are present, they are composed each of a single leaflet and are without stipules. The handsome pea-like flowers form terminal racemes; they are yellow, fragrant, and highly attractive to bees, and are the source of a yellow dye. The branches are used to make baskets and fasten vines in vineyards; they yield by maceration a fiber which is made into cord and thread, and in Italy and Spain into cloth. The seeds in small doses are diuretic and tonic; in large, emetic and cathartic.

**spartel** (spär'tö), *n.* Same as *esparto*.

**spar-torpedo** (spär'tör-pö'dö), *n.* A torpedo secured to the end of a spar, rigged outboard of a vessel, and arranged to be fired on coming into contact with another vessel. Sometimes called *pole-torpedo*.

**Sparus** (spä'r-us), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus, 1766)*, < *L. sparus*, < *Gr. σπάρος*, a kind of fish, the gilt-head.] 1. The name-giving genus of *Sparidae*, whose longest-known representative is the gilt-head of Europe: used at first in a very comprehensive sense, embracing many heterogeneous species belonging to a number of modern families, but now restricted to the gilt-head and very closely related species, typical of the family *Sparidae*. See cut under *porgy*.—2. [*L. c.*] A fish of this or some related genus; a spar.

**sparve** (spärv), *n.* [*A dial. form of sparrow*, ult. < *AS. spearca*: see *sparrow*.] A sparrow: still locally applied to the hedge-sparrow, *Acceator modularis*. [*Cornwall, Eng.*]

**sparvert** (spär'ver), *n.* [*Also esparver*; early mod. E. also *sparvier*, *sparviour*, *sperver*, *sparvill*; < *OF. esparvier*, *esprevier*, the furniture of a bed; perhaps a transferred use of *esparvier*, *esparvier*, a sweep-net, which is a fig. use of *esparvier*, a sparrow-hawk: see *sparrow*, and cf. *parilion*, ult. < *L. papilio* (n-), a butterfly.] 1. The canopy of a bed, or the canopy and curtains taken together:

I will that my . . . daughter have the *sparver* of my bedde.

*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, App. A.

2. In *her.*, a tent.

**sparviour**, *n.* Same as *sparver*.

**sparwet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *sparrow*.

**sparyt** (spär'i), *a.* [*spare* + *-y*.] Sparing.

Homer, being otherwise *sparie* enough in speaking of pictures and colours, yet commendeth the ships painted therewith.

*Holland, tr. of Pliny*, xxxiii. 7.

**spasm** (spazm), *n.* [*Early mod. E. spasme*; < *F. spasme* = *Pr. cspasme* = *Sp. Pg. cspasmo* = *It. spasmo*, *spasmo*, < *L. spasmus*, < *Gr. σπασμός*, also *σπασμα*, a spasm, < *σπᾶν*, draw, pull, pluck, tear, rend. Cf. *span*, *space*, from the same ult. root.] 1. Excessive muscular contraction. When this is persistent, it is called *tonic spasm*; when it consists of alternating contractions and relaxations, it is called *clonic spasm*. A spasm of one side of the body is called *hemispasm*; a spasm of some particular part, as one arm, or one side of the face, is called a *monospasm*.

2. In general, any sudden transitory movement of a convulsive character, voluntary or involuntary; an abnormally energetic action or phase of feeling; a wounding strain or effort:



as, a *spasm* of industry, of grief, of fright, etc.; a *spasm* of pain or of coughing.

The *spasms* of Nature are centuries and ages, and will tax the faith of short-lived men. Slowly, slowly the Avenger comes, but comes surely. Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law.

**Bronchial spasm**, the spasmodic contraction of the muscular coat of the bronchial tubes which is the essential element of asthma.—**Carpopedal, clonic, cynic, hysterical, hysterical spasm**. See the adjectives.—**Functional spasm**, a general term for the nervous disorders of artisans and writers, as writers' cramp, etc. Usually called *occupation neurosis*.—**Habit spasm**, a trick of winking, jerking the head, sudden brief grimacing, making a sudden short vocal noise, running out the tongue, and similar acts of half-voluntary aspect, occurring at intervals long or short. Also called *habit chorea*.—**Inspiratory spasm**, a spasmodic contraction of all or nearly all the inspiratory muscles.—**Mobility spasm**, tonic spasm of varying intensity in the various muscles of a part, causing slow, irregular movements of the part, especially conspicuous in the hands. Sometimes the movements are quick. In rare cases it comes on without preceding hemiplegia; it may then, as in other cases, be called *athetosis*. Also called, when following hemiplegia, *spastic hemiplegia* and *post-hemiplegic chorea*.—**Nictitating spasm**. See *nictitate*.—**Nodding spasm**. Same as *salaam convulsion* (which see, under *salaam*).—**Retrocolic spasm**. See *retrocolic*.—**Saltatorial spasm**, a form of clonic spasm of the legs, coming on when the patient attempts to walk, causing jumping movements.—**Spasm of accommodation**, spasm of the ciliary muscles, producing accommodation for near objects.—**Spasm of the chest, angina pectoris**.—**Spasm of the glottis**, spasmodic contraction of the laryngeal muscles such as to close the glottis. See *child-croaking*, and *laryngismus stridulus* (under *laryngismus*).—**Tonic spasm**. Same as *tonic spasm*.

**spasmodic** (spaz-mat'ik), *a.* [= *F. spasmodique* = *Sp. spasmodico*, < *ML. spasmodicus*, < *Gr. σπασμωδης*], a spasm; see *spasm*.] Same as *spasmodic*.

**spasmodical** (spaz-mat'ik-ul), *a.* [*< spasmodic + -al*.] Same as *spasmodic*.

The Ligaments and Shews of my Love to you have been so strong that they were never yet subject to such *spasmodical* Shrinkings and Convulsions.

Howell, Letters, II. 20.

**spasmatomancy** (spaz-mū-tō-man-si), *n.* [*< Gr. σπασματίζω*, a spasm, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination from spasmodic or involuntary movements, as of the muscles, features, or limbs.

The treatises on physiognomy also contain occasional digressions on onychomancy, . . . *spasmatomancy*, etc. Lacy, Brit., XIX. 4.

**spasmodic** (spaz-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. spasmodique* = *Sp. spasmodico* = *Pg. spasmodico* = *It. spasmodico*, < *NL. \*spasmodicus*, < *Gr. σπασμωδης*, *σπασματίζω*, convulsive, spasmodic, < *σπασμός*, *σπασμα* (spasm), + *ειδος*, form.] *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by spasm; affected by spasm or spasms; convulsive; as, *spasmodic movements*; *spasmodic asthma*; a *spasmodic person*.—2. Attended by or manifesting procedure by fits and starts; jerky; overstrained; high-strung; rhapsodical; as, *spasmodic action* or efforts; *spasmodic utterance* or literature.—**Spasmodic asthma**, true asthma caused by spasm of the bronchial tubes, as distinguished from other forms of paroxysmal dyspnea, as from heart disease.—**Spasmodic cholera**, Asiatic cholera with severe cramps.—**Spasmodic croup**. See *croup*.—**Spasmodic school**, a group of British authors of the middle of the nineteenth century, including Philip Bailey, George Gilfillan, and Alexander Smith, whose writings were considered to be distinguished by an overstrained and unnatural style. The name, however, properly has a much more extensive scope, being exemplified more or less in nearly all times and countries, both in literature and in art.

The so-called *spasmodic school* of poetry, whose peculiarities first gained for it a hasty reputation, and then, having suffered under closer critical examination, it almost as speedily dropped out of mind again.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 172.

**Spasmodic stricture**, a stricture, as of the urethra, vagina, or rectum, caused by spasmodic muscular contraction, and not permanent, or involving any organic lesion.—**Spasmodic tubes**, spastic paraplegia, or lateral sclerosis.

**II. n.** Same as *antispasmodic*. [Rare.]

**spasmodical** (spaz-mat'ik-ul), *a.* [*< spasmodic + -al*.] Same as *spasmodic*.

**spasmodically** (spaz-mat'ik-ul-i), *adv.* In a spasmodic manner; by fits and starts; by spasmodic action or procedure.

Gradual oscillations of the land are, in the long run, of far greater importance in the economy of nature than those abrupt movements which occur *spasmodically*.

Huxley, Physiological, p. 205.

**spasmodist** (spaz-mō-dist), *n.* [*< spasmodic + -ist*.] One who acts spasmodically; a person whose work is of a spasmodic character, or marked by an overstrained and unnatural manner. [Rare.]

De Meyer and the rest of the *spasmodists* [in music].

Poe, Marginalia, xxxvii. (Dartes.)

**spasmodology** (spaz-mol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. σπασμωδης*, a spasm, + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *pathol.*, scientific knowledge of spasms.

**spasmodotoxin** (spaz-mō-tōk'sin), *n.* [*< Gr. σπασμωδης*, a spasm, + *Ε. τοξίνη*.] A toxin of unknown

composition, obtained by Brieger in 1887 from cultures of bacilli of tetani.

**spasmus** (spas'mus), *n.* [*L.:* see *spasm*.] **Spasm**.—**Spasmus nutans**. Same as *salaam convulsion* (which see, under *salaam*).

**spastic** (spas'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. σπαστικός*, drawing, pulling, stretching, < *σπῆναι*, draw, pull: see *spasm*.] 1. In *med.*, pertaining or relating to spasm; spasmodic: as, *spastic contractions*; *spastic remedies*.—2. In *zool.*, convulsive, as an infusorian; or of pertaining to the *Spastica*.—**Spastic albuminuria**, albuminuria dependent upon a convulsive attack.—**Spastic anemia**, local anemia or ischemia from spastic contraction of the arteries of the part.—**Spastic hemiplegia**, mobile spasm following hemiplegia. See under *spasm*.—**Spastic infantile paralysis**. See *paralysis*.—**Spastic paralysis**, paralysis with muscular rigidity and increase of reflexes.—**Spastic spinal paralysis**, spastic pseudoparalysis, spastic pseudoparesis. See *paralysis*.

**Spastica** (spas'ti-kā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. σπαστικός*, drawing, pulling, stretching: see *spastic*.] In Porty's system of classification, a division of ciliato infusorians, containing those which contract and elunge form with a jerk. There were 4 families.—*Urcularina*, *Ophrydina*, *Vorticellina*, and *Vaginifera*.

**spastically** (spas'ti-kāl-i), *adv.* In a spastic manner.

**spasticity** (spas'tis'i-ti), *n.* [*< spastic + -ity*.] 1. A state of spasm.—2. Tendency to or capability of suffering spasm.

**spati** (spat), *n.* [A var. of *spot*.] A spot; stain; place. [Scotch.]

**spat** (spat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spatted*, ppr. *spatting*. [A var. of *spot*, prob. in part < *D. spalten*, spot: see *spot*. Cf. *spatter*.] To spatter; defile.

Thy mind is spotted, spatted, spilt;

Thy soul is soiled with sin.

Kendall, Flowers of Epigrammes (1577). (Nares.)

**spat** (spat), *n.* [Prob., like the similar *D. spat*, a speck, spot, = *Sw. spott*, spittle, etc. (see *spot*), from the root of *spit* (cf. *spat*): see *spit*.] The spawn of shell-fish; specifically, the spawn of the oyster; also, a young oyster, or young oysters collectively, up to about the time of their becoming set, or fixed to some support. See *spawn*, *n.*, 2.

Oyster spat may be reared from artificially fertilized eggs. The American, VII. 75.

**spat** (spat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spatted*, ppr. *spatting*. [*< spat*, *n.*] *I. intrans.* To spawn, as an oyster; shed spat.

The surfaces upon which *spatting* occurs must be kept as free as possible from sediment and organic growths. Science, VI. 465.

**II. trans.** To shed or emit (spawn), as an oyster.

**spat** (spat), *n.* [In the sense 'blow' (def. 1), cf. *spot*; in part prob. imitative, like *pat*.] 1. A light blow or slap. [Local.]—2. A large drop; a spatter: as, two or three *spats* of rain fell.—3. A petty contest; a little quarrel or dissension. [U. S.]

They was pretty apt to have *spats*.

H. B. Storer, Orlowtown, p. 33.

**spat** (spat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spatted*, ppr. *spatting*. [*< spat*, *n.*] *I. trans.* To give a light blow to, especially with the flat of the hand; strike lightly; slap: as, to *spat* dough; to *spat* one's hands together.

The little Isabel leaped up and down, *spatting* her hands.

S. Judd, Margaret.

**II. intrans.** To engage in a trivial quarrel or dispute; have a petty contest. [U. S.]

**spat** (spat), *n.* A preterit of *spit*.

**spat** (spat), *n.* [Also *spatt*; usually or only in pl. *spats*, *spatts*; abbr. of *spatterdash*.] A gaffer or legging. [Scotland and North of England.]

Cloth garters seem to have revived, after about thirty years of disuse, and are now called *spats*.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 87.

A pair of black *spats* covering broad flat feet.

N. Macleod, The Starling, III.

**Spatangida** (spā-tan'jī-dī), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Spatangus* + *-ida*.] The spatangoid sea-urchins, as distinguished from *Clypeastrida*. See *Spatangoida*.

**Spatangida** (spā-tan'jī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Spatangus* + *-ida*.] A family of irregular sea-urchins, typified by the genus *Spatangus*; the heart-urchins. The mouth is eccentric, transverse, or reniform, and without dentary apparatus; there are petaloid ambulacra, of which the anterior one is unpaired; scutella or fascicles are always present; and the figure is oval or cordate. This is the leading family of the order, divided mainly by the characters of the ambulacra and scutella into several subfamilies (some of which rank as separate families with some authors), as *Anachytinae*,

*Brissinae*, *Leskeinae*, and others. See cuts under *Spatangoida* and *Spatangus*, with others there noted. Also called *Brissida*.

**Spatangina** (spat-an'jī-nī), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Spatangus* + *-ina*.] 1. The spatangoid sea-urchins, as an order of petalostichous echinoids contrasted with *Clypeastrina*.—2. Same as *Spatanginae*.

**Spatanginae** (spat-an'jī-nō), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Spatangus* + *-inae*.] One of several subfamilies of *Spatangida*, including the genus *Spatangus* and closely related forms, as *Lorenina*, *Brycinia*, etc.

**spatangite** (spā-tan'jit), *n.* [*< Spatangus* + *-ite*.] A fossil spatangoid. See *Dysasteridae*, and cut under *Anachytinae*.

**spatangoid** (spā-tang'goid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Spatangus* + *-oid*.] *I. a.* Resembling a heart-urchin; related to *Spatangus*; or of pertaining to the *Spatangida* in a broad sense.

*II. n.* A spatangoid sea-urchin; a heart-urchin.

**Spatangoida**, **Spatangoidea** (spat-ang-goi'dī, -dē-jī), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: see *spatangoid*.] The *Spatangida*, in a broad sense, as an order of petalostichous sea-urchins; synonymous in some uses with *Petalosticha*, but usually restricted to exclude the elypeustroids or flat sea-urchins; then also called *Spatangida* and *Spatangina*.

The forms are numerous; most of them fall in the family *Spatangidae* as usually limited, from which the *Cassidulidae* are distinguished by the absence of scutella and other approaches to the regular sea-urchin.

The form of the spatangoids is various, and only a part of them have a cordate figure. Some are quite elongate, and may even bear a sort of beak or rostrum, as in the genus *Pourtalesia*. The tendency is away from radially and toward a sort of bilateral symmetry, as evidenced by the disposition of five ambulacra in two groups, an anterior trivium—under the odd ambulacrum of which is the mouth—and a posterior bivium, in relation with which is the anus. The odd anterior ambulacrum often aborts, leaving apparently but four ambulacra on the upper surface; in other cases it is disproportionately enlarged. The ambulacra are always petaloid; scutella are not recognized outside this group, and occur nearly throughout it (but not in *Cassidulidae* and the fossil *Dynasteridae*); the spines are very variable, and few or many, but always slender or fine, sometimes like hairs of great length. The genital and ocular plates are centric; there are no pollen vesicles, and four kinds of pedicels or tubercles occur, of which the scutella are always different from the two or three kinds of ambulacral feet. See cuts under *Anachytinae*, *Echinocardium*, *Petalostichus*, *scutella*, and *Spatangus*.

**Spatangus** (spā-tang'gus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. σπαστικός*, a sea-urchin.] 1. The representative genus of the family *Spatangidae*, and a type form of the irregular sea-urchins called *Spatangoida*.—2. [*I. c.*] A species of this genus: as, the violet *spatangus*, *S. purpureus*.

**spatch-cock** (spach'kok), *n.* [Usually supposed to stand for *\*despatch-cock*, meaning 'a cock quickly done'; but such a formation is irregular, and no record of it exists. There is prob. some confusion with *spitcheck*, q. v.] A fowl killed and immediately broiled, as for some sudden occasion. [Colloq., Eng.]

**spate** (spāt), *n.* [Also *spait*, *spat*; uppar. < *Ir. speid*, a great river-flood.] A natural outpour of water; a flood; specifically, a sudden flood or freshet, as from a swollen river or lake. [Originally Scotch.]

Down the water w/ speed she runs,

While tears in *spats* for fast her ice.

Jack o' the Side (Child's Ballads, VI. 82).

Mr. Scrope held that while spawning-beds are swept away by *spates* on the whole.

Quarterly Rev., CXXVI. 361.

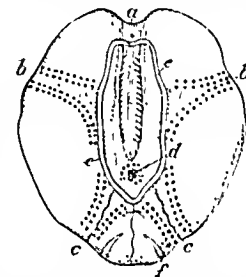
The Avon . . . running yellow in *spate*, with the recent heavy rains.

W. Black, House-boat, xix.

**spate-bone**, *n.* Same as *spate-bone*.

Some afterwards set up on a window a painted Mastiff-dog gnawing the *spate-bone* of a shoulder of mutton.

Fuller, Ch. Hist., V. i. 32. (Dartes.)



*Amphidontus cordatus* (or *Echinocardium cordatum*), one of the *Spatangoida*, viewed from above. *a*, anterior ambulacrum, forming with *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, the trivium; *g*, *h*, two posterolateral ambulacra, forming the bivium; *i*, madreporic tubercle surrounded by genital pores; *j*, intrapetaloal scutella; *k*, fascicle; *l*, circumanal scutella.



Violet *Spatangus* (*S. purpureus*). One half shown with its spines removed.



**spatha** (spā'thū), *n.*; pl. *spathæ* (-thē). [*L. spatha*, < Gr. *σπάθη*, a broad flat blade, a broadsword: see *spathe*.] 1. A broadsword, thin, pointed, and double-edged, such as was used by the Franks and kindred peoples.

The British swords, called *spathe*, were large, long, and heavy. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 69.

2. In *bot.*, same as *spathe*.

**spathaceous** (spā-thū'shius), *a.* [*L. spathe* + *-aceus*.] In *bot.*, spathe-bearing; furnished with or of the nature of a spathe.

**spathal** (spā'thāl), *a.* [*L. spathe* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, inclosed in or furnished with a spathe: as, *spathal* flowers.

**spathe** (spā'thē), *n.* [*L. spatha*, < Gr. *σπάθη*, a broad flat blade, a broadsword, a broad rib, the shoulder-blade, the stem of a leaf, the spathe of a flower, a spatula. Hence ult. (< Gr.) *E. spade*, *spade*, *spatula*, *spatule*, *spatle*, *spaddle*, *spittle*, etc.] 1. In *bot.*, a peculiar often large and colored bract, or pair of bracts, which subtend or envelop a spadix, as in palms and arums. The name is also given to the peculiar seven-lobed involucre of irises and allied plants. See *spadix*, 1, and cuts under *Araceæ*, *Indian turnip* (under *Indian*), *Monstera*, *Peltandra*, and *Symplocarpus*. 2. In *zool.*, some spatulate or spoon-shaped part.

**spathebill** (spā'thē-bil), *n.* The spoon-billed sandpiper, *Euryorhynchus pygmaeus*. *G. Cuvier* (trans.). See cut under *Euryorhynchus*.

**spathed** (spā'thēd), *a.* [*L. spathe* + *-ed*.] In *bot.*, surrounded or furnished with a spathe; spatheaceous.

**Spathogaster** (spā'thō-gās'tēr), *n.* [*NL.* (Hartig, 1810), < Gr. *σπάθη*, a blade, and *γαστήρ*, the stomach.] 1. A spurious genus of hymenopterous gall-insects, containing dimorphic forms of *Neuroterus*, the name being retained as distinctive of such forms. — 2. A genus of syrphid flies. *Schiner*, 1863. Also *Spathogaster* (Schiner, 1862), *Spathogaster* (Loew, 1843), *Spazigaster* and *Spazogaster* (Rondani, 1843).

**spathegastic** (spā'thē-gās'trik), *a.* [*L. Spathogaster* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to *Spathogaster* (sense 1): as, a *spathegastic* form.

**Spathella** (spā'thē-lī-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1752), perhaps so called from its resemblance to a palm-tree; < Gr. *σπάθη*, a blade, *spathe*, petiole of a palm-tree: see *spathe*.] A genus of polypetalous trees, of the order *Simarubaceæ* and tribe *Pieramnieæ*. It is characterized by polygamous flowers without the disk usually present in the order, five stamens alternate to the petals, and a three-angled ovary with two pendulous ovules in each of its three cells. There are 3 species, natives of the West Indies, extending perhaps into Mexico. They are lofty and handsome trees with an erect unbranched trunk, destitute of the bitter principle which pervades *Pieramnia*, the next related genus, and many others of the order, and in many respects, as in the ovary, resembling *Bonellia*, the frankincense-tree, of the order *Burseraceæ*. They bear odd-pinnate alternate leaves, composed of numerous linear-oblong or sickle-shaped leaflets with a toothed or gland-bearing margin, and cymose clusters of red short-pedicelled flowers, disposed in elongated terminal panicles. The fruit is a somewhat elliptical three-angled and three-winged drupe, with a three-celled and three-seeded stone perforated with resin-bearing canals. *S. simplex* is the mountain-pride or mountain-green of the West Indies, a handsome tree with slender trunk rising from 20 to 60 feet, its leaves and its powdery inflorescence each several feet long.

**spathella** (spā'thē-lī-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, dim. of *L. spatha*, a blade, *NL.* a spathe: see *spathe*.] In *bot.*: (a) A glume in grasses. (b) See *spathilla*.

**spathic** (spā'thik), *a.* [*G. spath*, spar (see *spad*), + *-ic*.] In *mineral.*, having an oven lamellar or flatly foliated structure. — *Spathic* iron, *spathic* iron ore, carbonate of iron: same as *siderite*, 2.

**spathiform** (spā'thī-fōrm), *a.* [*G. spath*, spar, + *L. forma*, form.] Resembling spar in form: as, the ocherous and *spathiform* varieties of uranite.

**spathilla** (spā'thī-lī-ā), *n.*; pl. *spathillæ* (-ē). [*NL.*, dim. of *spatha*, a spathe: see *spathe*. Cf. *spathella*.] In *bot.*, a secondary or diminutive spathe in a spatheaceous inflorescence, as in palms. Also, sometimes, *spathella*.

When the spadix is compound or branching, as in Palms, there are smaller spathæ, surrounding separate parts of the inflorescence, to which the name *spathilla* has sometimes been given. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 120.

**spathing** (spā'thīng), *n.* Same as *spaying*.

**spathiopyrite** (spā'thī-ō-pī'rīt), *n.* [*G. σπάθιον*, dim. of *σπάθη*, a broad blade, + *E. pyrite*.] Same as *safflorite*.

**spathose** (spā'thōs), *a.* [*L. spathe* + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, relating to or formed like a spathe; spatheaceous; *spathal*.

**spathose** (spā'thōs), *a.* [*G. spath*, spar (see *spathe*), + *-ose*.] In *mineral.*, sparry; of the

nature of spar; occurring in broad plates or lamellæ; foliated in texture. — *Spathose* iron, *spathic* iron.

**spathous** (spā'thūs), *a.* [*L. spathe* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, same as *spatheaceous*.

**spathulate** (spā'thū-lāt), *a.* Same as *spatulate*.

**Spathulea** (spā'thū-lē-ā), *n.* Same as *Spatula*, 3.

**Spathura** (spā'thū-rī), *n.* [*NL.* (Gould, 1850), < Gr. *σπάθη*, a blade, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] A remarkable genus of *Trochilidæ*, containing hummingbirds with the lateral tail-feathers long-oxsert-



Racket-tailed Hummingbird (*Spathura underwoodi*).

ed, narrowed, and then dilated into a spatule or racket at the end, and with conspicuous leg-muffs. There are 4 or 5 species, as *S. underwoodi*, also called *Steganurus spatuligera*. **Spatial** (spā'shāl), *a.* [*Also spacial*; < *L. spatium*, space: see *space*.] Of, pertaining to, or relating to space; existing in or connected with space.

We have an intuition of objects in space: that is, we contemplate objects as made up of spatial parts, and apprehend their spatial relations by the same act by which we apprehend the objects themselves.

Whewell, *Philos. of Inductive Sciences*, I. p. xx. The ascertaining of a fixed spatial order among objects supposes that certain objects are at rest or occupy the same position. *J. Sully*, *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 160.

To analyze the United States of America as a spatial extent. *H. N. Day*, *Logic*, p. 176.

**Spatiality** (spā'shī-āl'ī-tī), *n.* [*Also spaciality*; < *spatial* + *-ity*.] Spatial character; extension.

So far, all we have established or sought to establish is the existence of the vague form or quale of spatiality as an inseparable element bound up with the other qualitative peculiarities of each and every one of our sensations. *W. James*, *Mind*, XII. 10.

**Spatially** (spā'shāl-ī), *adv.* Having reference to or as regards space. Also written *spacially*.

Usually we have more trouble to discriminate the quality of an impression than to fix it spatially. *J. Ward*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 62.

Objects of different sense-organs, experienced together, do not in the first instance appear either inside or alongside or far outside of each other, neither spatially continuous nor discontinuous, in any definite sense of these words. *W. James*, *Prin. of Psychol.*, II. 181.

**spatiatē** (spā'shī-īt), *v. i.* [*L. spatiat*, pp. of *spatiari* (> *G. spazierein*), walk about, go, proceed, < *spatium*, room, space: see *spare*. Cf. *cratiatē*.] To rove; ramble; expatiate.

Confined to a narrow chamber, he could *spatiatē* at large through the whole universe. *Bentley*.

**spatilomancy** (spā'tīl'ō-man-sī), *n.* [*G. σπαρίση*, excrement, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of animal excrements and refuse.

**spatioust**, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *spacious*.

**spatt**, *n.* See *spat*.

**spatter** (spat'er), *v.* [Freq. of *spat*, or, with variation, of *spot*: see *spat*, *spot*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To scatter or throw about carelessly, as some fluid or semi-fluid substance; dash or splash so as to fall in spreading drops or small quantities: as, to *spatter* water or mud over a person; to *spatter* oaths or calumnies.

Where famish'd dogs, late guardians of my door, Shall lick their mangled master's spotted gore. *Pope*, *Iliad*, xxi. 67.

2. To dash or splash upon; bespatter, literally or figuratively: as, to *spatter* a person with water, mud, or slander.

Reynard, close attended at his heels By panting dog, tir'd man, and *spatter'd* horse. *Cooper*, *Needless Alarm*, I. 125.

II. *intrans.* 1. To sputter; act or talk in a sputtering manner.

The grave *spatter'd* and shook his head, saying, 'Twas the greatest Error he had committed since he knew what belonged to a Soldier. *Howell*, *Letters*, I. iv. 16.

That mind must needs be irrecoverably deprav'd which, either by chance or impertinently tasting but once of one such deed, *spatters* at it, and abhors the relish ever after. *Milton*, *Eklogikastes*, II.

2. To undergo or cause scattering or splashing in drops or small quantities.

The colour *spatters* in fine drops upon the surface of the buttons. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 562.

**spatter** (spat'er), *n.* [*L. spat*, *v.*] 1. The act of spattering, or the state of being spattered; a spattering or splashing effect.

She . . . sometimes exposed her face to the chill *spatter* of the wind. *Hawthorne*, *Seven Gables*, xvii.

2. A quick succession of not very loud sounds, such as is produced by the spattering of some substance.

A *spatter* of musketry was heard, which proceeded from the last of the enemy leaving the place. *W. H. Russell*, *Diary in India*, II. 378.

3. That which is spattered; a small splash, as of something thrown or falling in drops: as, a *spatter* of milk, ink, or mud on one's clothes.

The sun dripped through In *spatters* of wasted gold. *St. Nicholas*, XVIII. 287.

**spatterdash** (spat'er-dash), *n.* [*L. spat* + *dash*.] A covering for the legs, used to protect the stockings, trousers, etc., from mud and wear. In modern military uniform the name is applied to several kinds of gaiters, and to the water-proof leggings or shields to the trousers of some French mounted troops. Also *spatterdash*.

Here's a fellow made for a soldier: there's a leg for a *spatterdash*, with an eye like the King of Prussia. *Sheridan* (3), *The Camp*, I. 2.

**spatterdock** (spat'er-dok), *n.* The yellow pond-lily, *Nymphaea (Nuphar) advena*; also extended to other species of the genus. See *Nymphaea*, 1, and *pond-lily*, 1. [*U. S.*]

**spatterwork** (spat'er-wérk), *n.* A method of producing a figure or design upon a surface of any kind by spattering coloring matter upon the exposed parts of it; any work or object, or objects collectively, showing an effect so produced.

**spattle** (spat'i), *n.* [*L. ME. spatle*, *spottle*, *spatle*, *spoil*, *spotele*, later *spatyl* (= *OFries. spadel*, *spella*), < *AS. spall*, *spittle*, < *spātum*, spit: see *spit*. Cf. *spittle*.] *Spittle*. *Ip. Bal.*

No *spette* in to erthe, and mada clay of the *spotte*. *Wyclif*, *John* ix. 6.

**spattle** (spat'i), *n.* [Formerly also *spatule*; < *OF. spatule*, *espatule*, *F. spatule* = *Sp. spatula* = *It. spatola*, < *L. spatula*, *spatula*, a blade, *spatula*: see *spatula*.] Doublet of *spatula*, *spittle*. 1. A flat blade for stirring, mixing, or molding plastic powdered or liquid substances; a spatula. — 2. Specifically, in *pottery*, a tool for mottling a molded article with coloring matter.

**spatting-machine** (spat'ling-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine, consisting of a reservoir with sieves through which the liquid is caused to fall to divide it into spray, for sprinkling a colored glaze to form party-colored ware.

**spatula** (spat'ū-lī), *n.* [*L. spatula*, also *spatula*, dim. of *spatula*, < Gr. *σπάθη*, a broad blade, a spatula, a paddle: see *spade*, *spathe*. Cf. *spatule*, *spittle*, *spittle*.] 1. A broad flat blade or strip of metal or wood, with unsharp-edged and a commonly rounded outer end (which may be spoon-shaped), and a handle: used for spreading, smoothing, scraping up, or stirring substances, comminuting powders, etc. Spatulas are usually set in handles like those of table-knives, and are of many shapes, sizes, and materials. Those used by druggists, painters, etc., are comparatively long and narrow, straight, and made of more or less flexible steel. Fresco-painters use a trowel-shaped or spoon-shaped spatula for spreading wax or mortar upon the surface which is to receive the painting.

2. [*cap.*] [*NL.* (Boie, 1822).] A genus of *Anatidæ*, having the bill much longer than the head or tarsus, twice as wide at the end as at the base, the two broadly rounded and spoon-shaped, with narrow prominent nail and numerous protrusive lamellæ; the shoveler-ducks or scoulers. The bill is short and pointed, of fourteen feathers. *S. clypeata* is the common shoveler (see cut under *shoveler*). *S. rhynchotis* is Australian, *S. platalea* is South American, *S. capensis* is South African, and *S. variegata* inhabits New Zealand. Also *Rhynchospiza*, *Clypeata*, and *Spatulea*. — *Spatula mallei*, in *ornith.*, the flattened extremity of the handle of the mallets attached to theumbo of the membrana tympani. See cut under *tympanic*.

**spatulamancy** (spat'ū-lā-man-sī), *n.* [*Prop. "spatulomancy"*, < *L. spatula*, a blade, + *μαντεία*, divination.] A method of divination by a sheep's shoulder-blade.

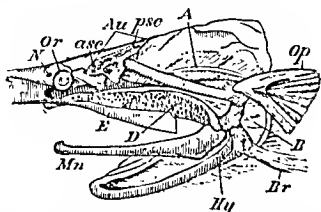


*Spatulamancy* (called in Scotland *Silnneanch* [divination]) by reading the spinal bone or the blade bone of a shoulder of mutton well scraped.

*Ribton-Turner*, *Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 78.

**spatular** (spat'ū-lār), *a.* [*< spatula + -ar3.*] Like a spatula in form; spatulate.

**Spatularia** (spat'ū-lār'i-ā), *n.* [NL. (Shaw), *< L. spatula*, a spatula: see *spatula*.] In *ichth.*,



Skull of *Spatularia*, with the long beak removed, the anterior (*ax*) and posterior (*px*) semicircular canals exposed; *Au*, auditory chamber; *Or*, orbit of eye; *N*, nasal sac; *Hy*, hyoidian apparatus; *R*, representatives of branchiostegal rays; *Op*, operculum; *Mn*, mandible; *A*, suspensorium; *D*, pantoquadrate cartilage; *E*, maxilla.

a genus of ganoid fishes: same as *Polyodon*, 1. See also *cut* under *paddle-fish*.

**Spatulariidae** (spat'ū-lār'i-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Spatularia + -idae*.] In *ichth.*, a family of ganoid fishes, named from the genus *Spatularia*: same as *Polyodontidae*. Also *Spatulariidae*. See *cut* under *paddle-fish* and *Psephurus*.

**spatulate** (spat'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< NL. spatulatus, < spatula*, a spatula: see *spatula*.] Shaped like a spatula; in *zool.* and *anat.*, spoon-shaped, or rounded more or less like the outlines of a spoon; spatuliform; in *bot.*, shaped like a spatula; resembling a spatula in shape, being oblong or rounded with a long narrow attenuate base: as, a *spatulate* leaf, petal, or other flattened organ. Also *spatulate*. See *cut* under *Euryphorhynchus*, *paddle-fish*, *Parotia*, *Prioniturus*, *Spathura*, and *shorelér*².



Spatulate leaves of *Callitriche heterophylla*.

The large basal joint of the sixth appendage [of *Limulus*] is almost devoid of spines, and bears a curved, *spatulate* process.

*Rusley*, *Anat. Inverl.*, p. 223.

**spatulation** (spat'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*< spatulate + -ion*.] Spatulate shape or formation; appearance as of a spatula; spoon-shaped figure or arrangement. See *cut* under *spatulate*.

The internal tail-feathers [of some humming-birds] may suddenly enlarge into a terminal spatulation, as in the forms known as "Maquet-tails." *Encyc. Brit.*, XII, 359.

**spatule** (spat'ū), *n.* [*< F. spatule, < L. spatula*, a blade, spatula: see *spatula*.] 1. Same as *spatule*².

Stirring it thrice a day with a *spatule*.

*Holland*, *tr. of Pliny*, xxiii, 17.

2. In *zool.*, a spatulate formation or spatuliform part; specifically, in *ornith.*, the racket at the end of the tail-feathers, as of the motmots or sawbills and certain parakeets and humming-birds. See *cut* under *Momotus*, *Prioniturus*, and *Spathura*.

**spatuliform** (spat'ū-lī-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. spatula*, a blade, spatula, + *form*, form.] Spatulate in form; spoon-shaped.

**spatuligerous** (spat'ū-līj'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. spatula*, a blade, spatula, + *gerere*, carry.] In *zool.*, bearing or provided with a spatule or racket.

**spaud**, *v.* A dialectal form of *spald*¹.

**spauder** (spá'dér), *n.* [Also *spauder* (f) (Sc. *spelder*), also *spauder*, spread; freq. of *spaud*, *spul*: see *spald*¹.] An injury to animals arising from their legs being forced too far asunder on ice or slippery roads. [Prov. Eng.]

**spaul** (spál), *n.* See *spall*². — *Black spaul*. Same as *symptomatic anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).

**spauld**, *n.* An obsolete variant of *spall*².

**spave** (spáv), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *spay*¹.

**spaviet** (spav'i-et), *a.* A Scotch form of *spavined*.

My *spaviet* Pegasus will thup.

*Burns*, *First Epistle to Davie*.

**spavin** (spav'in), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sparen*; *< ME. spavene, < OF. espavent, esparrain*, F. *éparvin* = Olt. *spavaio*, lt. *spavenio* = Sp. *espaván* = Pg. *esparavão*, *esparvão*, spavin; perhaps so called in allusion to the hopping or sparrow-like motion of a horse afflicted with spavin; cf. Sp. *esparaván*, a sparrow-hawk, *< OHG. sparo*, *spawe* = AS. *spærwa* = E. *sparrow*: see *sparrow*. But this explanation is uncertain, resting on the mere resemblance of form.] 1. A disease of horses affecting the

hock-joint, or joint of the hind leg between the knee and the fetlock. See *bog-spavin*, *blood-spavin*, *bone-spavin*. — 2. In coal-mining, the clay underlying the coal. Also called *under-clay*, *coal-clay*, *seat*, *seat-clay*, etc. [Yorkshire, Eng.] **spavined** (spav'ind), *a.* [*< spavin + -ed*.] Affected with spavin; hence, figuratively, halting; crippled; very lame or limping.

A blind, *spavined*, galled hack, that was only fit to be put up for a dog-kennel.

*Goldsmith*, *Vicar*, xlv.

If they ever praised each other's bad drawings, or broken-winded novels, or *spavined* verses, nobody ever supposed it was from admiration.

*O. H. Holmes*, *Autocrat*, I.

**spawt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *spa*.

**spawder**, *n.* See *spander*.

**spawl**¹, *n.* and *v.* See *spall*¹.

**spawl**², *n.* See *spall*².

**spawl**³ (spál), *n.* [A contr. of *spattle*¹.] Saliva or spittle thrown out carelessly; slaver.

The new-born infant from the cradle takes,

And first of spittle she illustration makes;

Then in the *spawl* her middle finger dips.

Anoints the temples, forehead, and the lips.

*Dryden*, *tr. of Versus's Satires*, II.

**spawl**³ (spál), *v. i.* [Formerly also *spall*; *< spawl*³, *n.*] To throw saliva from the mouth so as to scatter it; eject spittle in a careless, dirty manner: sometimes with infinitive *it*.

There was such *spawling* and *spalling*, as though they had been half choked.

*Harrington's Apology* (1590). (Nares.)

In disgrace,

To spit and *spawl* upon his sunbright face.

*Quarles*, *Emblems*, III, 2.

Why must he sputter, *spawl*, and slaver it? *Swift*.

**spawld**, *n.* A Scotch variant of *spald*² for *spall*². **spawn** (spân), *v.* [Early mod. E. *spawne*; *< ME. spawen*, *spawen*, *< OE. espawndre, espandre*, also *espawdr*, shed, spill, pour out, spawn, same as *espawir*, blow, bloom as a flower, lit. expand, F. *épandre*, spread, = It. *spandere*, spill, scatter, shed, *< L. expandere*, spread out, shed abroad; see *expand*. Cf. *spanning*.] I. *trans.* To produce or lay (eggs): said of a female fish, and by extension of other animals; hence, to generate. It is sometimes applied, in contempt, to human beings.

What principles such principles as these may *spawen*, when they are laid out to the sun, you may determine.

*Swift*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To produce or lay eggs of the kinds called *spawn*, as a fish, frog, mollusk, or crustacean; by extension, to produce offspring: said of other animals, and, in contempt, of human beings.

The Trout usually *spawens* about October or November.

*I. Walton*, *Complete Angler*, p. 75.

2. To issue, as the eggs or young of a fish: by extension applied to other animals, and to human beings, in contempt.

The beguiling charms of distinction and magnificent subtleties have *spawnd* into prodigious monsters, and the birth of error.

*Locke*, *True Religion*, II, 176.

It is so ill a quality, and the mother of so many ill ones that *spawen* from it, that a child should be brought up in the greatest abhorrence of it.

*Locke*.

**spawn** (spân), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *spawne*; *< spawen*, *v.*] I. *n.* 1. The eggs or ova of various oviparous animals, as amphibians, fishes, mollusks, crustaceans, etc., when small and numerous, or extruded in more or less coherent masses; female roe. The number of individual eggs in *spawn* varies much, and is sometimes prodigiously great: thus, it has been estimated that the spawn of a single codfish may contain several million eggs. In oviparous fishes the eggs are spawned directly into the water, fecundated as they flow out, or afterward, by the milk of the male, and left to hatch by themselves. Fish-spawn is also easily procured by the process of stripping the female, and artificially fecundated by the same process applied to the male, the spawn and milk being mixed together in the water of a vessel made for the purpose. In ovoviviparous fishes the spawn is impregnated in the body of the female, as is usual with the eggs of higher animals. Frogs and toads lay a quantity of spawn consisting of a jelly-like mass in which the eggs are embedded, and it is fertilized as it flows forth. Some shell-fish extrude spawn in firm gelatinous masses, as the common sea snail, *Natica heros*. (See *land-snail*.) The mass of eggs (called *coral* or *berry*) that a lobster carries under her tail is the spawn or roe of that crustacean; and in various other crustaceans and some fishes the spawn is carried to hatching in special brood-pouches (see *opossum-skrimp*), which are sometimes in the male instead of the female, as in the sea-horse (see *Hippocampus*). Andromon fishes are those which leave the sea and run up rivers to spawn; a few fishes are catadromous, or the converse of this. The name *spawn* is seldom or never given to the eggs of scaly reptiles, birds, or mammals; but the term has sometimes included willt. See *spawning*.

2. The spat of the oyster, from the time of the discharge of the egg until the shell is visible and the creature has become attached. — 3. Offspring of fish; very small fish; fry. — 4.

Offspring in general; a swarming brood: applied, mostly in contempt, to human beings.

To Sem the East, to Cham the South, the West

To Iapheth falls; their several scopes express:

Their fruitful *Spawn* did all the World supply

*Sylvester*, *tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, ii, 'The Colonies, Arg.

How'er that common *spawn* of ignorance,

Our fry of writers, may beslime his fame.

*B. Jonson*, *Poetaster*, Ind.

5. In *bot.*, the mycelium of fungi; the white fibrous matter forming the matrix from which fungi are produced. Certain species of edible fungi, as *Agaricus campestris*, are propagated artificially by sowing the spawn in prepared beds of horse-droppings and sand.

By this time these will be one mass of natural *spawn*, having a grey mouldy and thready appearance, and a smell like that of mushrooms.

*Cooke and Berkeley*, *Fungi*, p. 257.

The agarics have an abundant mycelium, known to gardeners as the *spawn*, consisting of white, cottony filaments, which spread in every direction through the soil.

*Amer. Cyc.*, XII, 70.

To shoot spawn. See *shoot*.

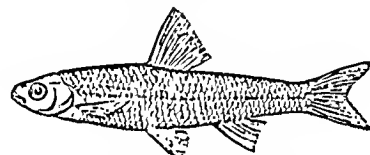
II. *a.* Containing spawn; spawning, or about to spawn; ripe, as a fish.

**spawn-brick** (spân'brîk), *n.* In *bot.*, brick-shaped masses of mold or compressed horse-droppings fermented with mushroom-spawn, and used for the artificial sowing or stocking of a mushroom-bed.

The [mushroom]-bed will be ready for spawning, which consists of inserting small pieces of *spawn bricks* into the sloping sides of the bed, about 6 inches asunder.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XII, 284.

**spawn-eater** (spân'ē'tér), *n.* A spawn-eating fish, or other animal which habitually feeds upon spawn, to the detriment of the fisheries or of fish-culture; especially, a cyprinoid fish,



Spawn-eater (*Notropis hudsonius*).

*Notropis hudsonius*, found in streams along the coast from New York to Virginia. This is one of the largest minnows, from 4 to 8 inches long, of a pale coloration, the sides with a broad silvery band, and usually a dusky spot at the base of the caudal fin. It is sometimes called *smelt*.

**spawned** (spând), *p. a.* 1. Having emitted spawn; spent, as a fish. — 2. Extruded or deposited, as spawn.

**spawner** (spân'ēr), *n.* [*< spawn + -er*.] 1. That which spawns, as the female of fish, frogs, oysters, etc.; a ripe fish about to spawn: correlated with *miller*.

There the *Spawner* casts her eggs, and the *Melter* hovers over her all that time that she is casting her spawn, but touches her not.

*I. Walton*, *Complete Angler* (ed. 1653), p. 117.

2. In *fish-culture*, a spawn-gatherer. [Recent.] **spawn-fungus** (spân'fing'gus), *n.* See *fungus*. **spawn-hatcher** (spân'hach'ér), *n.* An apparatus for the artificial hatching of the ova of fish. It consists essentially of a box, or a series of boxes, fitted with trays with perforated bottoms to receive the spawn, and arranged for the supply of a regulated current of fresh water.

**spawning** (spâ'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *spawen*, *v.*] The act or process of emitting and fecundating spawn. It consists essentially in the emission by the female of her eggs, and by the male of his milk, in such a manner that they may come in contact with each other, and that the eggs may be placed in a position favorable to their development. The manner, time, and place in which this is performed vary with the species. Some kinds bury their eggs in sand or gravel; some attach them to weeds, sticks, or stones; some build nests of stones or other material; and others drop their eggs carelessly through the water. Fish spawn at all seasons of the year, every species having its appropriate time. Rapid streams, quiet lakes, and sea-bottoms are among the places of deposit. In some cases nests are constructed somewhat elaborately. With the laying of the eggs the care of the parents for their offspring generally ends. Not unfrequently both sire and dam immediately devour their yet unhatched descendants. A few species guard their eggs during incubation, and in some rare cases this care continues after the young fishes are hatched.

**spawning-bed** (spân'ning-bed), *n.* A bed or nest made in the bottom of a stream, as by salmon and trout, in which fish deposit their spawn and willt.

**spawning-ground** (spân'ning-ground), *n.* A water-bottom on which fish deposit their spawn; hence, the body or extent of water to which they resort to spawn; a breeding-place.



**spawning-screen** (spá'ning-skreen), *n.* In *fish-culture*, a frame or screen on which the spawn of fish is collected.

**spawn-rising** (spán'ri'zing), *n.* In *fish-culture*, the increase in size of spawn after the milt has been added.

**spay**<sup>1</sup> (spá), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *spaic*; dial. *spave*, *spaire*, *speave*; supposed to be < Gael. *spoth* = Manx *spoy* = Bret. *spachein*, *spaza*, castrate, geld; cf. W. *yspaddu*, exhaust, empty, *dyspyddu*, drain, exhaust; perhaps connected with L. *spado*, < Gr. *πάδος*, a cunuch, < *παύω*, draw, extract: see *spade*<sup>1</sup>.] To castrate (a female) by extirpating the ovaries. The process corresponds to castration or emasculation of the male, incapacitating the female from breeding, or making her barren. Applied to hens, it corresponds to the castrating of a cock. It is also practised on other animals, as swine. The animals fatten more readily, and the flesh is improved. Compare *Batley's operation*, under *operation*.

**spay**<sup>2</sup> (spá), *n.* [Also *spaic*; perhaps < OF. *espeis*, *espois*, F. *épois*, branches of a stag's horns, < G. *spitz*, a point (cf. G. *spitz-hirsch*, a stag whose horns have begun to grow pointed): see *spitz*<sup>2</sup>, *spitz*. Cf. *spittard*, a two-year-old hart.] The male red-deer or hart in his third year.

**spay**<sup>3</sup>, *v.* See *spac*.

**spayeret**, **spayret**, *n.* See *sparc*<sup>2</sup>.

**Spea** (spé'á), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1863), < Gr. *σπῆα*, a cave.] A genus of spade-footed toads (*Scaphiopodidae* or *Pelobatidae*), representing a low type of organization, and peculiar to America. Several species, as *S. hammondi* and *S. bombifrons*, inhabit arid regions in the western United States and Mexico, being adapted to dry climate by the rapidity of their metamorphosis. During rains in summer they come out of their holes in the ground, and lay their eggs in rain-pools, where the tadpoles are soon seen swimming. These get their legs very promptly, and go hopping about on dry land. They are very noisy in the spring, like the common spade-foot.

**speak** (spék), *v.*; pret. *spoke* (*spake* archaic or poetical), pp. *spoken* (*spoke* obs. or vulgar), ppr. *speaking*. [< ME. *speken* (pret. *spake*, *spuk*, *spee*, *spwe*, pp. *spoken*, *spoke*, earlier *spaken*, *speokene*, *i-spoken*, *ispeke*), < late AS. *specan*, earlier *sprecan* (pret. *spæc*, pl. *spæcon*, earlier *spæræ*, pl. *spæræcon*, pp. *specen*, earlier *sprecen*) = OS. *sprecan* = OFries. *spreka* = D. *spreken* = MLG. *LG. spreken* = OHG. *sprehan*, MHG. *G. sprechen*, speak; cf. MHG. *spelten*, chatter, G. dial. *speliten*, speak; root unknown. Hence ult. *speech*, and perhaps *spook*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To use articulate utterance in the tones of the speaking-voice, in distinction from those of the singing-voice; exert the faculty of speech in uttering words for the expression of thought.

Sire, ar hi heo [ere they be] to dlthe awreke  
We mote here the children *speke*.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.  
Their children *spake* half in the speech of Aslud, and could not *speak* in the Jews' language. Neli. xlii. 24.

Many good scholars *speak* but fumblingly.  
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

2. To make an oral address, as before a magistrate, a tribunal, a public assembly, or a company; deliver a speech, discourse, argument, plea, or the like: as, to *speak* for or against a person or a cause in court or in a legislature.

Then Agrippa said unto Paul, Thou art permitted to *speak* for thyself. Acts xxvi. 1.

Lord Sandwich, by a most inconceivable jumble of cunning, *spoke* for the treaty. Walpole, Letters, II. 278.

3. To make oral communication or mention; talk; converse: as, to *speak* with a stranger; to *speak* of or about something; they do not *speak* to each other.

Than eche toke other be the hande, and wente *spekyng* of many thynges till thei com to the hostell of Vlín and Bretell.  
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 467.

I must thank him only,  
Lest my remembrance suffer ill report;  
At heel of that, defy him. . . .  
Would we had *spoke* together.  
Shak., A. and C., II. 2. 167.

4. To communicate ideas by written or printed words; make mention or tell in recorded speech.

I *speak* concerning Christ and the church. Eph. v. 32.  
The Scripture *speaks* only of those to whom it speaks.  
Hammond.

The Latin convent is thought to have been on mount Gihon, though some seem to *speak* of that hill as beyond the pool of Gihon. Pococke, Description of the East, II. 1. 10.

5. To make communication by any intelligible sound, action, or indication; impart ideas or information by any means other than speech or writing; give expression or intimation.

And let the kettle to the trumpet *speak*,  
The trumpet to the cannoneer without.  
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 286.

That brow in furrow'd lines had fix'd at last,  
And *spake* of passions, but of passion past.  
Byron, Lara, i. 5.

Abate the stride, which *speaks* of man.  
Tennyson, Princess, II.

6. Of an organ-pipe, to emit or utter a tone; sound.—7. *Naut.*, to make a stirring and lapping sound in driving through the water: said of a ship.

At length the sniffer reached us, and the sharp little vessel began to *speak*, as the rushing sound through the water is called; while the wind sang like an Eolian harp through the taut weather-rigging.

M. Scott, Tom Cringle's Log, vii.

8. To bark when ordered: said of dogs.—III spoken. See *well* or *ill spoken*, below.—Properly speaking. See *properly*.—So to *speak*. See *sol.*—Speaking acquaintance. (a) A degree of acquaintance extending only to formal intercourse.

Between them and Mr. Wright [the Rector] there was only a *speaking acquaintance*.

Trollope, Belton Estate, I. 33.

(b) A person with whom one is only sufficiently acquainted to interchange formal salutations or indifferent conversation when meeting casually.—**Speaking terms**, a relation between persons in which they speak to or converse with each other; usually, an acquaintance limited to speaking in a general way or on indifferent subjects. *Not to be on speaking terms* is either to be not sufficiently acquainted for passing speech or salutation, or to be so much estranged through disagreement as to be debarr'd from it.

Our poorer gentry, who never went to town, and were probably not on *speaking terms* with two out of the five families whose parks lay within the distance of a drive.  
George Eliot, Felix Holt, I.

To *speak* by the card. See *card*<sup>1</sup>.—To *speak* for. (a) To speak in behalf or in place of; state the case, claims, or views of.

The general and his wife are talking of it;  
And she *speaks* for you stoutly.  
Shak., Othello, III. 1. 47.

There surely I shall *speak* for mine own self.  
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

(b) To afford an indication of; intimate; denote.

Every half mile some pretty farmhouse was shining red through clumps of trees, the many cattle-sheds *speaking* for the wealth of the owner. Froude, Sketches, p. 93.

To *speak* holiday. See *holiday*, *a.*—To *speak* in lutestring. See *lutestring*<sup>2</sup>.—To *speak* like a book. See *book*.—To *speak* of. (a) See *def. 3.* (b) To take or make account of; mention as notable or of consequence; deserve mention.

Those Countries nearest Tigris Spring,  
In those first ages were most flourishing,  
Most *spoken* of.  
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Colonies.

Strangers . . . that pay to their own Lords the tenth, and not to the owner of those liberties any thing to *speak* of.  
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 244.

To *speak* out, to speak loud or louder; hence, to speak freely, boldly, or without reserve; disclose what one knows or thinks about a certain matter.—To *speak* to. (a) To answer for; attest; account for.

For a far longer time than they, the modern observatories, can directly *speak* to. Piazzi Smyth, Pyramid, p. 74.

(b) To admonish or rebuke. [Colloq. and euphemistic.]

"Papa," he exclaimed, in a loud, plaintive voice, as of one deeply injured, "will you *speak* to Giles? . . . If this sort of thing is allowed to go on, . . . it will perfectly ruin the independence of my character."  
Jean Ingelow, Off the Skelligs, xix.

To *speak* to one's heart. See *heart*.—To *speak* up, to express one's thoughts freely, boldly, or unreservedly; speak out.

*Speak* up, jolly blade, never fear.

Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 221).

To *speak* well for, to be a commendatory or favorable indication of or with regard to: as, his eagerness *speaks well* for him, or for his success. Well or ill spoken, given to speaking well or ill; given to using decorous or indecorous speech, in either a literal or a moral sense.

Thou *speakest*  
In better phrase and matter than thou didst. . . .  
Methinks you're better *spoken*. Shak., Lear, iv. 6. 10.  
He was wise and discrete and *well spoken*, having a grave & deliberate utterance.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 413.

=Syn. *Speak, Talk.* *Speak* is more general in meaning than *talk*. Thus, a man may *speak* by uttering a single word, whereas to *talk* is to utter words consecutively: so a man may be able to *speak* without being able to *talk*. *Speak* is also more formal in meaning: as, to *speak* before an audience; while *talk* implies a conversational manner of speaking.

**II. trans.** 1. To utter orally and articulately; express with the voice; enunciate.

And thei seide, "That he is, for this thre dayes he *spake* no speche, ne neuer shall *spoke* worde."

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 61.

They sat down with him upon the ground seven days and seuen nights, and none *spake* a word unto him.  
Job ii. 13.

2. To declare; utter; make known by speech; tell, announce, or express in uttered words.

Grant unto thy servants that with all boldness they may *speak* thy word. Acts iv. 29.

One that, to *speak* the truth,  
Had all those excellencies that our books  
Have only feign'd.  
Middletown, Anything for a Quiet Life, I. 1.

I am come to *speak*  
Thy praises. Bryant, Hymn to Death.  
3. To use in oral utterance; express one's self in the speech or tongue of: as, a person may read a language which he cannot *speak*.

The Arabic language is *spoke* very little north of Aleppo.  
Pococke, Description of the East, II. 1. 154.

4. To accost or address in speech; specifically (*naut.*), to accost at sea; hail and hold communication with by the voice, as a passing vessel.

About six bells, that is three o'clock p. m., we saw a sail on our larboard bow. I was very desirous, like every new sailor, to *speak* her.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 10.

5. To say, either in speech or in writing; use as a form of speech.

A beavie of ladies is *spoken* figuratively for a company or troupe: the term is taken of Larkes.  
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April, Glosse.

6. To produce by means or as a result of speech; bring about or into being by utterance; call forth.

They sung how God *spoke* out the World's vast Ball;  
From Nothing and from No where call'd forth All.  
Cowley, Davideis, i.

7. To mention as; speak of as being; call. [Obsolete or rare.]

Mayst thou live ever *spoken* our protector!

Fletcher, Valentinian, v. 8.

8. To make known as if by speech; give speaking evidence of; indicate; show to be; declare.

Whatever his reputed parents be,  
He hath a mind that *speaks* him right and noble.  
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

And for the heaven's wide circuit, let it *speak*  
The Maker's high magnificence.  
Milton, P. L., viii. 101.

Eleanor's countenance was dejected, yet sedate; and its composure *spoke* her injured to all the gloomy objects to which they were advancing.

Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, xxiv.

To *speak* a ship. See *def. 4.* above.—To *speak* daggers. See *dagger*<sup>1</sup>.—To *speak* (a person) fair, to address in fair or pleasing terms; speak to in a friendly way.

Oh run, dear friend, and bring the lord Philaster! *speak* him fair; call him prince; do him all the courtesy you can.  
Beau, and Fl., Philaster, v. 3.

To *speak* for, to establish a claim to by prior assertion; ask or engage in advance: as, we have *spoken* for seats; she is already *spoken* for.—To *speak* one's mind, to express one's opinion, especially with emphasis.

The Romans had a time once every year, when their Slaves might freely *speak* their minds.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

To *speak* out, to utter openly; proclaim boldly.

But strait I'll make his Dumbness find a Tongue  
To *speak* out his imposture, and thy wrong.  
J. Beaumont, Psyche, II. 164.

=Syn. *Tell, State*, etc. See *say*<sup>1</sup>.

**speakable** (spé'ká-bl), *a.* [< *speak* + *-able*.]

1. Capable of being spoken; fit to be uttered.

The other, . . . heaping oaths upon oaths, . . . most horrible and not *speakable*, was rebuked of an honest man.  
Aescham, Toxophilus, I.

2†. Having the power of speech. [Rare.]

Redouble then this miracle, and say  
How can'st thou *speakable* of mute?  
Milton, P. L., ix. 563.

**speaker** (spé'kér), *n.* [< ME. *speker*, *spekere* (= OFries. *spreker* (in *forspreker*) = D. *MLG. spreker* = OHG. *sprāhhari*, *sprāchhari*, *sprehhari*, *sprehhert*, *spreehart*, MHG. *sprecher*, *sprecher*, G. *sprecher*, a speaker); < *speak* + *-er*<sup>1</sup>.]

1. One who speaks or utters words; one who talks or converses; one who makes a speech or an address; specifically, one who engages in or practises public speaking.

Thei seyn also that Abraham was Fren'd to God, and that Moyses was familee *spekere* with God.  
Mandeville, Travels, p. 136.

Bearers far more strange of the Roman name, though no *speakers* of the Roman tongue, are there in special abundance.  
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 57.

2. A proclaimer; a publisher. [Rare.]

After my death I wish no other herald,  
No other *speaker* of my living actions.  
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 70.

3. [*cap.*] The title of the presiding officer in the British House of Commons, in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, in the lower houses of State legislatures in the United States, and in British colonial legislatures; also of the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain as presiding officer of the House of Lords. The Speaker of the House of Commons is elected in each Parliament from its members, with the royal concurrence, generally without regard to politics, and may preside in successive Parliaments of opposite political character. His powers (which have been much diminished in the course of time) are limited to the pres-



ervation of order and the regulation of debate under the rules of the House, the use of the casting-vote in case of an equal division, and speaking in general committee. The Speaker in the House of Representatives (as also in the State legislatures) is usually a leader of the party having a majority of the members, and has, in addition to the powers of the British Speaker, the power of appointing all committees, and the right, as a member, of participating in general debate after calling another member to the chair, and of voting on all questions—rights exercised, however, only on important occasions. He is thus in a position to control the course of legislation to an important extent, and the office is consequently regarded as of great power and influence.

I hear that about twelve of the Lords met and had chosen my Lord Manchester speaker of the House of Lords. *Pepps, Diary, April 20, 1660.*

In the Lower House the Speaker of the Tudor reigns is in very much the same position as the Chancellor in the Upper House; he is the manager of business on the part of the crown, and probably the nominee of the king himself or of the chancellor.

*Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 272.* Not only that the Standing Committees are the most essential machinery of our governmental system, but also that the Speaker of the House of Representatives is the most powerful functionary of that system.

*W. Wilson, Cong. Gov., p. 103.* 4. A title, and hence a general name, for a book containing selections for practice in declamation, as at school. [*U. S.*]

**speakership** (spē'kēr-shīp), *n.* [*< speaker + -ship.*] The office of Speaker in a legislative body.

**speaking** (spō'king), *p. a.* Adapted to inform or impress us if by speech; forcibly expressive or suggestive; animated or vivid in appearance: as, a *speaking* likeness; *speaking* gestures.

A representation borrowed, indeed, from the actual world, but closer to thought, more *speaking* and significant, more true than nature and life itself. *J. Caird.*

The smallness of Spalato, as compared with the greatness of ancient Salona, is a *speaking* historical lesson. *L. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 172.*

**speaking demurrer**, *in law*, a demurrer which alleges or suggests a fact which to be available would require evidence, and which therefore cannot avail on demurrer.

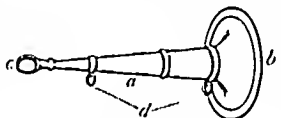
**speakingly** (spō'king-ly), *adv.* In a speaking manner; so as to produce the effect of speech; very expressively.

A Mute is one that *speakingly*, And yet says nothing. *Brome, Antipodes, v. 4.*

**speaking-machine** (spō'king-mā-shēn'), *n.* A mechanical contrivance for producing articulate sounds automatically; a speaking automaton.

Kempelen's and Kratzenstein's *speaking-machine*, in the latter part of the last century; the *speaking-machine* made by Fabermann of Vienna, closely imitating the human voice. *Encyc. Brit., XV, 205.*

**speaking-trumpet** (spō'king-trūm'pet), *n.* A trumpet-shaped instrument by which the sound of the human voice is reinforced so that it may be heard at a great distance or above other sounds, as in hailing ships at sea or giving orders at a fire. In the United States navy a speaking-trumpet is the badge of the officer of the deck at sea.



Speaking-trumpet. *a*, tube; *b*, bell; *c*, mouthpiece; *d*, rings for a band by which the trumpet may be attached to the person.

**speaking-tube** (spō'king-tūb), *n.* A tube of sheet-iron, gutta-percha, or other material, serving to convey the voice to a distance, as from one building to another, or from one part of a building to another, as from an upper floor to the street-door, or from the rooms of a hotel to the office. It is commonly used in connection with an annunciator, and is usually fitted at each end with a whistle for calling attention.

**speaking-voice** (spō'king-vois), *n.* The kind of voice used in speaking; opposed to *singing-voice*, or the kind of voice used in singing. The singing-voice and the speaking-voice differ in several respects: (*a*) in pitch and inflection, which are arbitrary in singing, but conformed to the thought in speaking; (*b*) in succession of tones, the tones of music being discrete, while those of speech are concrete; (*c*) in time and emphasis, which in music are more arbitrary and less conformed to the thought than in speech. So great is the difference that many persons who have a good voice for one use have a very poor voice for the other.

**speal** (spēl), *n.* Same as *spell*, *spill*.

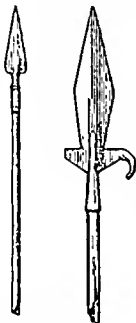
**speal**, *n.* An obsolete variant of *spall*.

**speal-bone** (spēl'bōn), *n.* The shoulder-blade. —Reading the *speal-bone*, seapullman; divination by means of a shoulder-blade. *L. B. Tylor, Prim. Cult., I, 125.* Compare *scapulomania*.

**spean** (spēn), *n.* [*< ME. spenc, < AS. spana*, tent, udder; cf. *spanan*, wean: see *spane*.] An animal's tent. [Old and prov. Eng.]

It hath also four *speanes* to her paps.

*Topsett, Four-footed Beasts, p. 38. (Halliwell.)* **spear** (spēr), *n.* [*< ME. speere, pl. speeres, speeren, < AS. spere = OS. sper = OFries. sper, spiri = MD. spere, D. speer = MLG. sper, spere = OHG. MHG. sper, G. speer (> OF. espier) = Icel. spjör, pl. = Dan. spær, a spear (the L. *sparus*, a small missile weapon, dart, hunting-spear, is prob. < Tout.); perhaps akin to spar, a beam, bar: see *sparl*. In def. 7 prob. confused with *spire*.] 1. A weapon consisting of a penetrating head attached to a long shaft of wood, designed to be thrust by or launched from the hand at an enemy or at game. Spears have been used as warlike weapons from the earliest times, and were the principal reliance of many ancient armies, as those of the Greeks, who in others they were used cordially with the bow and the sword. They are represented by the bayonet in modern armies, though some use is still made of spears, of which javelins and lances are lighter, and pikes heavier, forms. Compare *ants* under *bayonet* and *pike*.*



Hunting-spear, 15th or 16th century.

When they were over, the smytyn In n-mongo hem so vigorously that oon myght here the crasshage of *speers* half a mylo longo. *Martin (L. L. T. S.), II, 155.*

They shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their *spears* into pruninghooks. *Isa. II, 4.*

2. A man armed with a spear; a spearman.

Struck with n kulle's haft hard against the board, And call'd for flesh and wine to feed his *spears*. *Tranyson, Gerald.*

3. A sharp-pointed instrument with barbed tines, generally three or four, used for stabbing fish and other animals; a fish-gig.—4. An instrument like or suggestive of an actual spear, as some articles of domestic or mechanical use, one of the long pieces fixed transversely to the beam or body of chevaux-de-frise, in some parts of England a bee's sting, etc.—5. One of the pieces of timber which together form the main rod of the Cornish pumping-engine.—6. The feather of a horse. —Also called the *streak of the spear*. It is a mark in the neck or near the shoulder of some birds, which is reckoned a sure sign of a good horse.

7. A spire: now used only of the stalks of grasses: as, a *spear* of wheat.

Tell me the moles, dust, sands, and *spears* Of corn, when Summer shakes his ears. *Herrick, To Lind God.*

The *spear* or scepter of which church was fired by lightning. *Lambart, Perambulation (1500), p. 257. (Halliwell.)*

**Holy spear**. Same as *holy lance*. See *lance*. —**Spear pyrites**, a variety of uncrystallized. —**Spear side**, occasionally *spear half*, in phrase sometimes used to denote the main line of a family, in contradistinction to *disgrace* or *spinster side* (or *half*) the female line. See *disgrace side*, under *disgrace*.

A King who by the spindle side sprang from both William and Cerdic, but who by the *spear-side* had nothing to do with either. *L. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V, 162.*

To sell under the *spear*, to sell by auction: from the ancient Roman practice of selling a *spear* (*hasta*) in the ground at an auction, originally as a sign of the sale of military booty.

My lords the senators Are sold for slaves, their wives for bondwomen, . . . And all their goods, under the *spear*, at outcry. *B. Jonson, Cathline, II.*

**spear** (spēr), *v.* [*< spear*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* To pierce or strike with a spear or similar weapon: as, to *spear* fish.

The [Australian] youngsters generally celebrated the birth of a lamb by *spear*ing it. *C. Reade, Never too Late to Mend, II.*

The *spear* is torn by the swallow, the sparrow *spear*'d by the shrike. *Tranyson, Gerald, IV, 4.*

II. *intrans.* To shoot into a long stem; germinate, as barley. See *spire*.

The single blade [of wheat] *spears* first into three, then into five or more side-shoots. *Science, VII, 174.*

**spear** (spēr), *v.* An obsolete form of *spear*.

**spear-billed** (spēr'bīld), *a.* Having a long, straight, and sharp bill, beak, or rostrum: as, the *spear-billed* grobes of the genus *Aechmophorus*. See *ent* under *Aechmophorus*. *Cones.*

**spear-dog** (spēr'dog), *n.* The common piked dog-fish, *Squalus acanthias* or *Acanthias vulgaris*. [*Local, Eng.*]

**spearer** (spēr'ēr), *n.* [*< spear* + *-er*.] 1. One who spears.—2. A person armed with a spear, whether for war or for ceremony.

**spear-fish** (spēr'fīsh), *n.* 1. A ctenostomoid fish of the genus *Carpinodes*, *C. cyprinus*, a kind of

carp-sucker, also called *sailfish*, *skimback*, and *quillback*. It is common from the Mississippi valley to Chesapeake Bay.—2. The bill-fish, *Tetrapturus albidus*, belonging to the family *Istiophoridae*, or sailfishes. The dorsal fin is low or moderately developed, and the ventrals are represented



Spear-fish (*Tetrapturus albidus*).

only by spines. It inhabits American waters as far north as New England in summer, and is not seldom taken in the sword-fishery. In tropical seas its horizon is about 100 fathoms deep. The spear-fish is related to the sword-fish (though of another family), and has a similar beak or sword. It attains a length of six or eight feet. In the West Indies its Spanish name is *aguja*. Compare *ent* under *sailfish*.

**spear-flower** (spēr'flōr'ēr), *n.* A tree or shrub of the large tropical and subtropical genus *Ardisia* of the *Myrsineae*. The species are mostly handsome with white or red flowers and pea-form fruit, often blue. The name translates *Ardisia*, which alludes to the sharp segments of the calyx.

**spear-foot** (spēr'fūt), *n.* The off or right hind foot of a horse.

**spear-grass** (spēr'grās), *n.* 1. A name of various species of *Agrostis*, bent-grass, of *Agropyrum repens*, quitch-grass, of *Alopecurus agrestis*, foxtail, and perhaps of some other grasses. The spear-grass of Shakspeare, according to Eliaconbe, is the quitch-grass; according to Prior, it is the common reed, *Phragmites communis*. [Old or prov. Eng.]

To tickle our noses with *spear-grass* to make them bleed. *Shak., I Hen. IV., II, 4, 340.*

2. The June-grass, or Kentucky blue-grass, *Poa pratensis* (see *cut* under *Poa*); also other species of the genus. *P. annua* is the low or annual spear-grass. It is so called from the lance-shaped spikelets. (See *meadow-grass*.) The name is said to be applied also to the porcupine-grass, on account of its awns. [*U. S.*]

3. In New Zealand, a name of one or two plants of the umbelliferous genus *Aciphylla*: so called from their long grass-like leaflets, which have hard and sharp points.

**spear-hand** (spēr'hānd), *n.* The right hand or the right side, as distinguished from the *shield-hand*.

**spear-head** (spēr'hēd), *n.* The head of a spear. It is always pointed, and of iron or steel among people who know the use of iron, but anciently of bronze, and among some savage peoples of stone, bone, or the like. The form varies from that of a long double-edged blade which with its socket is two feet or more in length, as was common in throwing-spears of the Franks and Saxons, to the head of the fourteenth-century lance, which was a mere pointing of the wooden shaft with steel and only a few inches in length. The spear-head is often barbed, sometimes serrated or wavy, etc. Compare *coronal*, 2, also *pilum*, *lance*, *javelin*.

**spear-hook** (spēr'hūk), *n.* Same as *spring-hook*.

**spear-javelin** (spēr'jav'lin), *n.* Same as *frama*, 1.

**spear-leaved lily**. See *lily*, 1.

**spear-lily** (spēr'līl'i), *n.* A plant of one of three species of the Australian genus *Doryanthes* of the *Amaryllidaceae*. It has partly the habit of *Agave*, having a cluster of over one hundred sword-shaped leaves at the base, an erect stem, in *D. excelsa* from 10 to 18 feet high, with a dense terminal head of red flowers. The leaves of that species contain a fiber suitable for rope and paper-making.

**spearman** (spēr'mān), *n.* [*pl. spear-men* (men).] [*< ME. sperman; < spear* + *man*.] 1. One who uses or is armed with a spear; especially, a soldier whose spear is his principal weapon. Compare *lancer*, *lanquenet*, *pikeman*.

Why as an eel that slirs the mud Thick overhead, so baffling *spearman's* thrust. *Browning, Ring and Book, II, 162.*

2. A book-name for any leaf-beetle of the genus *Doryphora*. The Colorado potato-beetle, *D. decemlineata*, is the ten-lined spearman. See *ent* under *beetle*.

**spearmint** (spēr'mīnt), *n.* [Said to be a corruption of *spire-mint*, with ref. to the pyramidal inflorescence.] An



Spear-mint (*Athena viridis*), upper part of the stem with the inflorescence. *a*, a flower.



aromatic plant, *Mentha viridis*, the common garden-mint, or mint proper. It is known chiefly in gardens, or as an escape from them, in both hemispheres, and is suspected to be a garden or accidental variety of *M. sylvestris*. Its properties are those of peppermint, and it yields an oil like that of the latter, but with a more pleasant flavor.—*Spirit of spearmint*. See *spirit*.

**spear-nail** (spēr'nāl), *n.* A form of nail with a spear-shaped point.

**spear-plate** (spēr'plāt), *n.* Same as *strapping-plate*.

**spear-thistle** (spēr'this'tl), *n.* See *thistle*.

**spear-widgeon** (spēr'wij'ōn), *n.* 1. The red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*. Also called *shelduck*.—2. The goosander, *Mergus merganser*. [Irish in both uses.]

**spearwood** (spēr'wūd), *n.* One of two Australian trees, *Eucalyptus Doratoyylon* in the south-west, and *Acacia Doratoyylon* in the interior, or the wood of the same, sought by the natives for spear-shafts.

**spearwort** (spēr'wört), *n.* [*ME. spereicorte, sperewort, AS. sperevort, spere, spear, + vort, wort*: see *spear*<sup>1</sup> and *wort*<sup>1</sup>.] The name of several species of crowfoot or *Ranunculus* with lance-shaped leaves. *R. lingua*, the greater spearwort, is found in Europe and temperate Asia; *R. Flammula*, the lesser spearwort (also called *banewort*), through the north temperate zone; *R. ophioglossifolius*, the snake's-tongue or adder's-tongue spearwort, in southwestern Europe; *R. ambigua* (*R. alismifolius*), the water-plantain spearwort, in North America.

**speat**, *n.* Same as *spate*.

**speave**, *v. t.* A dialectal form of *spay*<sup>1</sup>.

**speel** (spek), *n.* A colloquial abbreviation of *speculation*.

They said what a very gen'roas thing it was o' them to have taken up the case on *spee*, and to charge nothing at all for costs unless they got 'em out of Mr. Pickwick.

*Dickens, Pickwick*, xxiv.

**spec.**<sup>2</sup> In *nat. hist.*, an abbreviation of *specimen*: with a plural *speces.*, sometimes *specce*. Compare *sp.*

**specet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *spice*<sup>1</sup>.  
**special** (spesh'al), *a. and n.* [*ME. special, speciall, speciale, spocyal, speeyalle, OF. special, especial, F. spécial = Fr. special, especial = Sp. especial = Pg. especial = It. speciale, special.* *L. specialis*, belonging to a species, particular, *< species*, kind, species: see *species*. Doublet, *especial*.] *I. a. 1.* Of or pertaining to a species or sort; of a particular kind or character; distinct from other kinds; specifically characteristic.

Cristi kepe us out of harme and hate,  
For this hooll spirit so *special*.

*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

A *special* idea is coiled by the schools o' species.

*Watts, Logic*, I. iii. § 3.

A certain order of artistic culture should be adopted, answering to the order of development of the *special* sensibilities and faculties concerned.

*J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 553.

**2.** Of or pertaining to one or more of a kind; peculiar to an individual or a set; not general; particular; individual.

He speaks thus in his *special* spell,  
And of this matere mokes he mynde.

*York Plays*, p. 471.

For the question in hand, whether the commandments of God in Scripture be general or *special*, it skilleth not.

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, III. 7.

The *special* charm of Oxford for Shelley lay in the comparative freedom of the student's life.

*E. Dordan, Shelley*, I. 56.

**3.** Peculiar or distinct of the kind; of exceptional character, amount, degree, or the like; especially distinguished; express; particular.

Thei suffer no Cristeno man entre in to that Place, but zif it be of *speeyalle* grace of the Soudan.

*Manderille, Travels*, p. 66.

Can such things be,  
And overcome us like a summer's cloud,  
Without our *special* wonder?

*Shak., Macbeth*, III. 4. 112.

It is a fair and sensible paper, not of *special* originality or brilliancy.

*O. W. Holmes, Emerson*, I.

Other groups of phenomena require *special* study.

*H. Spencer, Study of Sociol.*, p. 382.

**4.** Specifically, limited as to function, operation, or purpose; designed for specific application or service; acting for a limited time or in a restricted manner; not general of the kind named: as, *special* legislation; *special* pleading; a *special* agent, constable, or correspondent; *special* employment; a *special* dictionary.

Too all his ost he gave a *special* charge,  
Ayens that day that he shold fight alone.

*Generides* (E. E. T. S.), I. 3221.

To Eltham will I, whers the young king is,  
Being ordoin'd his *special* governor.

*Shak., 1 Hen. VI.*, I. 1. 171.

**Estate tail special.** See *estate*.—**Heir special.** See *heir*.—**Special act.** See *statute*.—**Special administrator.** An administrator appointed without full powers of administration, but for some special purpose, as to collect and hold assets and pay urgent debts pending a contest as to the probate of a will. Also called a *temporary administrator*, a *collector*, or an *administrator ad colligendum*.—**Special agent.** An agent authorized to transact in the service or interest of his principal only a particular transaction or a particular kind of business, as distinguished from a *general agent*: as, a *special agent* of the revenue department.—**Special anatomy.** See *anatomy*.—**Special assignment.** See *partial assignment*, under *partial*.—**Special bail.** See *bail*<sup>2</sup>, 3.—**Special bailiff.** *bastard*, case. See the nouns.—**Special carrier.** See *carrier*<sup>1</sup>, 2.—**Special commission, in law,** a commission of oyer and terminer issued by the crown to the judges for the trial of specific cases.—**Special constable, contract, damages, demurrer, deposit, edict, homology, hospital, injunction, issue, jury, license, etc.** See the nouns.—**Special linear complex,** the aggregate of all the lines of space that cut a given line.—**Special logic,** the rules for thinking concerning a certain kind of objects.

Such *special logics* only exhibit the mode in which a determinate matter or object of science, the knowledge of which is presupposed, must be treated, the conditions which regulate the certainty of inferences in that matter, and the methods by which our knowledge of it may be constructed into a scientific whole.

*Sir W. Hamilton, Logic*, III.

**Special orders, paper, partner, plea, pleader, pleading, property, providence, retainer, sessions, statute, tail, verdict, etc.** See the nouns.—**Special trust,** an active trust; a trust which involves specific duties on the part of the trustee, as distinguished from a *general or naked trust*, in which he holds only a legal title and it may be possession, but the entire right of disposal is in the beneficiary.—**Syn. Special, Especial, Particular, Peculiar, Specific.** *Special* is more common than *especial*, which has the same meaning; but *especially* is for rhetorical reasons (because it occurs most frequently at the beginning of a dependent clause, where usually an unaccented particle occurs, and where, therefore, a word with an accent on the first syllable is instinctively avoided) much more common than *speciality*. The *special* comes under the general, as the *particular* comes under the *special*. A *special* favor is one that is more than ordinary; a *particular* favor is still more remarkable; a *peculiar* favor comes very closely home. When we speak of any *particular* thing, we distinguish it from all others; when we speak of a *specific* fault in one's character, we name it with exactness; a *special* law is one that is made for a particular purpose or a *peculiar* case; a *specific* law is either one that we name exactly or one that names offenses, etc., exactly.

**II. n. 1.** A special or particular person or thing. Specifically—(a) A particular thing; a particular.

Thir's all the *specials* I of speake.

*Raid of the Redcrosse* (Child's Ballads, VI. 138).

(b) A private companion; a paramour or concubine.

*Special*, concubine, the woman (special or leman).  
*Concubina.* *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 403.

*Syr Roger of Donkester,*

That was her owne *special*.

*Lytle Geste of Robyn Hood* (Child's Ballads, V. 123).

**2.** A person or thing appointed or set apart for a special purpose or occasion, as a constable, a railway-train, an examination, a dispatch, etc.: as, they traveled by *special* to Chicago; the *specials* were called out to quell the riot.

What are known as *specials* are being held this week. These are for men who partially failed at the last regular examinations.

*Lancet*, 1890, II. 796.

In *special*, in a special manner; especially; particularly. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Se thou throw in *special*

Require night that is ageys hire nam.

*Chaucer, Troilus*, I. 901.

But yf vertue and nurture were wille alle;

To yow therefore I speke in *specialle*.

*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

**specialisation, specialise.** See *specialization, specialize*.

**specialism** (spesh'al-izm), *n.* [*< special + -ism.*] Devotion to a special branch or division of a general subject or pursuit; the characteristic pursuit or theme of a specialist; restriction to a speciality. [Recent.]

Special hospitals and *specialism* in medical practice are in danger of being carried too far. *Lancet*, 1889, II. 1049.

All *specialism* of study, one-sidedness of view, and division of labor is dangerous [according to Comte].

*N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 259.

**specialist** (spesh'al-ist), *n.* [*< special + -ist.*] A person who devotes himself to a particular branch of a profession, science, or art; one who has a special knowledge of some particular subject: thus, ophthalmologists, neurologists, or gynecologists are *specialists* in medicine.

*Specialists* are the corn-insects that build up a reef.

*O. W. Holmes, Poet at the Breakfast-table*, III.

**specialistic** (spesh'al-ist'ik), *a.* [*< specialist + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to a specialist or specialism. [Recent.]

The learned *specialistic* mind takes in the facts of one or two creeds or departments. *Athenæum*, No. 3273, p. 87.

**speciality** (spesh'al-i'ti), *n.*; pl. *specialities* (-tiz). [*< OF. specialite, especialite, F. spécialité = Sp. especialidad = Pg. especialidade = It.*

*specialità* (*> D. specialiteit = G. specialität = Sw. Dan. specialitet*), *< L. specialitas (-t-)*, particularity, peculiarity, *< specialis*, particular, special: see *special*. Cf. *speciality*, a doublet of *speciality*, as *personality, reality*, etc., are of *personality, reality*, etc.] **1.** A special characteristic or attribute; a distinctive feature, property, or quality; a condition or circumstance especially distinguishing a class or an individual. [In this abstract sense *speciality* is preferable to the form *specialty*, on the analogy of *personality, reality*, and other words of similar tenor as related to *personally, really*, etc. The distinction, so far as it exists, is accidental; the syncope form, in these pairs, is more vernacular, the full form more recent and official.]

It is the *speciality* of all vice to be selfishly indifferent to the injurious consequences of our actions, even . . . to those nearest to us. *F. P. Cobbe, Peak in Darien*, p. 32.

The *specialities* of nature, chiefly mental, which we see produced, . . . must be ascribed almost wholly to direct equilibration. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol.*, § 170.

**2.** A special matter or thing; a characteristic or distinctive object, pursuit, diversion, operation, product, or the like; a speciality. See *speciality*, 6.

The *speciality* of the sport was to see how some for his slackness had a good bob with the bag.

*Lancham, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes*, p. 101.

The small State of Rhode Island, whose *speciality* has always been the manufacture of ordnance.

*Comte de Paris, Civil War in America* (trans.), I. 187.

**specialization** (spesh'al-i-zā'shōn), *n.* [*< specialize + -ation.*] **1.** The act or process of specializing; a making or fixing of special differences or requirements; differentiation.

In the history of Law the most important early *specialization* is that which separates what a man ought to do from what he ought to know.

*Mathe, Early Law and Custom*, p. 13.

**2.** The state of being or becoming specialized; a condition of fixed or developed differentiation, as of parts, organs, or individuals, with reference to form, appearance, function, etc.

That there is [in women] . . . a mental *specialization* joined with this bodily *specialization* is undeniable; and this mental *specialization*, though primarily related to this rearing of offspring, affects in some degree the conduct at large.

*H. Spencer, Study of Sociol.*, p. 375.

**3.** In *biol.*, that evolutionary process whereby parts or organs primitively indifferent or of common character become differentiated in form or function (usually in both); also, the result of such process or course of development; adaptive modification. The most exact synonym is *differentiation* (which see). It is common to say *differentiation* of structure, but *specialization* of function, giving to the former word a morphological and to the latter a physiological significance. Since, however, change of form almost always implies change in use of the parts thus modified in adaptation to different purposes, the two words come to the same thing in the end, and may be interchangeable. The whole course of biological evolution is from the most general to some particular form and function, or from that which is simple, primitive, indifferent, and low in the scale of organization to that which is a complex of particulars and thus highly organized. Such *specialization* is expressed both in the structure of any of the higher animals and plants, regarded as wholes to be compared with other wholes, and in the structure of their several parts, organs, or tissues, compared with one another in the same animal or plant, and compared with the corresponding parts, organs, or tissues in different animals and plants. The actual ways in which or means by which *specialization* is known or supposed to be effected are among the broadest problems in biology. See biological matter under *evolution, Darwinism, selection, survival, variation, species, protoplasm, morphology, homology, analogy, heredity, environment*, and words of like bearing on the points in question.

All physiologists admit that the *specialization* of organs, inasmuch as they perform in this state their functions better, is an advantage to each being.

*Darwin, Origin of Species*, p. 122.

This [frizzly] character of hair must be a *specialization*, for it seems very unlikely that it was the attribute of the common ancestors of the human races.

*W. H. Flower, Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 320.

Also spelled *specialisation*.

**specialize** (spesh'al-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *specialized*, ppr. *specializing*. [= *F. spécialiser*; as *special + -ize*.] **I. trans.** **1.** To make individually or generically special or distinct; make specifically distinct; differentiate from other kinds in form, adaptation, or characteristics, as by a process of physical development; limit to a particular kind of development, action, or use. See *specialization*, 3.

The sensitiveness of the filaments [of *Dionæa Muscipula*] is of a *specialized* nature, being related to a momentary touch rather than to prolonged pressure.

*Darwin, Insectiv. Plants*, p. 292.

The eye is a highly *specialized* organ, admirably adapted for the important function which it fulfills.

*Stokes, Light*, p. 60.

Prudence may be said to be merely Wisdom *specialized* by the definite acceptance of Self-interest as its sole ultimate end.

*H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics*, p. 304.



24. To mention specially or in detail; particularize; specify.

Our Saviour *specializing* and nominating the places.  
*Sheldon, Miracles* (1616), p. 261.

II. *intraus*. To act in some special way; pursue a special course or direction; take a specific turn or bent.

That some cells have *specialized* on the amoeboid character is seen in the so-called myeloplaxas.  
*Lancet*, 1889, II, 635.

Also spelled *specialise*.

**specializer** (spesh'ul-i-zér), *n.* One who makes a specialty of anything; a specialist. Also spelled *specialiser*. *The Nation*.

**specialty** (spesh'ul-i-ti), *adv.* [*cf.* ME. *specialty*, *specialtyche*; *cf.* *special* + *-ly*. Doublet of *speciality*.] 1. In a special manner; specifically; particularly; exceptionally; especially.

Thy sould be elene of every wyce,  
And *specialite*, of Countreye.

*Lander, Dewloft of Kyngis* (E. E. T. S.), I, 461.

The earth . . . of Scripture generally is *specialty* the dry land.  
*Dawson, Nature and the Bible*, p. 101.

2. For a particular reason or purpose; by special or exceptional action or proceeding; as, a meeting *specialty* called; an officer *specialty* designated.

The Latin tongue lived on in Britain after the withdrawal of the legions, but it lived on, as it lives on in modern countries, as a book-language *specialty* learned.  
*L. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects.*, p. 121.

**specialty** (spesh'ul-i-ti), *u.*; *pl.* *specialties* (-tiz). [*cf.* ME. *specialte*, *specialte*, *specialte*, *specialte*, *specialte*, etc., a more vernacular form of *specialite*, *specialite*, etc., a specialty; see *speciality*.] 1. The fact or condition of being special or particular; particularly of origin, cause, use, significance, etc. [*Rare*.]

And that they that be ordeyned to sette metys bringe them be orde and continually t) alle be served, and not ordinarily. And thorow affeccion to persons or by *specialte*.  
*Diaries of a King* (E. E. T. S.), p. 259.

It is no denial of the *specialty* of vital or psychical phenomena to reduce them to the same elementary motions as those manifested in cosmic phenomena.  
*G. H. Lewer, Probs. of Life and Mind*, II, vi, § 25.

2. The special or distinctive nature of anything; essence; principle; groundwork. [*Rare*.]

The *specialty* of rule hath been neglected.  
*Shak.*, I, and C, I, 3, 75.

3. A special quality or characteristic; a distinguishing feature; a specialty. See *speciality*, 1.

The last Supper at San Marco is an excellent example of the natural reverence of an artist of that time, with whom reverence was not, as one may say, a *specialty*.  
*H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches*, p. 218.

4. A special or particular matter or thing; something specific or exceptional in character, relation, use, or the like.

Acosta nametheth diverse strange *specialties*, excepted from the general Rules of Nature's wanted course.  
*Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 572.

5. A special employment or pursuit; a distinct occupation or division of duty or interest; that which one does especially, either by choice or by assignment.

As each individual selects a special mode of activity for himself, and aims at improvement in that *specialty*, he finds himself attaining a higher and still higher degree of aptitude for it.  
*Dr. Carpenter, Correlation and Conserv. of Forces*, p. 410.

6. A special product or manufacture; something made in a special manner or form, or especially characteristic of the producer or of the place of production; as, a dealer in *specialties*; also, an article to which a dealer professes to pay special attention or care, or which is alleged to possess special advantages in regard to quality, quantity, or price; as, fountain-pens a *specialty*. See the second quotation under *speciality*, 2.—7. In *law*, an instrument under seal, containing an express or implied agreement for the payment of money. The word has also been loosely used to include obligations or debts upon recognition, judgments and decrees, and statutes, because these, being matter of record, rank in solemnity, conclusiveness, and endurance with free contracts under seal.

Let *specialties* be therefore drawn between us.  
*Shak.*, T, of the S, II, t. 127.

All instruments under seal, of record, and liabilities imposed by statute, are *specialties* within the meaning of the Stat. 21 James I. Wood, On Limitation of Actions, § 23.

**specie** (spé'siô or -shiô), *n.* [*L.* *specie*, *pl.* of *species*, kind, formerly much used in the phrase *in specie*, in kind, in *ML.* in coin; see *species*.] 1. As a Latin noun, used in the phrase *in specie*: (a) In kind.

So a lion is a perfect creature in himself, though it be less than that of a buffalo, or a rhinoceros. They differ

but *in specie*; either in the kind is absolute; both have their parts, and either the whole. *B. Jonson, Discoveries*.

You must pay him *in specie*, Madam; give him love for his wit.  
*Dryden, Mock Astrologer*, v. 1.

Uneconomical application of punishment, though proper, perhaps, as well *in specie* as in decree.  
*Beaumont, Infrad. to Morals and Legislation*, xvi, 54, nolo.

(b) In coin. See *def.* 2. Hence, as an English noun—2. Coin; metallic money; a medium of exchange consisting of gold or silver (the precious metals) coined by sovereign authority in pieces of various standard weights and values, and of minor coins of copper, bronze, or some other cheap or base metal: often used attributively. The earliest coinage of specie is attributed to the Lydians, about the eighth century B. C. Previously, and long afterward in many countries, pieces of silver and gold (the latter only to a small extent) were passed by weight in payments, as lumps of silver are still in China. The use of specie as a measure of price is based upon the intrinsic value of the precious metals as commodities, which has diminished immensely since ancient times, but is comparatively stable for long periods under normal circumstances. In modern civilized communities specie or bullion is largely used by banks as a basis or security for circulating notes (bank-notes) representing it. In times of great financial disturbance this security sometimes becomes inadequate from depletion or through excessive issues of notes, and a general suspension of specie payments takes place, followed by great depreciation of the paper money. General suspensions of specie payments occurred in the United States in 1837, 1857, and 1861, the last, due to the civil war, continuing till 1870. Specie payments by British banks were suspended by law, in consequence of the French wars, from 1797 to 1825, but were actually resumed by the Bank of England in 1825. Similar interruptions of solvency have occurred in the other European countries, resulting in some in the substitution of depreciated paper money for specie in ordinary use and reckoning.—Specie circular, in U. S. hist., a circular issued by the Secretary of the Treasury in July, 1836, by direction of President Jackson, ordering United States agents to receive in future only gold and silver or Treasury certificates in payment for government lands.

**species** (spé'shiôz), *u.*; *pl.* *species*. [*In* ME. *specie*, *specie*, *species*, *kind*, *specie* (see *specie*); in *moil.* E. directly from the L.; = *sp. specie*, *species* (*specie*, *coin*), = *Sp. sp. specie* = *li. specie* = *G. Dan. Sw. species*, *species* (*D. specie* = *Dan. specie*, *specie*), *cf.* *li. species*, a seeing, sight, usually in passive sense, look, form, show, display, beauty, an apparition, etc., a particular sort, a species, *ML.* a special case, also species, drugs, fruits, provisions, etc., *ML.* also a portion, a present, valuable property, *NL.* also coin, *cf.* *specere*, look, see, = *OHG. spehon*, *MLG. spien* (> *li. spiere* = *Pr. Sp. sp. spier* = *OF. spier*, *l. spier*: see *sp. sp.*), *G. spähen*, spy, = *Gr. speiô*, look, = *Skt. √ spag*, later *pas*, see. Hence *special*, *special*, *specie*, *specie*, *specie*, *specie*, *specie*, etc. From the same *li.* verb are *li. spectacle*, *aspect*, *expect*, *inspect*, *prospect*, *respect*, *suspect*, etc., *respite*, *dispute*, *suspicion*, etc., and the second element in *inspire*, *franchise*, *specie*, etc.] 1. An appearance or representation to the senses or the perceptive faculties; an image presented to the eye or the mind. According to the Roman Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation, the species, the outward and visible forms or the appearance of bread and wine in the eucharist, are the accidents only of bread and wine severally, the substance no longer existing after consecration. See *intentional species*, below.

The sun, the great eye of the world, prying into the recesses of rocks and the hollows of valleys, receives *species* or visible forms from these objects.  
*Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1833), I, 7-2.

With . . . is no other than the faculty of imagination in the writer, which reaches over all the memory for the species or ideas of those things which it designs to represent.  
*Dryden*.

By putting such a rubric into its Missal, the church of Milan sought to express nothing more than that the accidents or *species* of the sacrament are broken.  
*Lock, Church of our Fathers*, I, 123.

2]. Something to be seen or looked at; a spectacle or exhibition; a show.

Shows and *species* serve best with the people. *Bacon*.

3. [*Tr.* of *Gr. eidô*.] In *logic*, and hence in ordinary language, a class included under a higher class, or, at least, not considered as including lower classes; a kind; a sort; a number of individuals having common characters peculiar to them.

There is a private *specie* of pride that waiteth first to be saluted or he wot saluted. *Chaucer, Parson's Tale*.

Different essences alone . . . make different *species*.  
*Locke, Human Understanding*, III, vi, 23.

It is well for thee that . . . we came under a convention to pardon every *species* of liberty which we may take with each other. *Scott, Redgauntlet*, letter III.

A poor preacher held the worst possible *species* of a poor man.  
*W. M. Baker, New Timothy*, p. 222.

4. One of the kinds of things constituting a combined aggregate or a compound; a distinct

constituent part or element; an instrumental means; as, the *species* of a compound medicine. [Now rare in this medical sense, and obsolete or archaic in others.]

In Algebra, *Species* are those Letters, Characters, Notes, or Marks which represent the Quantities in any Equation or Demonstration.  
*E. Phillips, New World of Words* (ed. 1706).

5. In *biol.*, that which is specialized or differentiated recognizably from anything else of the same genus, family, or order; an individual which differs, or collectively those individuals which differ, specifically from all the other members of the genus, etc., and which do not differ from one another in size, shape, color, and so on, beyond the limits of (actual or assumed) individual variability, as those animals and plants which stand in the direct relation of parent and offspring, and perpetuate certain inherited characters intact or with that little modification which is due to conditions of environment. *Species* is thus practically, and for purposes of classification, the middle term between *genus* on the one hand and *individual* (or *specimen*) on the other; and only the latter can be said in strictness to have material existence, so that *species*, like *genus*, etc., is in this sense an abstract conception. It is also an assured fact in biology that no given stock or lineage breeds perfectly true in all its individuals; the line of descent is always marked by modification of characters (due to the interaction between heredity and environment); the whole tendency of such modification is toward further specialization, in the preservation of the more useful and the extinction of the less useful or the useless characters, and thus to the gradual acquirement, by insensible increments, of differences impressed upon a plastic organism from without—which is as much as to say that new species have always been in process of evolution, and still continue to be so developed. (See biological senses of *evolution*, *selection*, *survival*, and *variation*.) Such evolution has in fact been arrested at some point for every species once existent whose members have perished in time past; and of those specific forms whose adaptation to their environment has fitted them to survive till the present some are tending to perpetuation and some to extinction, but all are subject to incessant modification, for better or worse. (See *adaptation*, *reversion*, *2*, *retrograde*, *a*, *3*, *degradation*, *7*, *8*, and *paranthesis*, *2*.) Such are the views taken by nearly all biologists of the present day, in direct opposition to the former opinion of a special creation, which proceeded upon the assumption that all species of animals and plants, such as we find them actually to be, came into existence by creative fiat at some one time, and have since been perpetuated with little if any modification. In consequence of the fact that the greatest as well as the least differences in organisms are of degree and not of kind, no rigorous and unexceptionable distinction of *species* is possible in either the animal or the vegetable kingdom; and in the actual naming, characterizing, and classifying of species, naturalists differ widely, some reducing to one or two species the same series of individuals which others describe as a dozen or twenty species. (See *Linnaeus*, *3*, *filter*, *2*.) This, however, is rather a nomenclature than a doctrinal difference. The difficulty of deciding in many cases, and the impossibility of deciding in some, what degree of difference between given specimens shall be considered specific, and so formally named in the binomial system, have led to the introduction of several terms above and below the species (see *subgenus*, *subspecies*, *conspicies*, *varieties*, *race*, *5*, *a*), *intergrade*, *r. f*), and also to a modification of the binomial nomenclature (see *polynomial*, *2*, and *trivial*). Two tests are commonly applied to the discrimination between good species and mere subspecies or varieties: (1) the individuals of thoroughly distinct species do not interbreed, or, if they are near enough to hybridize, their progeny is usually infertile, so that the cross is not in perpetuity; the horse and ass offer a good case in point; (2) the specific distinctions do not vanish by insensible degrees when large series of specimens from different geographical localities or geological horizons are available for comparison; for, should characters assumed to be distinctive, and therefore specific, be found to grade away under such scrutiny, they are by that fact proved to be non-specific, and the specimens in question are reducible to the rank of conspecies, subspecies, varieties, or races. Attempts which have been made to a partemankind into several species of the genus *Homo* fail according to both of the criteria above stated. To these may be added, in judging the validity of an alleged species, the third premise, that stable specific forms are evolved by or in the course of natural selection only; for all the countless stocks or breeds resulting from artificial selection, however methodically conducted, tend to revert when left to themselves, and also hybridize freely; they are not therefore in perpetuity except under cultivation, and are no species in a proper sense, though their actual differences may have become, under careful selection, far greater than those usually accounted specific or even generic. (See *dog*, *rose*.) Taking into account geological succession in time as well as geographical distribution in space, and proceeding upon accepted doctrines of the evolution of all forms of animal and vegetable life from antecedent forms, it is evident, first, that "species" is predicable only by means of the "missing links" in the chain of genetic relationships; for, were all organisms that have ever existed before our eyes in their actual evolutionary sequences, we should find no gap or break in the whole series; but, secondly, that development along unnumbered diverging lines of descent with modification has in fact resulted (through obliteration of the consecutive steps in the process) in the living fauna and flora of the globe, in respect of which not only specific, but generic, ordinal, and still broader distinctions are easily and certainly predicable. It does not appear that any animal or plant has always maintained what we now find its specific character to be; yet the persistence of some forms under no greater variation than that usually ac-



counted generic is established, as in the case of the genus *Lingula*, whose members have survived from the Silurian to the present epoch with only specific modification. In the animal kingdom probably about 250,000 species have been described, recorded, and formally named by a word following the name of the genus to which they are severally ascribed (see under *specific*); the actual number of species is doubtless much greater than this; some 200,000 species are insects (see *Insecta*), of which 80,000 or more belong to one order (see *Coleoptera*). These estimates are exclusive of merely nominal species. (See *synonym*.) The known species of flowering plants are summed up by Darand in his "Index Generum Phanerogamorum" as follows: dicotyledons, 78,200; monocotyledons, 19,600; gymnosperms, 2,420—10 all, 100,220. This is the net result after extensive sifting. To this number large additions are to be expected from regions, as central Africa, still imperfectly or not at all explored. Of the number of cryptogams no reliable estimate can at present be given. The described species of fungi, judging from the eight volumes of Saccardo's work now published, are likely to number, before sifting, about 50,000. Abbreviated *sp.*, with plural  *spp.*

6†. Coin; metallic money; specie. See *specie*.

Rome possessed a much greater proportion of the circulating *species* of its time than any European city.

*Arbutus*, Ancient Coins.

*Species*, your honour knows, is of easier conveyance. *Garrick*, *Neck or Nothing*, II. 2.

He [Necker] affirms that, from the year 1720 to the year 1784, there was coined at the mint of France, in the *species* of gold and silver, to the amount of about one hundred millions of pounds sterling. *Burke*, *Rev. in France*.

7. One of a class of pharmaceutical preparations consisting of a mixture of dried herbs of analogous medicinal properties, used for making decoctions, infusions, etc. See under *tea*.

—8. In *civil law*, the form or shape given to materials; fashion; form; figure. *Burrill*.

9. In *math.*: (a) A letter in algebra denoting a quantity. [This meaning was borrowed by some early writers from the French of Vête, who derived it from a Latin translation of Diophantus, who uses *ε* to mean a term of a polynomial in a particular power of the unknown quantity.] (b) A fundamental operation of arithmetic. See the *four species*, below.

Disjunct species, in *logic*. See *disjunct*.—Intelligible species. See *intentional species*.—Intentional species, a similitude or simulacrum of an outward thing; the vicarious object in perception and thought, according to the doctrine held and attributed to Aristotle by the medieval realists, beginning with Aquinas. Such species were divided into *sensible species* and *intelligible species*, which distinction and terminology, originating with Aquinas, were accepted by Scotus and others. The sensible species mediated between the outward object and the senses. They were metaphorically called *emanations*, but, being devoid of matter, are not to be confounded with the emanations of Democritus, from which they also differ in being related to other senses besides sight. So far as they belong to the outward thing they were called *impressed*, so far as they are perceived by the mind *expressed species*.

From these sensible species the agent intellect, by an act of abstraction, was supposed to separate certain intelligible species, which the higher or patent intellect was able to perceive. These intelligible species so far as they belong to sense were called *impressed*, so far as they are perceived by the intellect *expressed species*. Species were further distinguished as *acquired*, *infused*, and *connatural*. The doctrine of intentional species was rejected by the nominalists, and exploded early in the seventeenth century, but not until the nineteenth was it generally acknowledged to be foreign to the opinion of Aristotle.

—Nascent species, in *bot.*, a species of animal or plant in the act, as it were, of being born or produced; an incipient species, whose characters are not yet established in the course of its development.—Sensible species. See *intentional species*.—Species anthelminticæ, a mixture of equal parts of abanthium, tansy, camomile, and santonica.—Species diureticæ, a mixture of equal parts of roots of lovage, asparagus, fennel, parsley, and butcher's-broom.—Species laxantes. Same as *St. Germain tea* (which see, under *tea*).—Species pectorales. Same as *breast tea* (which see, under *tea*).—Species sudorificæ. Same as *wood tea* (which see, under *tea*).

—Subaltern species, in *logic*, that which is both a species of some higher genus and a genus in respect of the species into which it is divided.—The four species, the four fundamental operations of arithmetic—addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. This phrase, rare in English but common in German, seems to have been first so applied by the East Frisian mathematician Gemma in 1510. It was borrowed from logic, where since Petrus Hispanus four species of logical procedure are enumerated in all the old books. Thus, Wilson (1551) says: "There be four kinds of argumentes, a perfecte argument, an imperfecte argument, an inductione, an example"; and Blundeville (1593): "There be foure principall kinds or formes of argumentation, that is, a syllogisme, an induction, an enthymeme, and example."

species-cover (sp' shēz-kuv'ēr), *n.* The cover used in a herbarium to inclose and protect all the species-sheets of a single species. Such covers are usually made of folded sheets of light-weight brown paper, a little larger than the species-sheets.

species-cycle (sp' shēz-sī'kl), *n.* In *bot.*, the complete series of forms needed to represent adequately the entire life-history of a species.

species-monger (sp' shēz-mung'gēr), *n.* In *nat. hist.*: (a) One who occupies himself mainly or exclusively in naming and describing species, without inclination to study, or perhaps without ability to grasp, their significance as biological facts; a specialist in species, who cares little or nothing for broader generaliza-

tions. (b) One who is finical in drawing up specific diagnoses, or given to distinctions without a difference. [Cant in both senses.]

species-paper (sp' shēz-pā'pēr), *n.* Same as *species-sheet*.

species-sheet (sp' shēz-shēt), *n.* One of the sheets or pieces of paper upon which the individual specimens of a species in a herbarium are mounted for preservation and display. They are usually made of heavy stiff white paper, the standard size of which is, in the United States, 16½ x 11½ inches, weighing about 28 pounds to the ream. Only a single species is placed on a sheet, and its label is placed in the lower right-hand corner.

specificable (spes'i-fi-ā-bl), *a.* [*specific* + *-able*.] That may be specified; capable of being distinctly named or stated.

A minute but *specificable* fraction of an original disturbance may be said to get through any obstacle.

*Nature*, XXXVIII. 602.

specific (sp' sif'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*OF. spécifique*, *F. spécifique* = *Sp. específico* = *Pg. específico* = *It. specifico* (cf. *G. spezifisch*), < *ML. specifiens*, *specific*, particular, < *L. species*, kind, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] *I. a.* 1. That is specified or defined; distinctly named, formulated, or determined; of a special kind or a definite tenor; determinate; explicit; as, a *specific* sum of money; a *specific* offer; *specific* obligations or duties; a *specific* aim or pursuit.

To be actuated by a desire for pleasure is to be actuated by a desire for some *specific* pleasure to be enjoyed by oneself.

*T. H. Green*, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 282.

In addition to these broad differences, there are finer differences of *specific* quality within each sense.

*J. Sully*, *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 115.

2. Pertaining to or accordant with what is specified or determined; relating to or regarding a definite subject; conformable to special occasion or requirement, prescribed forms, or known conditions; having a special use or application.

It was in every way stimulating and suggestive to have detected a *specific* bond of relationship in speech and in culture between such different peoples as the English and the Hindus.

*J. Fiske*, *Evolutionist*, p. 109.

3. Of or pertaining to a *species*. (a) Pertaining to a logical species. (b) In *zool.* and *bot.*, of or pertaining to species or a species; constituting a species; peculiar to, characteristic of, or diagnostic of a species; designating or denominating a species; not generic or of wider application than to a species; as, *specific* characters; *specific* difference; a *specific* name. See *generic*, *subgeneric*, *conspecific*, *subspecific*.

4. Peculiar; special.

Their style, like the style of Bionardo in poetry, of Botticelli in painting, is *specific* to Italy in the middle of the fifteenth century. *J. A. Symonds*, *Italy and Greece*, p. 251.

5. In *law*, having a certain or well-defined form or designation; observing a certain form; precise.—6. In *med.*, related to special infection, particularly syphilitic infection; produced by some distinct zymotic poison.—*Specific cause*, in *med.*, a cause which in operation will produce some special disease.—*Specific centers*, points or periods in the course of evolution at which an organism is supposed to become specifically differentiated from a common stock, having assumed or acquired its *specific* characters.—*Specific characters*, in *zool.* and *bot.*, the diagnostic marks of a species; differences of whatever kind, which are peculiar to a species and serve to distinguish it from any other. The sum of such characters, or the total *specific* characteristics, are also spoken of as the *specific character*. Any one such mark or feature is a *specific character*.—*Specific denial*, in *law*, denial which itself recites what is denied, or which sufficiently specifies what particular part of the adversary's allegations is denied, as distinguished from a general denial of all his allegations.—*Specific difference*, in *logic*. See *difference*.—*Specific disease*, a disease produced by a special infection, as syphilis.—*Specific duty*, in a tariff, an impost of specified amount upon any object of a particular kind, or upon a specified quantity of a commodity, entered at a custom-house.—*Specific gravity*. See *gravity*.—*Specific heat*. See *heat*.—*Specific inductive capacity*. See *capacity* and *induction*, 6.—*Specific intent*, legacy, men. See the nouns.—*Specific medicine* or remedy, a medicine or remedy that has a distinct effect in the cure of a certain disease, as mercury in syphilis, or quinine in intermittent fever.—*Specific name*, in *zool.* and *bot.*, the second term in the binomial name of an animal or a plant, which designates or specifies a member of a genus, and which is joined to the generic name to complete the scientific or technical designation. Thus, in the name *Felis leo*, *leo* is the *specific* name, designating the lion as a member of the genus *Felis*, and as specifically different from *Felis tigris*, the tiger, *Felis catina*, the wildcat, etc. Also called *nomen specificum*, and formerly *nomen trinitate* or *tributivum*. See *binomial*, 2, and *nomen*.—*Specific performance*, relief, resistance. See the nouns.—*Specific rotatory power*. See *rotatory*, = *Syn.* 1 and 2. *Particular*, etc. See *specific*.

II. *n.* Something adapted or expected to produce a specific effect; that which is, or is supposed to be, capable of infallibly bringing about a desired result; especially, a remedy which cures, or tends to cure, a certain disease, whatever may be its manifestations, as mercury used as a remedy for syphilis.

Always you find among people, in proportion as they are ignorant, a belief in *specifics*, and a great confidence in pressing the adoption of them.

*H. Spencer*, *Study of Sociol.*, p. 20.

specific (sp' sif'ik-ā), *a.* [*< specific* + *-al*.] Same as *specific*. [Archaic.]

To compel the performance of the contract, and recover the *specific* sum due. *Blackstone*, *Comm.*, III. ix.

specifically (sp' sif'ik-ā-lī), *adv.* 1. In a specific manner; according to the nature of the species or of the case; definitely; particularly; explicitly; in a particular sense, or with a particularly differentiated application.

But it is rather manifest that the essence of spirits is a substance *specifically* distinct from all corporeal matter whatsoever. *Dr. H. More*, *Antidote against Atheism*, iii. 12.

Those several virtues that are *specifically* requisite to a due performance of this duty. *South*, *Sermons*.

2. With reference to a species, or to specific difference; as a species.

specificallyness (sp' sif'ik-ā-nes), *n.* The state of being specific. [Rare.]

specificate (sp' sif'ik-ā-tē), *v. t.* [*< ML. specificatus*, pp. of *specificare*, specify: see *specify*.] To denote or distinguish specifically; specify.

Now life is the character by which *Christ* specifies and denominates himself. *Donne*, *Sermons*, vii.

specification (spes'i-fi-kā'shən), *n.* [= *F. spécification* = *Sp. especificación* = *Pg. especificação* = *It. specificazione*, < *ML. specificatio(n)*], a specifying, enumeration, < *specificare*, specify: see *specify*.] 1. An act of specifying, or making a detailed statement, or the statement so made; a definite or formal mention of particulars; as, a *specification* of one's requirements.

All who had relatives or friends in this predicament were required to furnish a *specification* of them.

*Prescott*, *Ferd. and Isa.*, I. 7.

2. An article, item, or particular specified; a special point, detail, or reckoning upon which a claim, an accusation, an estimate, a plan, or an assertion is based: as, the *specifications* of an architect or an engineer, of an indictment, etc.; the *specification* of the third charge against a prisoner; statements unsupported by *specifications*.—3. The act of making specific, or the state of having a specific character; reference to or correlation with a species or kind; determination of species or specific relation.

For, were this the method, miracles would no more be miracles than the diurnal revolution of the sun, the growth and *specification* of plants and animals, the attraction of the magnet, and the like.

*Evelyn*, *True Religion*, II. 105.

Here we may refer to two principles which Kant put forward under the names of Homogeneity and Specification.

*F. H. Bradley*, *Ethical Studies*, p. 68.

4. In *patent law*, the applicant's description of the manner of constructing and using his invention. It is required to be so explicit as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to make and use the same; and in the United States it forms part of the patent, which cannot therefore protect the inventor in anything not within the specification.

5. In *civil law*, the formation of a new property from materials belonging to another person. Specification exists where a person works up materials belonging to another into something which must be taken to be a new substance—for example, where whisky is made from corn. The effect is that the owner of the materials loses his property in them, and has only an action for the value of them against the person by whom they have been used. The doctrine originates in the civil law, but has been adopted by the common law, under the name of *confusion* and *accession*, at least where the person making the specification acts in good faith.—Accusative of specification. Same as *synecdochical accusative*. See *synecdochical*.—Charges and specifications. See *charge*.—Law of specification. In *Kantian philos.*, the logical principle that, however far the process of logical determination may be carried, it can always be carried further.—Principle of specification, in *Kantian philos.*: (a) The logical maxim that we should be careful to introduce into a hypothesis all the elements which the facts to be explained call for, or that *cuius variatæ non temere esse minuentur*, which is a counteracting maxim to Occam's razor. (b) Same as *law of specification*.

specificity (spes'i-fis'i-ti), *n.* [*< specific* + *-ity*.] The state of being specific, or of having a specific character or relation; specific affinity, cause, origin, or effect; specificness. [Recent.]

The suddenness, vigor, and *specificity* of their effects.

*F. W. H. Myers*, *Proc. Lond. Soc. Psychic Research*.

Are we any longer to allow to this disease [cowpox] any high degree of *specificity*? *Lancet*, 1889, I. 1130.

specificize (sp' sif'is-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *specificized*, *ppr. specificizing*. [*< specific* + *-ize*.] To make specific; give a special or specific character to. [Recent.]

The richest *specificized* apparatus of nervous mechanism. *Allen and Neurol.*, VI. 483.

specificness (sp' sif'ik-nes), *n.* The state or character of being specific.



**specify** (spes'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *specified*, pp. *specifying*. [*< ME. specifyen, specifien, < OF. specifier, specifier, F. spécifier = Pr. Sp. P. g. especificar = It. specificare = D. specificeren = G. spezifieren = Sw. specificera = Dan. specificere, < ML. specificare, make specific, mention specifically, < specifians, specific, particular: see specific.*] 1. To mention specifically or explicitly; state exactly or in detail; name distinctly: as, to *specify* the persons concerned in a given act; to *specify* one's wants, or articles required.

Ther cowde no man the nowmber *specifice*.  
Generydes (L. E. T. S.), l. 1053.  
I nevere haddo to do more with the seyd John Wortes than is *specified* in the seyd instruction.

There is no need of *specifying* particulars in this class of uses.  
Emerson, Nature, p. 17.

2. To name as a requisite, as in technical specifications; set down in a specification.—3. To make specific; give a specific character to; distinguish as of a species or kind. [Rare.]

Be *specified* in yourself, but not *specified* by anything foreign to yourself. P. H. Bradley, Mental Studies, p. 71.

**Spec.** To indicate, particularize, individualize.  
**specillum** (spē-sil'um), *n.*; pl. *specilla* (-i). [*L., < specere, look, behold: see species.*] 1. In med., a probe.—2. A lens; an eye-glass.

**specimen** (spes'i-men), *n.* [= *F. spécimen = Sp. espécimen, < L. specimin, that by which a thing is known, a mark, token, proof, < sperere, see: see species.*] 1. A part or an individual taken as exemplifying a whole mass or number; something that represents or illustrates all of its kind; an illustrative example: as, a collection of geological *specimens*; a wild *specimen* of the human or of the feline race; a *specimen* page of a book (a page shown as a specimen of what the whole is or is to be); a *specimen* copy of a medal.

The best *specimens* of the Attic coinage give a weight of 4.366 grammes (Gr. 284 grains Troy) for the drachma.  
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI, 117.

Curzola is a perfect *specimen* of a Venetian town.  
B. J. Freeman, Venice, p. 205.

The last sculpture in the door jamb of the Cathedral of Florence affords *specimens* of the best Italian work of this sort (fourteenth century).

C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 200.  
2. In zool. and bot., an individual animal or plant, or some part of one, prepared and preserved for scientific examination; an example of a species or other group; a preparation: as, a *specimen* of natural history; a *specimen* of the dog or the rose. Abbreviated *sp.* and *spec.*—3. A typical individual; one serving as a specially striking or exaggerated example of the kind indicated. [Jocose and colloq.]

There were some curious *specimens* among my visitors.  
Thoreau, Walden, p. 107.

**Specimen, Sample.** A *specimen* is a part of a larger whole employed to exhibit the nature or kind of that of which it forms a part, without reference to the relative quality of individual portions; thus, a cabinet of mineralogical *specimens* exhibits the nature of the rocks from which they are broken. A *sample* is a part taken out of a quantity, and implies that the quality of the whole is to be judged by it, and not rarely that it is to be used as a standard for testing the goodness, genuineness, or purity of the whole, and the like. In many cases, however, the words are used indifferently. *Sample* is more often used in trade: as, a *sample* of cotton or coffee.

**speciolog-ical** (spē-shi-ō-lōj'i-kul), *a.* [*< speciolog-y + -ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to speciology.

**speciology** (spē-shi-ō-lōj'i), *n.* [*< L. species, species, < Gr. ζῷον, < ζῆν, speak: see -ology.*] In bot., the science of species; the doctrine of the origin and nature of species.

**speciosity** (spē-shi-ōs'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *speciosities* (-tiz). [*< OF. speciosité = Sp. especiosidad = Pg. especiosidade = It. speciosità, < LL. speciositas, good looks, beauty, < L. speciosus, good-looking, beautiful, splendid: see specious.*] 1. The state of being specious or beautiful; a beautiful show or spectacle; something delightful to the eye.

So great a glory as all the *speciosities* of the world could not equalise.

Dr. H. More, On Godliness, III. vi. § 5. (Dyce, Dict.)  
2. The state of being specious or plausible; a specious show; a specious person or thing. [Rare.]

Professors built so largely on *speciosity* instead of performance.

**specious** (spē-shus), *a.* [*< ME. specious, < OF. speciosus, F. spécieux = Sp. P. g. especioso = It. specioso, < L. speciosus, good-looking, beautiful, fair, < species, form, figure, beauty: see species.*] 1. Pleasing to the eye; externally fair

or showy; appearing beautiful or charming; slightly; beautiful. [Archaic.]

The rest, far greater part,  
Will deem in outward rites and specious forms  
Religion satisfied. Milton, P. L., xli. 534.

2. Superficially fair, just, or correct; appearing well; apparently right; plausible; beguiling: as, *specious* reasoning; a *specious* argument; a *specious* person or book.

It is easy for princes under various *specious* pretences to defend, disguise, and conceal their ambitious desires.  
Macaulay, Political Fables, II., Expl.

Thou *specious* friend without a brain. Prior, A Fable.

A brief yet *specious* tale, how I had wasted  
The sun in secret riot. Shelley, The Cenci, III. 1.

3. Appearing actual, or in reality; actually existing; not imaginary. [Rare.]

Let me sum up, now, by saying that we are constantly conscious of a certain duration—the *specious* present—varying in length from a few seconds to probably not more than a minute, and that this duration (with its content perceived as having one part earlier and the other part later) is the original intuition of time.

W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 642.

4. Pertaining to species or a species.—**Specious arithmetic, algebra:** so called by old writers following Viète. The phrase implies that algebra is computation by means of species, or letters denoting quantities; but the choice of the name was probably influenced by the beauty of algebraic processes.—**Specious logic.** See *logicistic*.

**Speciously** (spē-shus-ly), *adv.* In a specious manner; with an appearance of fairness or of reality; with show of right: as, to reason *speciously*.

My dear Anacreon, you reason *speciously*, which is better in most cases than reasoning soundly; for many are led by it and none offended.

Landor, Imag. Conv., Anacreon and Polycrates.

**speciousness** (spē-shus-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being specious; plausible appearance; fair external show; as, the *speciousness* of an argument.

His theory owes its *speciousness* to packing, and to packing alone.  
Macaulay, Sadler's Refutation Rebutted.

**speck** (spek), *v.* [*< ME. specke, spekke, < AS. specca (pl. speccan), a spot, speck (also in comp. specc-fang, specked, spotted); cf. LG. spaken, spot with wet, spakig, spotted with wet; MD. specken, spit, speckel, n. spot, speckle: see speckle.*] 1. A very small superficial spot or stain; a small dot, blot, blotch, or patch appearing on or adhering to a surface: as, *specks* of mold on paper; fly-*specks* on a wall.

He was wonderfully careful that his shoes and clothes should be without the least *speck* upon them.

Steele, Tatler, No. 48.

2. In fruit, specifically, a minute spot denoting the beginning of decay; a pit or spot of rot or rottenness; hence, sometimes, a fruit affected by rot.

The shrivelled, dwarfish, or damaged fruit, called by the street traders the *specks*.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 117.  
The little rill within the lover's eye,  
Or little pitted *speck* in garner'd fruit,  
That rolling downward slowly moulders all.  
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien (song).

3. A patch or piece of some material.

But Robin did on the old man's cloak,  
And it was torn in the neck;  
"Now by my faith," said William Scarlett,  
"Here should be set a *speck*."  
Robin Hood and the Old Man (Child's Ballads, V. 255).

4. Something appearing as a spot or patch; a small piece spread out: as, a *speck* of snow or of cloud.

Come forth under the *speck* of open sky.  
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vi.

5. A distinct or separate piece or particle; a very little bit; an atom; a mite: as, *specks* of dust; a *speck* of snuff or of soot; hence, the smallest quantity; the least morsel: as, he has not a *speck* of humor or of generosity.

The bottom consisting of gray sand with black *specks*.  
Lyon, Voyages, II. 7.

Still wrong bred wrong within her, day by day  
Some little *speck* of kindness fell away.  
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 326.

6. A poreous fish, *Fluoretra stigmata* of Jordan, common in ponds of the hill-country from Georgia to Louisiana. It is a darter, 2½ inches long, of an olivaceous color, speckled with small orange spots, and otherwise variegated.—7. A speck-moth.

**speck** (spek), *v. t.* [*< ME. specken; < speckl, n.*] 1. To spot; mark or stain in spots or dots.

Wyclif, Gen. xxx. 32.  
Each flower of slender stalk, whose head, though gay  
Cherished, purple, azure, or *speck'd* with gold,  
Hung drooping unsustained. Milton, P. L., ix. 420.

2. Of fruit, specifically, to mark with a discolored spot denoting decay or rot: usually in the past participle.

It seemed as if the whole fortune or failure of her shop might depend on the display of a different set of articles, or substituting a finer apple for one which appeared to be *specked*.  
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, III.

**speck** (spek), *n.* [*Prop. \*spick (the form speck being dial., and in part due to D. or G.); early mod. E. spycke, < ME. spik, spyk, spike, also assimilated spich, < AS. spic, bacon, = D. spek = MLG. spek = OHG. MHG. spec, G. speck = Icel. spik, lard, fat; prob. akin to Gr. πικρὸν (\*pikrōn), = Zend pivāh = Skt. pivan, fat.] Fat; lard; fat meat. Now used chiefly as derived from the German in the parts of Pennsylvania originally settled by Germans, or from the Dutch in New York (also in South Africa, for the fat meat of the hippopotamus); among whalers it is used for whale's blubber.*

Adieu good Cheese and Oynens, stuff thy guts  
With *Specke* and Barley-pudding for digestion.  
Heywood, English Traveller, l. 2.

**Speck** (in Pennsylvania) is the hybrid offspring of English pronunciation and German *Speck* (pronounced schpeck), the generic term applied to all kinds of fat meat. Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. App., p. xlii.

**Speck and applejacks**, pork fat and apples cut up and cooked together: an old-fashioned Dutch dish. *Barlett*.  
**speck-block** (spek'blok), *n.* In whaling, a block through which a speck-fall is rove.

**speck-fall** (spek'fāl), *n.* [*< speck + fall.*] In whaling, a full or rope rove through a block for hoisting the blubber and bone off the whale.  
**speckle** (spek'li), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also speckel (= D. spekkel, a speckle), with dim. -le, < speckl, n. Cf. speckle, v.*] 1. A little speck or spot; a speckled marking; the state of being speckled: as, yellow with patches of *speckle*.

She curiously examined . . . the peculiar *speckle* of its plumage.  
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, x.

2. Color; hence, kind; sort. [Scotch.]

As ye well ken, . . . "the waiges o' sta is deilil." But, mairly, . . . shiners get first waiges o' anither *speckle* frae the maister o' them.

G. Macdonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, xli.

**speckle** (spek'li), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *speckled*, pp. *speckling*. [*< MD. speckelen, speckelen, spot, speckle: see speckle, n.*] To mark with specks or spots; fleck; speck; spot.

Seeing Alys, straight he [the bear] rushed at him,  
*Speckled* with foam, bleeding in flank and hump.  
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 348.

**speckle-belly** (spek'li-bel'i), *n.* 1. The North American white-fronted goose, *Anser albifrons gambeli*: so called in California because the under parts are whitish, blotched and patched with black. Also called *harlequin brant*, *speckled brant*. See *ent* under *laughing-goose*.—2. The gull, or gray duck, *Chauleasmus streperus*. See *ent* under *Chauleasmus*. G. Trumbull, 1888. [Long Island.]—3. A trout or eel, as the common brook-trout of the United States, *Salvelinus fontinalis*. See *ent* under *char*.

**speckled** (spek'li), *p. a.* [*< speckle + -ed.*] 1. Spotted; specked; marked with small spots of indeterminate character; maculate; specifically noting many animals.

I will pass through all thy flock to day, removing from thence all the *speckled* and spotted cattle, and all the brown cattle among the sheep, and the spotted and *speckled* among the goats: and of each shall be my hire. Gen. xxx. 32.

Over the body they have built a Tomb of *speckled* stone,  
A brace and balie high. Purcell, Pilgrimage, p. 271.

2. Variegated in appearance or character; diversified; untidy; piebald: as, a *speckled* company. [Colloq.]

It was a singularly frenked and *speckled* group.  
S. Judd, Mergrove, l. 10.

**Speckled alder.** See *alder*, l. 1.—**Speckled beauty.** (n) A trout: a trite cant phrase. (b) A British geometrid moth, *Cleora riduaria*.—**Speckled-bill**, the speckled-billed teal, or speckle-coot: the wulf-duck, *Edemia perspicillata*. [New Eng.]—**Speckled brant.** Same as *speckle-belly*, l. 1.

—**Speckled footman**, a British homyid moth, *Euleia eribroni*.—**Speckled leech**, *Hirudo* or *Sanguisuga medicinalis*, one of the forms of medicinal leech.—**Speckled loon.** See *loon*.—**Speckled terrapin.** See *terrapin*.

—**Speckled trout**, a speckle-belly: the brook-trout.—**Speckled wood**, palmyra-wood cut transversely into veneers, and showing the ends of dark fibers mixed with lighter wood.—**Speckled yellow**, a British geometrid moth, *Yponia maculata*.

**speckledness** (spek'li-ness), *n.* The state of being speckled.

**speckled-tailed** (spek'li-tāld), *a.* Having a speckled tail: specifically noting *Thryothorus bewicki spilurus*, a variety of Bewick's wren found on the Pacific coast of the United States, translating the word *spilurus*.

**speckless** (spek'les), *a.* [*< speck + -less.*] Free from specks or spots; spotless; fleckless; perfectly clean, clear, or bright: as, *speckless* linen; a *speckless* sky.



These gleamed resplendent in the dimness of the corner  
a complete and *speckless* pewter dinner service.

*New Princeton Rev.*, II. 111.

**speck-moth** (spek' mōth), *n.* One of certain geometrid moths, as *Eupithecia subfulvata*, the tawny speck: an English collectors' name.

**speckioneer** (spek-shō-nōr'), *n.* [Also *speckioneer*; appar. orig. a humorous term, irreg. < *speck* + *-ion* + *-er* (with allusion to *inspection* and *engineer*).] In *whale-fishing*, the chief harpooner: so called as being the director of the cutting operations in clearing the whale of its speck or blubber and bones.

In a rough, careless way, they spoke of the *speckioneer* with admiration enough for his powers as a sailor and harpooner.

*Mrs. Gaskett, Sylvia's Lovers*, xix.

**specky** (spek'i), *a.* [*< speck* + *-y*.] Having specks or spots; slightly or partially spotted.

The tonsils were full, and the left one *specky*.  
*Lancet*, No. 3494, p. 334.

**specs, specks** (speks), *n. pl.* A colloquial contraction of *spectacles*.

**spectable** (spek'tā-bl), *a.* [ME. *spectable*, < OF. *spectabile* = Sp. *espectable* = Pg. *espectavel* = It. *spettabile*, notable, remarkable, < L. *spectabilis*, that may be seen, visible, admirable, < *spectare*, see, behold: see *spectacle*.] That may be seen; visible; observable.

There are in hem certayne signes *spectable*,  
Which is to escheue, and which is profitable.

*Palladius, Husbandrie* (E. L. T. S.), p. 123.

Their [the Pharisees'] prayers were at the corners of streets; such corners where divers streets met, and so more *spectable* to many passengers.

*Rev. T. Adams, Works*, I. 104. (*Darwin*.)

**spectacle** (spek'tā-kl), *n.* [*< ME. spectacle, spectacle*, < OF. (and F.) *spectacle* = Sp. *espectaculo* = It. *spettacolo* = D. *spektakel*, spectacle, show, = G. Dan. *spektakel*, noise, uproar, = Sw. *spektakel*, spectacle, noise, < L. *spectaculum*, a show, spectacle, < *spectare*, see, behold, freq. of *specere*, see: see *species*.] 1. An exhibition; exposure to sight or view; an open display; also, a thing looked at or to be looked at; a sight; a gazing-stock; a show; especially, a deplorable exhibition.

A Doughhill of dead carcases he spyde,  
The dreadful spectacle of that sad house of Pryde.  
*Spenser, F. Q.*, I. v. 53.

So exquisitely was it [a crucifix] form'd that it represented in a very lively manner the lamentable spectacle of our Lord's Body, as it hung upon the Cross.

*Maunder, Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 72.

How much we forgive in those who yield us the rare spectacle of heroic manners! *Emerson, Conduct of Life*.

2. Specifically, a public show or display for the gratification of the eye; something designed or arranged to attract and entertain spectators; a pageant; a parade; as, a royal or a religious *spectacle*; a military or a dramatic *spectacle*.

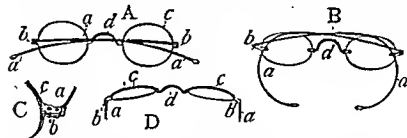
The stately semi-religious *spectacle* in which the Greeks delighted.  
*J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch.*, I. 324.

In the winter season the circus used to amalgamate with a dramatic company, and make a joint appearance in equestrian *spectacles*.  
*J. Jefferson, Autobiog.*, iii.

3†. A looking-glass; a mirror.—4†. A spy-glass; a spectrum.

Povertie a *spectacle* is, as thynketh me,  
Thurgh which he may his verray frendes see.  
*Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 347.

5. *pl.* A pair of lenses set in a frame adjusted to the eyes, to correct or improve defective vision; also, sometimes, a similar frame with pieces of plain white or colored glass to protect the eyes from glare or dust; commonly called a pair of *spectacles*. The frame was in former times usually of horn or tortoise-shell, and afterward of



\*Spectacles.

A, spectacles with bows hinged to the shoulders on the rims connected by the nose or bridge. B, spectacles with hook-bows and with bridge and shoulders riveted to the lenses. C, detail showing construction of shoulder. D, side view, showing rim. In all the figures: a, bows; b, shoulders; c, rims; d, bridge.

silver; it is now usually of steel or of gold. It is made up of the "bridge," "rims" (or frames of the lenses), "bows," and "sides" or "temples"; but the bows are now often omitted. The frame is so constructed and adjusted as to rest on the nose and ears and hold the lenses in the proper position. Spectacles which are supported on the nose only, by means of a spring, are commonly called *eye-glasses*. Spectacles with convex lenses are for the aged, or farsighted; and spectacles with concave lenses are for the near-sighted. In both cases the value of spectacles depends upon their being accurately adapted to the per-

son's vision. Spectacles with colored lenses, as green, blue, violet-tinted, or smoke-color, are used to protect the eyes from a glare of light. *Divided spectacles* have each lens composed of two parts of different foci nearly united, one part for observing distant objects, and the other for examining objects near the eye. Another kind, called *periscope spectacles*, are intended to allow the eyes considerable latitude of motion without fatigue. The lenses employed in this case are of either a meniscus or a concavo-convex form, the concave side being turned to the eye. Spectacles with glazed wings or frames partly filled with crape or wire gauze are used to shield the eyes from dust, etc.

He [Lord Crawford] sat upon a couch covered with deer's hide, and with *spectacles* on his nose (then a recent invention) was laboring to read a huge manuscript called the *Rosier de la Guerre*. *Scott, Quentin Durward*, vii.

6. *pl.* Figuratively, visual aids of any kind, physical or mental; instruments of or assistance in seeing or understanding; also, instruments or means of seeing or understanding otherwise than by natural or normal vision or perception: as, rose-colored *spectacles*; I cannot see things with your *spectacles*.

And even with this I lost fair England's view,  
And bid mine eyes be packing with my heart,  
And call'd them blind and dusky *spectacles*,  
For losing ken of Albion's wished coast.  
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 112.

Subjects are to look upon the faults of princes with the *spectacles* of obedience and reverence to their place and persons.

*Donne, Sermons*, ii.

Shakespeare . . . was naturally learn'd; he needed not the *Spectacles* of Books to read Nature; he look'd inwards, and found her there.

*Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy* (1693), p. 31.

7. *pl.* In *zoöl.*, a marking resembling a pair of spectacles, especially about the eyes: as, the *spectacles* of the cobra. See cut under *cobra-de-capello*.

A pair of white *spectacles* on the eyes, and whitish about base of bill.

*Coues, Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 815.

Compound spectacles. (a) Spectacles fitted for receiving extra colored glasses, or to which additional lenses can be attached to vary the power. (b) A form of spectacles having in each bow two half glasses differing in power or character; divided spectacles. See def. 5.—*Franklin* spectacles. Same as *pantoscopic spectacles* (which see, under *pantoscopic*).

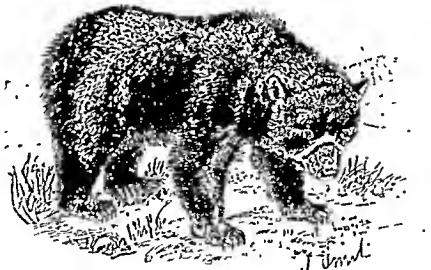
**spectacled** (spek'tā-klid), *a.* [*< spectacle* + *-ed*.] 1. Furnished with or wearing spectacles.

The bleared sights

Are *spectacled* to see him. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1. 222.

Porphyro upon her face doth look,  
Like puzzled urchin on an aged crone  
Who keepeth closed a wondrous riddle-book,  
As *spectacled* she sits in chimney-nook.  
*Keats, Eve of St. Agnes*, xv.

2. In *zoöl.*: (a) Marked in any way that suggests spectacles or the wearing of spectacles: as, the *spectacled bear* or cobra. (b) Spectable or spectacular; being "a sight to behold"; spectral: as, the *spectacled shrimp*.—*Spectacled bear* *Ursus* or *Tremarctos ornatus*, the only South American



Spectacled Bear (*Tremarctos ornatus*).

bear, having a light-colored mark on the face, like a pair of spectacles.—*Spectacled cobra*, any specimen of the common Indian cobra, *Naja tripudians*, which has the markings of the back of the hood well developed so as to resemble a pair of spectacles. See cut under *cobra-de-capello*.—*Spectacled coot*, *spectacled duck*, the surf-scooter or duck, *Edemia perspicillata*; the goggle-nose. [*Conneftent*.]—*Spectacled elder*, *Sonateris* (*Arctonetta*) *fisheri*, an elder-duck of the northwest coast of America, having in the male the eyes set in silvery-white plumage rimmed with black.—*Spectacled goose*, gull-lemot, snake, stenoderm. See the nouns.—*Spectacled shrimp*, the specter- or skeleton-shrimp, a caprellid. See *Caprella*.—*Spectacled vampire*. Same as *spectacled stenoderm*.

**spectacled-headed** (spek'tā-klid-hed'ed), *a.* Having the head *spectacled*: applied to flies of the genera *Holococephala* (family *Asilidae*) and *Diopsis* and *Sphyracephala* (family *Diopsidae*). See cut under *Diopsis*.

A queer-looking, *spectacled-headed*, predatory fly. . . . The head is unusually broad in front, the eyes being very prominent and presenting a *spectacled* or goggled appearance.

*C. H. Tyler Townsend, Proc. Entom. Soc.*

[of Washington, I. 254.]

**spectacle-furnace** (spek'tā-klid-fēr'nās), *n.* A literal translation of the German *brillenofen*,

which is a variety of the *spurofen*, a form of shaft-furnace of which the essential peculiarity is that the melted material runs out upon the inclined bottom of the furnace into a crucible-like receptacle or pot outside and in front of the furnace-stack. This sort of furnace has been used at Mansfeld and in the Harz, but apparently not in any English-speaking country.

**spectacle-gage** (spek'tā-kl-gāj), *n.* A device used in fitting spectacles to determine the proper distance between the glasses.

**spectacle-glass** (spek'tā-kl-glās), *n.* 1. Glass suited for making spectacles; optical glass.—2. A lens of the kind or form used in spectacles.—3†. A field-glass; a telescope.

As 1678 he added a *spectacle-glass* to the shadow-vane of the lesser arch of the Sea-quadrant.

*Aubrey, Lives* (Edmund Halley).

**spectacle-maker** (spek'tā-kl-mā'kēr), *n.* A maker of spectacles; one who makes spectacles, eye-glasses, and similar instruments. The Spectacle-makers' Company of London was incorporated in 1630.

**spectacle-ornament** (spek'tā-kl-ōr'nā-ment), *n.* A name given to an ornament, often found in sculptured stones in Scotland, consisting of two disks connected by a band: the surface so marked out is often covered with interlaced whorl-ornaments.

**spectacular** (spek-tak'ū-lār), *a.* [*< L. spectacularis*, a sight, show (see *spectacle*), + *-ar*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a show or spectacle; marked or characterized by great display: as, a *spectacular* drama.

The *spectacular* sports were concluded.  
*Hicks, Sermon*, Jan. 30, 1681.

2. Pertaining to spectacles or glasses for assisting vision. [Rare.]

**spectacularity** (spek-tak'ū-lār'i-ti), *n.* [*< spectacular* + *-ity*.] Spectacular character or quality; likeness to or the fact of being a spectacle or show.

It must be owned that when all was done the place had a certain *spectacularity*; the furniture and ornaments wore somehow the air of properties.

*Hovells, Private Theatricals*, x.

**spectacularly** (spek-tak'ū-lār-ly), *adv.* In a spectacular manner or view; as a spectacle.

The last test was *spectacularly*, the best of the afternoon.  
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 380.

**spectant** (spek'tant), *a.* [*< L. spectant* (t-s), pp. of *spectare*, look at, behold, freq. of *specere*, look at, behold: see *spectacle*, *species*.] In her.: (a) At gaze. (b) Looking upward with the nose bendwise: noting any animal used as a bearing.

**spectate** (spek'tāt), *v. t. and i.* [*< L. spectatus*, pp. of *spectare*, see, behold: see *spectant*.] To look about or upon; gaze; behold. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Coming on the Bridge, a Gentleman sitting on the Couch civilly salutes the *Spectating* Company; the turning of the wheels and motion of the horses are plainly seen as if natural and alive.

Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 237.

Mr. De Quincey—*Works*, VI. 329—has *spectate*: and who can believe that he went anywhere but to spectate for it?  
*F. Hall, False Philol.*, p. 76.

**spectation** (spek-tā'shōn), *n.* [*< L. spectatio* (n-), a beholding, contemplation, < *spectare*, pp. *spectatus*, look at, behold: see *spectant*.] Look; aspect; appearance; regard.

This simple *spectation* of the lungs is differentiated from that which concomitates a pleurisy.

*Harvey*.

**spectator** (spek-tā'tor), *n.* [Early mod. E. *spectator*; < F. *spectateur* = Sp. *espectador* = It. *spettatore*, < L. *spectator*, a beholder, < *spectare*, pp. *spectatus*, look at, behold: see *spectant*.] One who looks on; an onlooker or eyewitness; a beholder; especially, one of a company present at a spectacle of any kind: as, the *spectators* of or at a game or a drama.

Mo leading, in a secret corner layd,  
The sad *spectator* of my Tragedie.  
*Spenser, F. Q.*, II. 4. 27.

There be of them that will themselves laugh, to set on some quantity of barren *spectators* to laugh too.

*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 46.

We, indeed, appeared to be the only two unconcerned *spectators* on board; and, accordingly, were allowed to ramble about the decks unnoticed.

*B. Hall, Travels in N. A.*, II. 10.

=Syn. Looker-on, onlooker, observer, witness, by-stander. A person is said to be a *spectator* at a show, a bull-fight, a wrestling-match; one of the audience at a lecture, a concert, the theater; and one of the congregation at church.

**spectatorial** (spek-tā-tō-ri-āl), *a.* [*< spectator* + *-ial*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a spectator. [In the quotation it is used with



direct reference to the name of the periodical cited.]

There is a vicious terror of being blamed in some well-inclined people, and a wicked pleasure in suppressing them in others; both which I recommend to your *spectatorial* wisdom to annihilate upon.

Steele, Spectator, No. 348.

**spectatorship** (spek-tā'tor-ship), *n.* [*< spectator + -ship.*] The act of looking or beholding; the state or occupation of being a spectator or looker-on.

Guess . . . If thou standest not I the state of hanging, or of some death more long in *spectatorship*.

Shak., Cor., v. 2. 71.

Bathing in the sea was the chief occupation of these good people, including, as it did, prolonged *spectatorship* of the process.

H. James, Jr., Confidence, xix.

**spectatress** (spek-tā'tres), *n.* [*< spectator + -ess.* Cf. *spectatrix.*] A female spectator or looker-on.

Helen, in the night when Troy was sack'd,  
Spectatress of the mischief which she made.

Keats, Fair Penitent, v. 1.

**spectatrix** (spek-tā'triks), *n.* [= *F. spectatrice* = *It. spettatrice*, *fem. of spectator*, a beholder: see *spectator*.] Same as *spectatress*.

**specter**, **spectre** (spek'tér), *n.* [*< OF. (and F.) spectre* = *Sp. Pg. espectro* = *It. spettro*, an image, figure, ghost, *< L. spectrum*, a vision, appearance, apparition, image, *< specere*, see: see *species*, *spectacle*. Cf. *specter*.] 1. A ghostly apparition; a visible incorporeal human spirit; an appearance of the dead as when living. Specters are imagined as disembodied spirits haunting or revisiting the scenes of their mundane life, and showing themselves in intangible form to the living, generally at night, from some overpowering necessity, or for some benevolent or (more usually) malevolent purpose. They are sometimes represented as speaking, but more commonly as only using terrifying or persuasive gestures to induce compliance with their wishes. The word is rarely used for the disassociated soul of a living person.

The ghosts of traitors from the bridge descend,  
With bold fantastic *spectres* to rejoice.

Drayton, Annus Mirabilis, st. 222.

One of the afflicted,  
I know, bore witness to the apparition  
Of ghosts unto the *spectre* of this Bishop,  
Saying, "You murdered me!"

Longfellow, Giles Corey, III. 2.

A fine traditional *spectre* pale,  
With a turnip head and a ghostly wail,  
And a splash of blood on the decay?

W. S. Gilbert, Haunted.

2. In *zool.*: (a) One of many names of grossorial orthopterous insects of the family *Phasmidae*; a walking-stick or stick-insect; a specter-insect. (b) The specter-bat. (c) The specter-lemur. (d) A specter-shrimp.—*Specter* of the Brocken, an optical phenomenon named from the Brocken, a mountain of the Harz range, where it has been most frequently observed. It consists of the shadow of the observer cast on a sunrise or sunset in apparently gigantic size upon the mist or fog about the mountain-summit. The shadow is sometimes enclosed in a prismatic circle called the *Brocken bow*, and again is bordered with a colored fringe. Howitt states that, if the fog is very dry, one sees not only one's self, but one's neighbor; if very damp, only one's self, surrounded by a rainbow-colored glory. Also *Brocken specter*.—*Byz. L. Apparition*, *Phantom*, etc. See *ghost*.

**specter-bat** (spek'tér-hat), *n.* The spectral bat, a South American leaf-nosed bat or vampire, *Phyllostoma spectum*, or a similar species.

**specter-candle** (spek'tér-kan'dl), *n.* A straight fossil cephalopod, as a baculite, belemnite, or orthoceratite. These and similar objects have often been superstitiously regarded, in ignorance of their origin and nature. See *betyllus*, *salpingina*, and *thunder-stone*.

**specter-crab** (spek'tér-krit), *n.* A glass-crab; one of the larval forms which were called *Phyllosouata*. See *cut* under *glass-crab*.

**specter-insect** (spek'tér-in'sekt), *n.* Same as *specter*, 2 (a).

**specter-lemur** (spek'tér-lé'mér), *n.* The tarsier, *Tarsius spectrum*. See *cut* under *tarsier*.

**specter-shrimp** (spek'tér-shrimp), *n.* A small lamodipod crustacean of the family *Caprellidae*, as *Caprella tuberculata*; a skeleton-shrimp; so called from the singular form and aspect.

**spectra**, *u.* Plural of *spectrum*.

**spectral** (spek'tral), *a.* [= *F. spectral*, *< L. spectrum*, *specter*: see *specter*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a specter; resembling or having the aspect of a specter; ghostlike; ghostly.

Some of the *spectral* appearances which he had been told of in a winter's evening. Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xlii.

To his excited fancy everything assumed a *spectral* look. The shadows of familiar things about him stalked like ghosts through the haunted chambers of his soul.

Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 3.

*Spectral* in the river-mist

The ship's white timbers show.

Whittier, The Shipbuilders.

2. Pertaining to ocular spectra, or pertaining to the solar, prismatic, or diffraction spectrum; exhibiting the hues of the prismatic spectrum; produced by the aid of the spectrum: as, *spectral* colors; *spectral* analysis.

It is important to be able to observe the varying effects of pressure and density upon *spectral* phenomena.

J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 75.

3. In *zool.*, like or likened to a specter or apparition; suggestive of a ghost in any way: as, the *spectral* bat; *spectral* shrimps; *spectral* insects.—*Spectral* lemur, the tarsier.—*Spectral* owl, Syrian cinereus, or *Strix cinerea*, the great gray owl of nettle America, remarkable for having more plumage in proportion to the size of the body than any other owl.

**spectrality** (spek'tral'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *spectralities* (-tiz). [*< spectral + -ity.*] The state of being spectral; a spectral being or object. [Rare.]

What is he doing here in liquidatorial sanctity, with nothing but ghostly *spectralities* prowling round him?

Carlyle, Sterling, I. 1. (Daries.)

**spectrally** (spek'tral-i), *adv.* In a spectral manner; like a ghost or specter.

**spectre**, *u.* See *specter*.

**spectroholometer** (spek'trō-hō-lom'e-tér), *n.* [*< NL. spectrum*, *spectrum*, + *E. holometer*.]

An instrument consisting of a holometer in combination with a spectroscopic, used in the study of the distribution of heat in the solar spectrum and in similar investigations. The absorbing surface of the holometer is an extremely slender strip of platinum, and it is so mounted that this can be moved at will to any desired part of the spectrum, the amount of heat received being measured, as usual, by the deflection of a galvanometer-needle.

**spectrograph** (spek'trō-gráf), *n.* [*< NL. spectrum* + *Gr. γράφω*, write.] An apparatus designed to give a representation of the spectrum from any source, particularly one in which photography is employed; a spectroscopic in which a sensitive photographic plate takes the place of the eyepiece of the observing telescope.

**spectrographic** (spek'trō-gráf'ik), *a.* [*< spectrograph + -ic.*] Pertaining to a spectrograph or the observations made with it; specifically, relating to the process or results of photography as applied to the study of spectra.

*Spectrographic* operations are, as Professor Young well says, much more sensitive to atmospheric conditions than are visual observations.

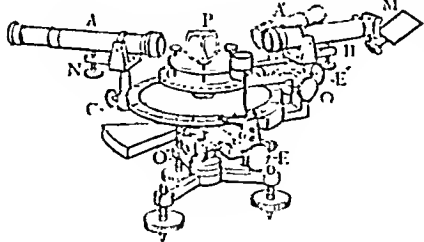
D. Todd, Science, III. 727.

**spectrography** (spek'trō-gráf'i), *n.* [*< spectrograph + -y.*] The art of using the spectrograph.

**spectrological** (spek'trō-lōj'i-kal), *a.* [*< spectral + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to spectrology; performed or determined by spectrology; as, *spectrological* analysis.

**spectrology** (spek'trō-lōj'i), *n.* [*< NL. spectrum* + *Gr. λογία*, *< λόγος*, speak; see *-ology*.] That branch of science which determines the constituent elements and other conditions of bodies by examination of their spectra.

**spectrometer** (spek'trō-mē'ter), *n.* [*< NL. spectrum*, *spectra*, + *L. metrum*, measure.] An instrument used chiefly to measure the angular deviation of light-rays in passing through a prism, and hence to determine the refractive indices of the substance of which the prism is formed. Its essential parts are—(1) a tube (see figure), having a slit at the further end through which the light is thrown by the mirror M, and a collimating lens at the other end to convert the divergent pencil into a parallel beam; (2) the prism P, which can be turned upon the cen-



Spectrometer.

tral axis, its position being centered by two slides moved at right angles to each other by means of the screws E and F; (3) the observing telescope A, the eyepiece of which is provided with cross-wires so that the position of a given line can be accurately fixed; the axis of the telescope can be made horizontal by the screw N. After the position of the prism has been accurately adjusted, usually so as to give the minimum deviation for the given ray, the angle of deviation is measured by the telescope moving with the graduated circle C, while the prism (with the vernier) is stationary. By the tangent screws at O and Q the positions of the two circles can be adjusted more delicately. The instrument can also be used, like the ordinary reflecting goniometer (it is then a spectrometer-goniometer), to mea-

sure the angle between the two faces of the prism, which angle, with that of the minimum deviation, is needed to give the data for calculating the required refractive index. (See *refraction*.) If a diffraction-grating instead of a prism is employed, the telescope A is moved into the position A', making a small angle with the tube B; the instrument may then be used to measure the wave-length of a given light-ray.

**spectrometrie** (spek'trō-met'rik), *a.* [*< As spectrometer + -ic.*] Pertaining to a spectrometer or the observations made with it.

**spectromicroscopical** (spek'trō-mi-krō-skop'i-kal), *a.* [*< NL. spectrum* + *E. microscopical*.] Pertaining to spectroscopic observations made in connection with the microscope.

The *spectro-microscopical* apparatus, especially in the hands of botanists, has become an important instrument in the investigation of the coloring matter of plants.

Behrens, Meros. In Botany (trans.), II. 139.

**spectrophone** (spek'trō-fōn), *n.* [*< NL. spectrum* + *Gr. φωνή*, sound.] An adaptation of the principle of the radiophone, devised by Bell to be used in spectrum analysis. It consists of a spectroscopic eyepiece of which is removed—the sensitive substances being placed in the focal point behind an opaque diaphragm containing a slit, while the ear is in communication with the substances by means of a hearing-tube. See the quotation.

Suppose we smoke the interior of our spectrophonle receiver, and fill the cavity with peroxide of nitrogen gas. We have then a combination that gives us good sounds in all parts of the spectrum (visible and invisible) except the ultra violet. Now pass a rapidly interrupted beam of light through some substances whose absorptive spectrum is to be investigated, and bands of sound and silence are observed in exploring the spectrum, the silent positions corresponding to the absorption bands.

A. G. Bell, in Philosph. Mag., 6th ser., II. 527, 1881.

**spectrophonic** (spek'trō-fōn'ik), *a.* [*< As spectrophone + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the spectrophone, or investigations made by means of it.

**spectrophotometer** (spek'trō-fō-tōm'e-tér), *n.* [*< NL. spectrum* + *E. photometer*.] An instrument used to compare the intensities of two spectra (as from the limb and center of the sun), or the intensity of a given color with that of the corresponding color in a standard spectrum. It is based upon the fact that the eye is very sensitive to slight differences of intensity between two similar colors when brought side by side. It consists essentially of a spectroscopic arranged with total reflecting prisms, so that, for example, the spectra to be compared can be brought into immediate juxtaposition, while Nicol prisms in the path of the pencils of rays make it possible to diminish the intensity of the brighter light until the two exactly correspond. The angular position of the analyzing prism gives the means of obtaining the required relation in intensity.

**spectrophotometrie** (spek'trō-fō-tō-met'rik), *a.* [*< As spectrophotometer + -ic.*] Pertaining to the spectrophotometer, to its use, or to observations made with it.

**spectrophotometry** (spek'trō-fō-tōm'e-tri), *n.* [*< As spectrophotometer + -y.*] The art of using the spectrophotometer.

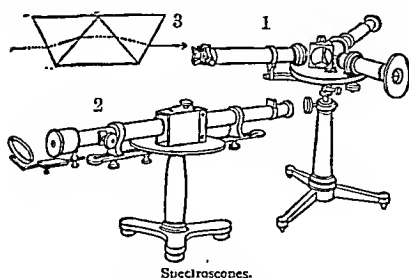
**spectropolariscope** (spek'trō-pā-lar'i-skōp), *n.* [*< NL. spectrum* + *E. polariscope*.] A combination of the spectroscopic and the polariscope, an instrument sometimes used in the analysis of sugar. It is a modification of a form of the saccharimeter.

**spectropyrometer** (spek'trō-pi-rōm'e-tér), *n.* [*< NL. spectrum* + *E. pyrometer*.] An instrument devised by Crova for measuring high temperatures, based upon the principle that two incandescent bodies of the same radiating power have the same temperature when their spectra are identical in extent. It is essentially a form of spectrophotometer.

**spectroscope** (spek'trō-skōp), *n.* [*< NL. spectrum* + *Gr. σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument used to produce a spectrum of the light (or, more generally, the radiation) from any source by the passage of the rays through a prism or their reflection from a grating, and for the study of the spectrum so formed. In its common form the essential parts of the *prismatic spectroscope* are—(1) a tube with a slit at the further end (see fig. 1), through which the light enters, and at the other end a collimating lens which brings the rays into a parallel beam (the slit is formed between two parallel edges the distance between which can be varied at will); (2) a prism to refract and disperse the rays, or a series or train of prisms when greater dispersion is desired—a gain, however, which is accompanied by a serious diminution in the intensity of the light; (3) a telescope through which the magnified image of the spectrum thus formed is viewed. A third tube is usually added, containing a scale, which is illuminated by a small gas-flame and reflected from the surface of the prism into the telescope, thus giving the means of fixing the position of the lines observed. A small glass comparison prism is often placed in front of half the slit, and through it, by total reflection, a second beam of light can be introduced, the spectrum of which is seen directly over the other. An instrument which gives a spectrum when the source of the light is in a straight line with the eye—that is, which gives dispersion without deviation—is called a *direct-vision spectroscope* (see



fig. 2); this may be accomplished by combining two crown-glass prisms, with a third flint-glass prism of an angle of



Spectroscopes.

90° between them (fig. 3). For certain rays—for example, the yellow—there is no divergence while a spectrum is obtained, since the dispersion of the flint-glass prism in one direction is greater than that of the two crown-glass prisms in the opposite direction. Other forms of direct-vision spectroscopes have also been devised. In the *grating spectroscope*, or *diffraction spectroscope*, a diffraction-grating (a series of very fine parallel lines ruled on glass or speculum-metal) takes the place of the prism; and the parallel rays falling upon it are reflected, and form a series of diffraction-spectra (see *diffraction*, *grating*, 2, and *interference*, 5), which are called *normal spectra* (see *spectrum*, 3), since the dispersion of the rays is proportional to their wave-length. A prism is sometimes used before the telescope to separate parts of the successive spectra which would otherwise overlap. If a Rowland grating (see *diffraction*) is employed, the arrangements can be much simplified, since the large concave surface of the grating forms an image directly, which may be received upon a screen, or for study upon a photographic plate, or viewed through an eyepiece with cross-wires to fix the position of the lines observed. The grating is supported at one end of a rigid bar, in practice about 21 feet in length, at the other end of which, and at the center of curvature of the concave surface, is the eyepiece or support for the sensitive plate. The ends of this bar rest on carriages moving on two rails at right angles to each other; and, as the end carrying the eyepiece is moved, the whole length of the spectrum (several feet) may be successively observed, the fixed beam of parallel rays from the slit falling upon the grating as its position is slowly turned. The whole apparatus is mounted on rigid supports in a room from which all light but that received through the slit is carefully excluded. A high degree of dispersion is thus obtained, combined with the advantage of the normal spectrum, and the further advantages that the amount of light employed is large, while the disturbing effect of the absorption of the material of the prisms is avoided. See further under *spectrum*.—*Analyzing spectroscopic*, *integrating spectroscopic*, terms applied to the spectroscopic (X-ray) to describe its use, with or without a lens throwing an image of the luminous object upon the slit. In the former case, different parts of the slit are illuminated by light from different parts of the object, and their spectra can be separately compared, or, in other words, the light is thus analyzed; while in the second case, when the collimator is pointed toward the source of light, the combined effect of the whole is obtained.—*Half-prism spectroscopic*, a spectroscopic in which the beam of rays enters the prism at right angles to one face, and suffers dispersion only on emerging from the face opposite and inclined to it. The half-prism ordinarily employed is half of a compound prism such as is used in the direct-vision spectroscopic.—*Rainband-spectroscopic*. See *rainband*.

**spectroscopic** (spek'trō-skōp), *v. i.* and *t.*; *prot.* and *pp. spectroscoped*, *ppr. spectroscoping*. [*< spectroscopic, n.*] To use the spectroscopic; study by means of observations with the spectroscopic. *C. Piazzi Smyth*, *Trans. R. S. E.*, XXXII. 521. [Rare.]

Could you have spectroscoped a star?  
O. W. Holmes, *Atlantic Monthly*, XLIX. 387.

**spectroscopic** (spek'trō-skōp'ik), *a.* [*< spectroscopic + -ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or performed by means of the spectroscopic or spectroscopy; as, *spectroscopic analysis*; *spectroscopic investigations*.

**spectroscopical** (spek'trō-skōp'i-kəl), *a.* [*< spectroscopic + -al.*] Same as *spectroscopic*.

**spectroscopically** (spek'trō-skōp'i-kəl-i), *adv.* In a spectroscopic manner; by the use of the spectroscopic.

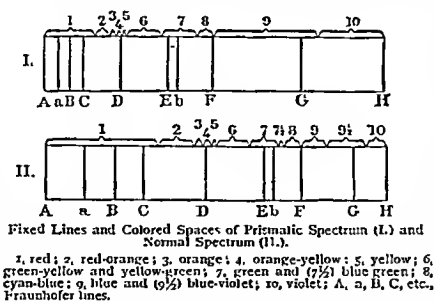
**spectroscopist** (spek'trō-skōp'ist), *n.* [*< spectroscopic + -ist.*] One who uses the spectroscopic; one skilled in spectroscopy.

**spectroscopy** (spek'trō-skō-pi), *n.* [*As spectroscopic + -y.*] That branch of science, more particularly of chemical and physical science, which is concerned with the use of the spectroscopic and with spectrum analysis.

**spectrum** (spek'trūm), *n.*; *pl. spectra* (-trā). [*< NL. spectrum, a spectrum, < L. spectrum, an appearance, an image or apparition: see specter.*] 1. A specter; a ghostly phantom.—2. An image of something seen, continuing after the eyes are closed, covered, or turned away. If, for example, one looks intently with one eye upon any colored object, such as a wafer placed on a sheet of white paper, and immediately afterward turns the same eye to another part of the paper, one sees a similar spot, but of a different color. Thus, if the wafer is red, the seem-

ing spot will be green; if black, it will be changed into white. These images are also termed *ocular spectra*.

3. In physics, the continuous band of light (*visible spectrum*) showing the successive prismatic colors, or the isolated lines or bands of color, observed when the radiation from such a source as the sun, or an ignited vapor in a gas-flame, is viewed after having been passed through a prism (*prismatic spectrum*) or reflected from a diffraction-grating (*diffraction- or interference-spectrum*). The action of the prism (see *prism* and *refraction*) is to refract the light and at the same time to separate or disperse the rays of different wave-lengths, the refraction and dispersion being greater as the wave-length diminishes. The grating (see *grating*, 2), which consists usually of a series of fine parallel lines (say 10,000 or 20,000 to the inch) ruled on speculum-metal, diffracts and at the same time disperses the light-rays, forming a series of spectra whose lengths depend upon the fineness of the lines. If, now, a beam of white light is passed through a slit, and then by a collimator lens is thrown upon a prism, and the light from this received upon a screen, a colored band will be obtained passing by insensible degrees, from the less refrangible end, the red, to the more refrangible end, the violet, through a series of colors ordinarily described as red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. A similar effect is obtained from a grating, with, however, this difference, that in the prismatic spectrum the red covers only a small part relatively of the colored band, since the action of the prism is to crowd together the less refrangible rays and separate the more refrangible rays of less wave-length, and thus distort the spectrum. The diffraction-spectrum, on the other hand, shows the red occupying about the same space as the blue and violet, and is called a *normal spectrum*. When the light from different sources is studied in the spectroscopic, it is found, first, that a solid or a liquid when incandescent gives a continuous spectrum, and this is true of gases also at great pressures; second, bodies in the gaseous form give discontinuous spectra, consisting of colored bright lines (*line-spectrum*) or bands (*band-spectrum*), or of bands which under certain conditions appear as channelled spaces or flutings (*fluted spectrum*), and these lines or bands for a given substance have a definite position, and are hence characteristic of it; third, if light from an incandescent solid or liquid body passes through a gas at a lower temperature than the incandescent body, the gas absorbs the same rays as those its own spectrum consists of; therefore, in this case, the result is a spectrum (*absorption-spectrum*) continuous, except as interrupted by black lines occupying the same position as the bright lines in the spectrum of the gas itself would occupy. An absorption-spectrum, showing more or less sharply defined dark bands, is also obtained when the light has passed through an appropriate liquid (as blood), or a solid such as a salt of didymium (see further under *absorption*). For example, the spectrum from a candle-flame is continuous, being due to the incandescent carbon particles suspended in the flame. If, however, the yellow flame produced when a little sodium is inserted in the non-luminous flame of a Bunsen burner is examined, a bright-yellow line is observed; if a red lithium flame, then a red and a yellow line are seen; the red strontium flame gives a more complex spectrum, consisting of a number of lines, chiefly in the red and yellow; and so of other similar substances. For substances like iron, and other metals not volatile except at very high temperatures, the heat of the voltaic arc is employed, and by this means their spectra, often consisting of a hundred or more lines (of iron at least 2,000), can be mapped out. Still again, if the light from the sun is studied in the same way, it is found to be a bright spectrum from red to violet, but crossed by a large number of dark lines called *Fraunhofer lines*, because, though earlier seen by Fraunhofer (1802), they were first mapped by Fraunhofer in 1814; this name is given especially to the more prominent of them, which he designated by the



letters A to H, etc. (See the figures.) These lines, as explained above, are due to the absorption by gases, either in the sun's atmosphere or in that of the earth. When the light is passed through a train of prisms, or reflected from a Rowland grating, and thus a very high degree of dispersion obtained, the rays are more widely separated and the spectrum can be more minutely examined. Studied in this way, it is found that the dark lines in the solar spectrum number many thousands, the greater part of which can be identified in the spectra of known terrestrial substances. Thus, the presence in the sun's atmosphere of thirty-six elements has been established (Rowland, 1891); these include sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, iron, copper, cobalt, silver, lead, tin, zinc, titanium, aluminum, chromium, silicon, carbon, hydrogen, etc. The radiation from the sun consists not only of those rays whose wave-length is such as to produce the effect of vision upon the eye, but also of others of greater wave-length than the red rays and less wave-length than the violet; the spectrum from such a source consequently includes, besides the luminous part, an invisible part (*invisible spectrum*) below the red, called the *infra-red* region, and another beyond the violet, called the *ultra-*

*violet*. The first region is also present in the spectrum from any hot body, and the latter in that from a body at a high temperature—for example the incandescent carbons of an arc electric light. Thus, Langley by means of his bolometer has proved the existence of rays having a wave-length nearly twenty times that of the luminous red rays, in the radiation of the surface of the moon, and corresponding to a temperature not far from that of melting ice. Further, while the visible spectrum includes rays separated by only about one octave (since the wave-length for the extreme red is approximately twice that of the extreme violet), the full spectrum, from the extreme ultra-violet to the longest waves recognized by the bolometer, embraces more than seven octaves. In other words, it extends from rays having a wave-length of 0.18 of a micron = 0.000018 millimeter, to those whose wave-length is 30 microns (1 micron = 0.000001 millimeter). The invisible regions of the spectrum cannot be directly studied by the eye, but they can be explored, first by photography, it being possible to prepare suitable plates sensitive to the infra-red as well as others sensitive to ultra-violet rays, and such photographs show the presence of many additional absorption-lines. The invisible infra-red region (*heat-spectrum*) can also be explored by the thermopile and still better the bolometer, and the distribution of the heat thus examined, and a thermogram of the spectrum constructed in which the presence of "cold" absorption-bands is noted. Still again, the method of phosphorescence is employed to give a phosphorograph of the spectrum, while fluorescence is made use of in studying the ultra-violet region. In studying the invisible heat-spectrum lenses and prisms of rock-salt must be used, because the dark rays of long wave-length are largely absorbed by glass; further, in investigating the invisible ultra-violet region quartz is similarly employed, since it is highly transparent to these short wave-length vibrations. In many investigations it is of great advantage to use the grating-spectroscopic, especially one provided with a concave Rowland grating, since then the normal spectrum (fig. II.) is obtained directly without the use of the usual lenses and prisms, and hence free from their absorbing effects. Recent photographs of the solar spectrum obtained by Prof. Rowland in this way give a clearness of definition combined with high dispersion never before approached. Thus, in their enlarged form as published (1890), the double sodium-lines are widely separated, and sixteen distinct fine lines may be counted between them. It was formerly the custom to divide the solar spectrum into three parts, formed by the invisible heat-rays, the luminous rays, and the so-called chemical or actinic rays. This threefold division of the spectrum is, however, largely erroneous, since all the rays of the spectrum are "heat-rays" if they are received upon an absorbing surface, as lampblack; and, while it is true that the chemical change upon which ordinary photography depends is most stimulated by the violet and ultra-violet rays, this is not true universally of all chemical changes produced by direct radiation. The rays from the lowest end of the spectrum to the highest differ intrinsically in wave-length only, and the difference of effect observed is due to the character of the surface upon which they fall. The spectra of the stars, of the comets, nebulae, etc., can be studied in the same way as the solar spectrum, and the result has been to throw much light upon the constitution of these bodies; the spectrum of the aurora has been similarly examined. In addition to its use in the study of cosmic physics, spectrum analysis has proved a most delicate and invaluable method to the chemist and physicist in the examination of the different elements and their compounds. By this method of research a number of new elements have been detected (as rubidium, cesium, indium, thallium); and recently the study of the absorption-spectra of the earth—obtained from samarskite, gadolinite, and other related minerals—has served to show the existence of a group of closely related elements whose existence had not before been suspected. Further, the study of the change in the spectra of certain elements under different conditions of temperature has led Lockyer to some most important and suggestive hypotheses as to the relation between them and their possible compound nature.

4. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] In *zool.*, a generic name variously used: (a) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Scopoli*, 1777. (b) A genus of grossorial orthopterous insects: same as *Phasma*. *Stoll*, 1787. (c) A genus of lemuroid mammals: same as *Tarsius*. *Lacépède*, 1803.—5. The specific name of some animals, including *Tarsius spectrum* and *Phyllostoma spectrum*.—*Fluted spectrum*. See def. 3.—*Gitter-spectrum*, a diffraction-spectrum. See def. 3.—*Grating-spectrum*. See *grating*, 2.—*Herschelian rays* of the spectrum. See *Herschelian*.—*Secondary spectrum*, the residual or secondary chromatic aberration observed in the use of an ordinary so-called achromatic lens (see *achromatic*), arising from the fact that while by combining the crown- and flint-glass two of the colors of the spectrum are brought to the same focus, the dispersion of the others is not equally compensated. By using new kinds of glass which allow of proportional dispersion in different parts of the spectrum (see *apochromatic*), Abbe has made lenses which collect three colors to one focus, leaving only a small residual aberration uncorrected, which is called the *tertiary spectrum*.

**specula**, *n.* Plural of *spectrum*.

**speculable** (spek'ū-lə-bəl), *a.* Knowable.

**specular** (spek'ū-lār), *a.* [= *F. spéculaire* = *Pr. specular* = *Sp. Pg. especular* = *It. speculare*, < *L. specularis*, belonging to a mirror, < *speculum*, a mirror: see *spectrum*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a mirror; capable of reflecting objects: as, a *specular surface*; a *specular mineral*; *specular metal* (an alloy prepared for making mirrors).—2. Assisting or facilitating vision; serving for inspection or observation; affording a view: as, a *specular orb* (the eye or a lens); *specular stone* (an old name for mica used in windows, in Latin *specularis lapis*); a



*specular tower* (one serving as a lookout). [Archaic.]

You teach (though we learn not) a thing unknown  
To our late times, the use of *specular stone*,  
Through which all things within without were shown.  
Doine, To the Countess of Bedford.

Look once more, ere we leave this *specular mount*.  
Milton, P. R., iv. 236.

Calm as the Universe, from *specular towers*  
Of heaven contemplated by Spirits pure.  
Wordsworth, Cavo of Staffa.

3. In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the speculum of the wing; ocellar: as, the *specular area*; *specular iridescence*.—*Specular iron ore*, a variety of hematite, or anhydrous iron sesquioxide, occurring in crystals and massive forms with a brilliant metallic luster. Finely pulverized and washed, it is used as a polishing-powder.

**Specularia** (spek'ū-lā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Heister, 1748), < L. *speculum* in *speculum Feneris*, 'Venus's looking-glass,' a medieval name of *S. speculum*, from the resemblance of its flowers set on their cylindrical ovary to the ancient round bronze mirror at the end of a straight handle: see *speculum*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Campanulaceae*. It is distinguished from the allied genus *Campanula* by its wheel-shaped or shallow and broadly bell-shaped corolla and linear or narrowly oblong ovary. There are about 8 species, natives of the northern hemisphere, chiefly of southern and central Europe, with one in South America. They are annual herbs, either erect or decumbent, and smooth or bristly. They bear alternate entire or toothed leaves, and blue, violet, or white two-bracted flowers nearly or quite sessile in the axils. *S. speculum* is the Venus's looking-glass, formerly in favor in English gardens; *S. hybrida* is there known as the *corn-violet*; and *S. perfoliata*, native in the United States, is remarkable for its dimorphic flowers, the earlier being minute and eliotogamic.

**speculate** (spek'ū-lūt), *v.*; *prot.* and *pp.* *speculated*, *pp.* *speculating*. [*<* L. *speculatus*, *pp.* of *speculari*, *spy out, watch, observe, behold* (< *It. speculari* = Sp. Pg. *especular* = OF. *speculer*, F. *spéculer*), < *specula*, *n watch-tower, < specere*, see: see *species*. Cf. *speculum*.] *I. trans.* 1. To view as from a watch-tower or observatory; observe.

I shall never eat garrle with Diogenes in a lab, and speculate the stars without a shirt.

Shirley, Grateful Servant, II. 1.

2. To take a discriminating view of; consider attentively; speculate upon; examine; inspect: as, to *speculate* the nature of a thing. [Rare.]

We . . . conceit ourselves that we contemplate absolute existence when we only *speculate* absolute privation.

Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, p. 21.

**II. intrans.** 1. To pursue truth by thinking, as by mathematical reasoning, by logical analysis, or by the review of data already collected. —2. To take a disursive view of a subject or subjects; note diverse aspects, relations, or probabilities; meditate; conjecture: often implying absence of definite method or result.

I certainly take my full share, along with the rest of the world, . . . in *speculating* on what has been done, or is doing, on the public stage.

Burke, Rev. in France.

3. To invest money for profit upon an uncertainty; take the risk of loss in view of possible gain; make a purchase or purchases, as of something liable to sudden fluctuations in price or to rapid deterioration, on the chance of selling at a large advance: as, to *speculate* in stocks.

**speculation** (spek'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*<* OF. *speculation*, *speculation*, F. *speculation* = Pr. *speculacio* = Sp. *especulación* = Pg. *especulação* = It. *speculazione*, < L. *speculatio* (*n.*), a spying out, exploration, observation, contemplation, < L. *speculari*, *view: see speculate*.] 1. The act or state of speculating, or of seeing or looking; intelligent contemplation or observation; viewing; inspection. [Obsolete or archaic, but formerly used with considerable latitude.]

Thence (from the works of God) gathering plumes of perfect speculation.

To impe the wings of thy high flying mynd,  
Mount up aloft through heavenly contemplation.

Spenser, Heavenly Beauty, I. 131.

Thou hast no speculation in those eyes  
Which thou dost glare with.

Shak., Macbeth, III. 4. 95.

I am arrived to that perfection in speculation that I understand the language of the eyes.

Steele, Spectator, No. 251.

2. The pursuit of truth by means of thinking, especially mathematical reasoning and logical analysis; meditation; deep and thorough consideration of a theoretical question. This use of the word, though closely similar to the application of *speculatio* in the Latin of Boethius to translate *theoria*, is chiefly due to 1 Cor. xii. 12, "now we see through a glass, darkly," where "glass" is in the Vulgate *speculum*. But

some writers, as Milton and Cowper, associate the meaning with *specula*, 'a watch-tower.'

For practice must agree with speculation,  
Belief & knowledge must guide operation.

Finch's Whistle (E. L. T. S.), p. 147.

Thenceforth to speculations high or deep  
I turn'd my thoughts.

Milton, P. L., ix. 602.

John sense unto reason, and experiment unto speculation.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., II. 5.

From him [Pythagoras] Socrates derived the principles of virtue and morality, . . . and most of his natural speculations.

Sir W. Temple, Ancient and Modern Learning.

The brilliant fabric of speculation erected by Darwin can scarcely sustain its own weight.

Darwin, Nature and the Bible, p. 240.

3. In *philos.*, sometimes, a purely a priori method of philosophizing: but commonly in philosophy the word has the meaning 2, above.

—4. The investing of money at a risk of loss on the chance of unusual gain; specifically, buying and selling, not in the ordinary course of commerce for the continuous marketing of commodities, but to hold in the expectation of selling at a profit upon a change in values or market rates. Thus, if a merchant buys in for his regular trade a much larger stock than he otherwise would because he anticipates a rise in price, this is not termed *speculation*; but if he buys what he does not usually deal in, not for the purpose of extending his business, but for the chance of a sale of the particular articles at a profit by reason of anticipated rise, it is so termed. In the language of the exchanges, *speculation* includes all dealing in futures and options, whether purchases or sales.

The establishment of any new manufacture, of any new branch of commerce, or of any new practice in agriculture, is always a *speculation* from which the projector promises himself extraordinary profits.

Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, I. x. 1.

A vast speculation had failed,  
And ever he muller'd and madden'd.

Tennyson, Maud, I. 3.

5. A game at cards, the leading principle of which is the purchase of an unknown card on the calculation of its probable value, or of a known card on the chance of no better appearing during the game, a part of the pack not being dealt. *Latham.* = Syn. 2. *Hypothesis*, etc. See *theory*.

**speculatist** (spek'ū-lā-tist), *n.* [*<* *speculate* + *-ist*.] A speculative philosopher; a person who, absorbed with theoretical questions, pays little attention to practical conditions.

Such *speculatists*, by expecting too much from friendship, dissolve the connection.

Goldsmith, Friendship.

Presb confluence the *speculatist* takes  
For every bare-brain'd project he makes.

Cowper, Progress of Error.

**speculative** (spek'ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *spéculatif* = Sp. Pg. *especulativo* = It. *speculativo*, < L. *speculativus*, pertaining to or of the nature of observation, < L. *speculari*, *view: see speculate*.] 1. Pertaining to or affording vision or outlook: *n.* meaning influenced by Latin *specula*, 'a watch-tower.'

Now roves the eye:

And, posted on this speculative height,  
Exults in his command.

Cowper, Task, I. 259.

2. Looking; observing; inspecting; prying.

My *speculative* and oilied instrument.

Shak., Uthello, I. 3. 271.

To be *speculative* into another man, to the end to know how to work him or what him or govern him, proceedeth from a heart that is double and cloven.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I.

3. Given to speculation; contemplative; theoretical.

He [Washington] was not a *speculative*, but a practical man; not at all devoted to Ideas.

Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, Washington, p. 114.

*Speculative* men are deemed unsound and frivolous.

Emerson, Misc., p. 12.

4. Purely scientific; having knowledge as its end; theoretical: opposed to *practical*; also (limiting a noun denoting a person and signifying his opinions or character), in theory, and not, or not merely, in practice; also, cognitive; intellectual. In this sense (which has no connection with *speculation*), *speculative* translates Aristotle's θεωρητικός. Thus, *speculative science* is science pursued for its own sake, without immediate reference to the needs of life, and does not exclude experimental science.

I do not think there are so many *speculative* atheists as men are wont to imagine.

Boyle, Christian Virtuoso, part I.

It is evidently the intention of our Maker that man should be an active and not merely a *speculative* being.

Acad. Active Powers, Int.

When astronomy took the form of a *speculative* science, words were invented to denote distinctly the conceptions thus introduced.

Wheatell, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, I. III.

A distinction merely *speculative* has no concern with the most momentous of all practical controversies.

J. K. Seelye, Nat. Religion, p. 51.

5. Inferential; known by reasoning, and not by direct experience: opposed to *intuitive*; also, improperly, purely a priori. This meaning was introduced into Latin by Anselm, with reference to 1 Cor. xii. 12, where the Vulgate has *speculum*. *Speculative cognition* is cognition not intuitive.

6. Pertaining or given to speculation in trade; engaged in speculation, or precarious ventures for the chance of large profits; of the nature of financial speculation: as, a *speculative trader*; *speculative investments* or *business*.

The *speculative* merchant exercises no one regular, established, or well-known branch of business.

Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, I. x. 1.

*Speculative geometry*, philosophy, reason, theology, etc. See the nouns.

**speculatively** (spek'ū-lā-tiv-ly), *adv.* In a speculative manner; as or by means of speculation, in either the intellectual or the material sense.

**speculativeness** (spek'ū-lā-tiv-ness), *n.* The state of being speculative, or of consisting in speculation.

**speculativism** (spek'ū-lā-tiv-izm), *n.* [*<* *speculative* + *-ism*.] The tendency to speculation or theory, as opposed to experiment or practice; a theorizing tendency. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 269. [Recent.]

**speculator** (spek'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *spéculateur* = Sp. Pg. *especulador* = It. *speculatore*, < L. *speculator*, an explorer or scout, a searcher, an investigator, < *speculari*, *pp.* *speculatus*, *spy out, watch, observe, view: see speculate*.] 1. An observer or onlooker; a watcher; a lookout; a seer; in a specific use, an occult seer; one who looks into mysteries or secrets by magical means.

All the boats had one *speculator*, to give notice when the fish approached.

Droome.

2. One who engages in mental speculation; a person who speculates about a subject or subjects; a theorizer.

The number of experiments in moral science which the *speculator* has an opportunity of witnessing has been increased beyond all calculation.

Macaulay, History.

3. One who practices speculation in trade or business of any kind. See *speculation*, 4.

**speculatorial** (spek'ū-lā-tō'ri-āl), *a.* [*<* L. *speculatorius*, pertaining to a scout or observer (see *speculatio*), + *-al*.] *Speculatio*.

**speculatio** (spek'ū-lā-tō'ri), *a.* [*<* L. *speculatio*, pertaining to a scout or observer, < *speculari*, *pp.* *speculatus*, *spy out, watch, observe, view: see speculate*.] 1. Practising or intended for oversight or outlook; overseeing; overlooking; viewing.

My privileges are an ubiquitous, circumambulatory, *speculatio* interrogatory, redargutory immunity over all the privy lodgings.

Carew, Caelum Britannicum.

Both these [Roman encampments] were nothing more than *speculatio* outposts to the Akeman-street.

T. Warton, Hist. Riddlestone, p. 68.

2. Given to, or of the nature or character of, speculation; speculative. [Rare.]

**speculatrix** (spek'ū-lā-triks), *n.*; pl. *speculatrices* (spek'ū-lā-trī'sēz). [L., fem. of *speculator*; see *speculator*.] A female speculator. [Rare.]

A communion with invisible spirits entered into the general creed [in the sixteenth century] throughout Europe, and crystal or beryl was the magical medium. . . . Persons even of ordinary rank in life pretended to be what they termed *speculators*, and sometimes women were *speculatrices*.

J. D'Iraqui, Ancien. of Lit., II. 297.

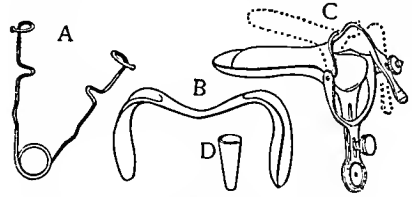
**speculum** (spek'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *specula* (-lā), sometimes *speculums* (-lumz). [*<* L. *speculum*, a mirror, a copy or imitation (cf. *specula*, a watch-tower, lookout, < *specere*, look at, behold: see *species*).] 1. Something to look into or from; specifically, a mirror or looking-glass. —2. An attachment to or part of an optical instrument, as a reflecting telescope, having a brightly polished surface for the reflection of objects. *Specula* are generally made of an alloy called *speculum-metal*, consisting of ten parts of copper to one of tin, sometimes with a little arsenic to increase its whiteness. Another *speculum* alloy is made of equal weights of steel and platinum. *Specula* are also made of glass covered with a film of silver on the side turned toward the object.

3. In *ornith.*: (a) An ocellus or eye-spot, as of a peacock's tail. See *ocellus*, 4. (b) The mirror of a wing, a specially colored area on some of the flight-feathers. It is usually iridescent-green, purple, violet, etc., and formed by a space of such color on the outer webs of several secondaries, toward their end, and commonly set in a frame of different colors formed by the tips of the same secondaries or of the greater wing-coverts, or of both. Sometimes it is dead-white, as in the gadwall. A *speculum* occurs in various birds, and as a rule in ducks, especially the *Anatidae*, being in these so constant and characteristic a marking that some breeds of game-fowls are named *duckwing* in consequence of a certain resemblance in the wing-markings. See *silver-duckwing*. Also called *mirror*. See cuts under *Chaulelasmus* and *mallard*.



## speculum

The wing (In *Anatine*) has usually a brilliant *Speculum*, which, like the other wing-markings, is the same in both sexes. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 696.  
4. In *anat.*, the septum lucidum of the brain. See cut under *corpus*.—5. In *med.* and *surg.*, an



Specula.  
A, eye-speculum; B, Sims's vaginal speculum; C, bivalve vaginal speculum; D, ear-speculum.

instrument used for rendering a part accessible to observation, especially by opening or enlarging an orifice.—6. A lookout; a place to spy from.

It was in fact the *speculum* or watch-tower of Teufelsdröckh; wherefrom, sitting at ease, he might see the whole life-circulation of that considerable City. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, l. 3.

**Duck-billed speculum**, a name sometimes applied to Sims's vaginal speculum, whose valves resemble a duck's bill. Also called *duck-bill*.—**Ear-speculum**, an instrument, usually a hollow cone, introduced into the meatus externus for holding the hairs out of the way so that the bottom of the passage may be illuminated and seen.—**Nose-speculum**. See *rhinoscope*.

**speculum-metal** (spek'ŭ-lum-met'ŭl), *n.* See *speculum*, 2.

**sped** (sped). A preterit and past participle of *speed*.

**spedit, spedeful**. Old spellings of *speed*, *speedful*.

**speecet, n.** An old form of *speed*, *spice*.

**speech** (spēch), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *speach*; < ME. *speche*, *spæche*, earlier *spek*, *speke*, < AS. *spēc*, *spēce*, earlier *spriec*, *spriec* (= OS. *sprāca* = OE. *fries. sproke*, *spretse*, *sprake* = D. *spraak* = MLG. *sprake* = OHG. *sprāha*, MHG. *G. sprache* = Icel. *spækjur*, *f. pl.* = Sw. *språk* = Dan. *sprog*), *speech*, < *sprecan* (pret. *spræc*), *speak*; see *speak*.] 1. The faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words, as in human beings and, by imitation, in some birds; capacity for expressing thoughts by words or articulate sounds; the power of speaking, or of uttering words either in the speaking- or the singing-voice.

And they bring unto him one that was deaf, and had an impediment in his *speech*. Mark vii. 32.

*Speech* is the instrument by which a Fool is distinguished from a Philosopher.

*Hicell*, Forreino Travell (rep. 1869), p. 59.

God's great gift of *speech* abused  
Makes thy memory confused.

*Tennyson*, A Dirge.

2. The action or exercise of speaking; expression of thoughts or ideas with the speaking-voice; oral utterance or communication; also, an act or exercise of oral expression or communication; talk; conversation; discourse; as, a person's habit of *speech*; to be chary of *speech*; their *speech* was all about themselves.

There is no *speech* nor language where their voice is not heard. [There is no *speech* nor language; their voice cannot be heard, R. V.] Ps. xix. 3.

Without more *Speche* I yon beseeche  
That we were some gone.

The Nut-Brown Maid (Percy's Reliques, II. l. 6).

We entered into many *speeches* of divers matters.

*Coryat*, Crudities, l. 14.

3. The words and grammatical forms in which thought is expressed; language; a language.

For thou art not sent to a people of a strange *speech*. Ezek. iii. 5.

There is not a language in the world which does not exist in the condition of dialectic division, so that the *speech* of each community is the member of a more or less extended family. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 175.

4. That which is spoken; thoughts as uttered or written; a saying or remark; especially, a more or less formal address or other utterance; an oration; a harangue; as, a cutting *speech* in conversation; the *speeches* in a dialogue or a drama; to deliver a *speech*; a volume of *speeches*.

You may spare your *speeches*: I expect no reply.

*Steele*, Tatler, No. 203.

At the end of his *speech* he [Chatham] fell in an apoplectic fit, and was borne home to die a few weeks afterward. *Amer. Cyc.*, XIII. 552.

5. A speaking or talking of something; uttered opinion, intention, etc.; oral or verbal mention; report. [Archaic.]

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The duke . . . did of me demand  
What was the *speech* among the Londoners  
Concerning the French journey.

*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., l. 2. 154.

[There is] no *speech* of any stop of shipping hither, nor of the general governour.

*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, l. 460.

6. An occasion of speaking; course of speaking; oral communication; colloquy; conference; parlance; as, to get *speech* of or with a person.

I would by and by have some *speech* with you.

*Shak.*, M. for M., iii. l. 155.

Look to it that none have *speech* of her.

*Scott*, Kenilworth, xxxiv.

7. Manner of speaking; form or quality of that which is spoken or of spoken sounds; method of utterance, either habitual or occasional; as, his *speech* betrays his nationality; rapid *speech*; thick or harsh *speech*.

As thou wouldest be cleane in arraye,

So be cleane in thy *speech*.

*Deepest Book* (L. E. T. S.), p. 90.

Thou art a Galilean, and thy *speech* agreeth thereto.

Mark xiv. 70.

8. The utterance or sounding of a musical instrument, especially of a pipe in a pipe-organ.

In the 11th century . . . the manner of testing the *speech* [of an organ] by blowing the pipe with the mouth in various ways is precisely that often employed by the "voicer" of the present day. *Grove*, Diet. Music, II. 573.

9. In a wheel, the hub with the spokes, but without the felices and tire. *E. H. Knight*.—Figure of *speech*. See *figure*.—Maiden, oblique, perfect *speech*. See the adjectives.—Part of *speech*. See *part*.—Reported *speech*. Same as *oblique speech*.—Rule of *speech*. See *rule*.—Scanning *speech*. See *scan*.—Set *speech*. See *set*.—Speech from the throne, in British politics, a speech or address prepared by the ministry in the name of the sovereign, and read at the opening of Parliament either by the sovereign in person or by commission. It states briefly the relations with foreign countries and the condition of domestic affairs, and outlines vaguely the chief measures which will be considered by Parliament. Also called *king's* (or *queen's*) *speech*. = *Syn. Speech*, *Address*, *Harangue*, *Oration*. *Speech* is generic, and applies to any form of words uttered; it is the thing spoken, without reference to its quality or the manner of speaking. It is a *speech* viewed as spoken to one or more persons, and is generally of the better sort; as, Paul's *speech* on Mars' Hill; his *speech* before Felix.

A *harangue* is a noisy speech, usually unstudied and unpolished, addressed to a large audience and in a violent manner. An *oration* is a formal, impressive, studied, and elaborately polished address; as, Webster was selected to deliver the *oration* when the corner-stone of the Bunker Hill monument was laid, and again when the monument was completed. See *sermon* and *language*.

**speecht** (spēch), *v. i.* [*< speech, n.*] To make a *speech*; harangue.

He raved continually, . . . and *speecht* against him from morning till night.

*Account of T. Whigg, Esq.*, p. 9. (*Latham*.)

**speech-center** (spēch'sen'tēr), *n.* A nervous center particularly related to *speech*; especially, a cortical center situated in the region of the posterior extremity of the left frontal convolution of the brain, the destruction of which produces in most persons ataxic aphasia.

**speechcraft** (spēch'krāft), *n.* The art or science of language; grammar. *Burton*.

**speech-crier** (spēch'krī'er), *n.* Formerly, in Great Britain, a hawk of the last speeches or confessions of executed criminals, accounts of murders, etc. As a distinct occupation, such hawkling arose from the frequency of public executions when hanging was the penalty for a great variety of crimes.

**speech-day** (spēch'dā), *n.* In England, the periodical examination-day of a public school.

I still have . . . the gold étui your papa gave me when he came to our *speech-day* at Kensington.

*Thackeray*, Virginians, xxi.

**speechful** (spēch'fŭl), *a.* [*< speech + -ful*.] Full of talk; loquacious; speaking. [Rare.]

Dost thou see the *speechful* eyne

Of the fond and faithful creature?

*Blackie*, Lays of the Highlands, p. 18.

**speechification** (spē'chi-fi-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*< speechify + -ation* (see *-fication*).] The act of making *speeches* or of haranguing. [Humorous or contemptuous.]

**speechifier** (spē'chi-fi-ēr), *n.* [*< speechify + -er*.] One who *speechifies*; one who is fond of making *speeches*; a habitual *speechmaker*. [Humorous or contemptuous.]

A county member . . . both out of the house and in it, is liked the better for not being a *speechifier*.

*George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xlv.

**speechify** (spē'chi-fi), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *speechified*, ppr. *speechifying*. [*< speech + -ify*.] To make a *speech*; harangue. [Humorous or contemptuous.]

At a political dinner everybody is disagreeable and inclined to *speechify*. *Dickens*, Sketches, Scenes, xix.

## speed

**speechless** (spēch'les), *a.* [*< speech + -less*.] 1. Not having or not using the faculty of *speech*; unable to speak; dumb; mute.

He that never hears a word spoken, . . . it is no wonder if such an one remain *speechless*.

*Holder*, Elements of Speech, p. 115.

2. Refraining or restrained from *speech*; not speaking, either of purpose or from present inability; as, to stand *speechless* before one's accusers; *speechless* from terror.

I had rather hear your groans than find you *speechless*.

*Brome*, Queens Exchange, ii.

3. Characterized by the absence of *speech*; unexpressed; unattended by spoken words.

From her eyes

I did receive fair *speechless* messages.

*Shak.*, M. of V., i. l. 164.

4. Using few words; concise. *Hallivell*. **speechlessly** (spēch'les-li), *adv.* Without speaking; so as to be incapable of utterance: as, *speechlessly* amazed.

**speechlessness** (spēch'les-nes), *n.* The state of being *speechless*; muteness.

**speechmake** (spēch'māk), *v. i.* [A back-formation, < *speechmaking*.] To indulge in *speechmaking*; make *speeches*. [Rare.]

"The King's Friends" and the "Patriots" . . . were *speechmaking* and pamphleteering.

*Athenæum*, No. 3251, p. 205.

**speechmaker** (spēch'mā'kēr), *n.* One who makes a *speech* or *speeches*; one who speaks much in public assemblies.

**speechmaking** (spēch'mā'king), *n.* [*< speech + making*.] The act of making a *speech* or *speeches*; a formal speaking, as before an assembly; also, used attributively, marked by formal speaking or the delivery of *speeches*.

**speechman** (spēch'mān), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *speachman*; < *speech + man*.] One employed in speaking; a spokesman; an interpreter.

Sending with them by poste a Talmach or *Speechman* for the better furniture of the service of the sayde Ambassador. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, l. 238.

**speech-reading** (spēch'rē'ding), *n.* The process of comprehending spoken words by watching the speaker's lips, as taught to deaf-mutes.

**speed** (spēd), *n.* [*< ME. speed*, *sped*, *spede*, < AS. *spēd*, success, prosperity, riches, wealth, substance, diligence, zeal, haste, = OS. *spōd*, *spōt*, success, = D. *spoed*, haste, speed, = MLG. *spōt*, LG. *spood* = OHG. *spnot*, *spōt*, MHG. *spnot*, success; with formative -d, < AS. *spōwan* = OHG. *\*spuon*, *spuon*, MHG. *spuon*, succeed; cf. Oulg. *spicli*, succeed, = Bohem. *spicli*, hasten, = Russ. *spicli*, ripen, = Lith. *spicli*, to at leisure, = Lett. *spōt*, be strong or able; Skt. *spṛiti*, increase, prosperity, < √ *spṛā*, fatten.] 1. Success; a successful course; prosperity in doing something; good fortune; luck: used either absolutely or relatively; as, to wish one good *speed* in an undertaking.

O Lord God of my master Abraham, I pray thee, send me good *speed* this day. Gen. xxiv. 12.

Well mayst thou woo, and happy be thy *speed*!

*Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. l. 139.

Remember me

To our all-royal brother: for whose *speed*  
The great Bellona I'll solicit.

*Fletcher* (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, l. 3.

2. A promoter of success or progress; a speeder.

There; and Saint Nicholas be thy *speed*!

*Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. l. 301.

3. Rapidity of movement; quickness of motion; swiftness: also used figuratively.

W1 *speed* they ran awa.

*Sir James the Rose* (Child's Ballads, III. 75).

In skating over thin ice our safety is in our *speed*.

*Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 214.

4. Rate of progress or motion (whether fast or slow); comparative rapidity; velocity: as, moderate *speed*; a fast or a slow rate of *speed*; to regulate the *speed* of machines.

He that rides at high *speed*, and with his pistol kills a sparrow flying.

*Shak.*, i Hen. IV., ii. 4. 379.

We have every reason to conclude that, in free space, all kinds of light have the same *speed*. *Tait*, Light, § 72.

The term *speed* is sometimes used to denote the magnitude only [and not the direction] of a velocity.

*Wright*, Text Book of Mechanics, p. 11.

The machine has two different *speeds* of gear.

*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 210.

History . . . can only record with wonder the *speed* with which both the actual Norman conquerors and the peaceful Norman settlers who came in their wake were absorbed into the general mass of Englishmen.

*E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 156.

5. In submarine rock-drilling, a leg or beam to which the drilling apparatus is attached. *E. H.*



*Knight*.—At speed, in her, said of a hart, or other animal of the chase, when represented as running.—Full speed, at the highest rate of speed; with the utmost swiftness.

They said they saw about ten men riding swiftly towards us, and as many coming full speed down the hill.

*Pococke, Description of the East, II.*  
[L. 62.]

Good speed. See *good*.—To have the speed of, to get in advance of; pass ahead of; be swifter than.

Our thane is coming;  
One of my fellows had the speed of him.

*Shak., Macbeth, I. 5. 36.*

=Syn. 3. *Swiftness, Rapidity*, etc. (see *quickness*), expedition.

**speed** (spéd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sped, speeded*, ppr. *speeding*. [*< ME. speeden (pret. speedde, pp. sped), < AS. spēdan (pret. spēdde), succeed, prosper, grow rich, speed, hasten, = D. spoden, speed, hasten, = MLG. spōden, LG. spoden, spōden = OIIG. spōtōn, MLG. \*spuotēn, G. spūten, also (after LG.) spuden, speed; from the noun. I. intrans. 1. To advance toward a goal or a result; get on successfully; be fortunate; prosper; get on in general; make progress; fare; succeed.*

Thel worscheipen also speede alle tho that thei han gode meylng of; and what thei speeden wel in here for neye, nro hero meylng. *Manderly, Travels, p. 160.*

Come you to me at night; you shall know how I speed. *Shak., M. W. of W., II. 2. 278.*

Whoso seeks an nudit here  
Propitious, pays his tribute, game or fish,  
Wild fowl or ven'son; and his errand speede. *Corpus, Task, IV. 614.*

What do we wish to know of any worthy person so much as how he has sped in the history of this settlement? *Emerson, Love.*

2. To get on rapidly; move with celerity; hasten in going; go quickly; hasten in doing something; act rapidly; hurry; be quick.

I have speeded hither with the very extreme inch of possibility. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV., IV. 3. 33.*

Then to the Castle's lower ward  
Sped forty yemen tall.

*Scott, Marmion, I. 4.*

**II. trans. 1.** To cause to advance toward success; favor the course or cause of; make prosperous.

Alle theene of that aventure hadde gret joye,  
& throuked god of his grace that so gadil hem speede.  
*William of Palerne (L. I. T. S.), I. 4022.*

Let the gods speed me, as I love  
The name of honour more than I fear death. *Shak., J. C., I. 2. 88.*

2. To push forward; carry toward a conclusion; promote; advance.

It shall be speeded well. *Shak., M. for M., IV. 5. 10.*

Judicial acts are . . . sped in open court at the instance of one or both of the parties. *Ayliffe, Intercom.*

3. To send or push forward in a course; promote the going or progress of; cause to go; aid in going.

True friendship's laws are by this rule express,  
Welcome the coming, sped the parting guest. *Pope, Odyssey, xv. 81.*

4. To give high speed to; put to speed; hasten the going or progress of; make or cause to be rapid in movement; give celerity to; also used reflexively.

The helpless priest replied no more,  
But sped his steps along the house's resounding shore. *Dryden, Illad, I.*

He sped him thence home to his habitation. *Fairfax.*

O precious evenings! all too swiftly sped!

*Longfellow, Mrs. Kemble's Readings.*  
Perhaps it was a note of Western Independence that a woman was here and there seen speeding a fast horse, in a cutter, alone. *Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 570.*

5. To give a certain (specified) speed to; also, to regulate the speed of; arrange for a certain rate of going; set for a determined rapidity. [Technical.]

When an engine is speeded to run 300 revolutions per minute. *The Engineer, LXVIII. 153.*

Circular saws and other high-speed wood-working machines. *Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXIX. 201.*

6. To send off or away; put forth; despatch on a course; as, an arrow sped from the bow. [Archaic.]

When this speche was sped, speke that no ferre.  
*Destruction of Troy (L. I. T. S.), I. 7601.*

Hence—7. To send or put out of the way; get rid of; send off; do for; in a specific use, to send out of the world; put to death; despatch; kill. [Archaic.]

We three are married, but you two are sped. *Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 185.*



Hart at speed.

Were he cover'd  
With mountains, and room only for a bullet  
To be sent level at him, I would speed him.

*Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 3.*

A dire dilemma! either way I'm sped;  
If foes, they write, if friends, they read me dead.

*Pope, Irol. to Satires, I. 31.*

8. To cause to be relieved: only in the passive. [Archaic.]

We believe we deserve to be sped of all that our blind hearts desire. *Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 11.*

Being sped of my grumbling thus, and eased into better temper. *R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, IX.*

9. To disclose; unfold; explain.

Ne hath it nat ben determyned ne isped fermy and dilligently of any of yow. *Chaucer, Boethius, v. prose 4.*

[The word in this quotation is a forced translation of the Latin *expedita*.]—God speed you, may God give you advancement or success; I wish you good progress or prosperity. See *God-speed*.

**speed-cone** (spéd'kōn), *n.* A contrivance for varying and adjusting the velocity-ratio communicated between a pair of parallel shafts by means of a belt. It may be either one of a pair of continuous cones or conoids whose velocity-ratio can be varied gradually while they are in motion by shifting the belt, or a set of pulleys whose radii vary by steps; in the latter case the velocity-ratio can be changed by shifting the belt from one pair of pulleys to another. *Rankine, Applied Mechanics, p. 457.*

**speeder** (spéd'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. speeder, speedar; < speed + -er.*] 1. One who makes speed; one who advances rapidly, or who gains success. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Supposing you to be the Lady, and three such Gentlemen to come unto you a wooing: In faith, who should be the speeder? *Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 204.*

These are the affection that best them that are like to be speeders. The sluggish lusteth, and wanteth.

*Ier. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 7.*

2. One who or that which moves with great swiftness, as a horse. [Colloq.].—3. One who or something which promotes speed; specifically, some mechanical contrivance for quickening speed of motion or operation; any speeding device in a machine, as a pair of speed-cones or cone-pulleys. See *speed-multiplier*.

Ta spill [ruin] vs thu vns ouro speedar,  
For thoir was oure lyghte and oure ledar.

*York Playr, p. 5.*

4. In *cotton-mauis*, a machine which takes the place of the hobbin and fly-frame, receiving the slivers from the carders, and twisting them into rovings.

**speedful** (spéd'fūl), *a.* [*< ME. speedful, speedful, speedful; < speed + -ful.*] 1. Successful; prosperous.

Othero tydings speedful for to seyn.

*Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, I. 620.*

2. Effectual; efficient.

He most shewe that the enclacions of proposicions als be speedful in a necessary conclusion.

*Chaucer, Boethius, IV. prose 4.*

And this thing be sayth shall be more speedful and effectual in the matter. *Sir T. More.*

3. Full of speed; lusty; speedy. [Rare.]

In potteries of spirit is speedfullest hel.

*Piers Plowman's Creed, I. 261.*

**speedfully** (spéd'fūl-i), *adv.* [*< ME. speedfully; < speedful + -ly.*] In a speedful manner; speedily; quickly; successfully.

Then they take ther way waunder speedfully.

*Rom. of Parvay (L. I. T. S.), I. 183.*

**speed-gage** (spéd'gāj), *n.* A device for indicating a rate of speed attained; a velocimeter; a speed-indicator.

**speedily** (spéd'i-lī), *adv.* [*< ME. speedily, < AS. \*spēdiglice (lyce), prosperously; as speedy + -ly.*] In a speedy manner; quickly; with haste; in a short time.

**speed-indicator** (spéd'in'di-kā-tor), *n.* An instrument for indicating the speed of an engine, a machine, shafting, etc.; a speed-gage or velocimeter. Various forms are in use. See *tachometer* and *operameter*.

**speediness** (spéd'i-nēs), *n.* The quality of being speedy; quickness; celerity; haste; despatch.

**speeding** (spéd'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *speed*, *v.*] The act of putting to speed; a test of speed, as of a horse.

**speedless** (spéd'les), *a.* [*< speed + -less.*] Having no speed; slow; sluggish; not prosperous; unfortunate; unsuccessful. [Rare.]

It obeys thy pow'rs,

And in their ship return the speedless woocers. *Chapman, Odyssey, v. 40.*

**speed-multiplier** (spéd'mul'ti-plī-ēr), *n.* An arrangement of gearing in which pinions are

driven by large wheels, and convey the motion by their shafts to still larger wheels.

**speed-pulley** (spéd'pūl'i), *n.* A pulley having several faces of different diameters, so that it gives different speeds according to the face over which the belt is passed; a cone-pulley.—**Conical speed-pulley.** (a) A pulley of a conical form, connected by a band or belt with another of similar form, so that any change of position of the belt longitudinally on the pulleys varies the speed. (b) The cone-pulley of a machine-tool. See *cone-pulley*.

**speed-recorder** (spéd'rē-kōr'dēr), *n.* An apparatus for making a graphic record of the speed of a railroad-train or road-vehicle, or of the revolutions of a machine or motor.

**speed-riggers** (spéd'rig'ēr), *n. pl.* Cone-pulleys graduated to move a belt at higher or lower speed. [Tag.]

**speed-sight** (spéd'sīt), *n.* One of a pair of sights on a cannon for adjusting aim at a moving ship. The fore sight is permanently fixed, and the hind sight is adjustable by a scale according to the ship's estimated rate of sailing.

**speedway** (spéd'wā), *n.* A public road set apart for fast driving. [U. S.]

**speedwell** (spéd'wel), *n.* [*< speed + well?*]

A plant of the genus *Veronica*, especially *V. Chamadrys*, an herb with creeping and ascending stems, and racemes of bright-blue flowers, whence it has received in Great Britain such fanciful names as *angel's-eyes*, *bird's-eye*, *god's-eye*, and *eyebright*. Also called *germander-speedwell*. The corolla falls quickly when the plant is gathered. The common speedwell is *V. officinalis*, which has been



Flowering Plant of Speedwell (*Veronica officinalis*), a, a flower; b, the fruit.

considered diaphoretic, etc., but is now no longer used in medicine. The thyme-leaved speedwell, *V. verycillifolia*, is a very common little wayside herb with erect stems from a creeping base, and small white or bluish flowers with deeper stripes. Other species have special names, *V. Anagallis* being the water-speedwell, *V. scutellata* the marsh-speedwell, *V. peregrina* the purslane-speedwell or neckweed, *V. arvensis* the corn-speedwell, *V. agrestis* the field-speedwell, and *V. hederaefolia* the ivy-leaved speedwell. See *Veronica*.

**speedy** (spéd'i), *a.* [*< ME. speedi, < AS. spēdig, prosperous, rich, powerful (= D. speedig, speedig, speedig, = OIIG. spōtig, G. spntig, spūtig, industrious, speedy), < spēd, prosperity, success, speed; see speed.*] 1. Successful; prosperous.

I will wish her speedy strength, and visit her with my prayers. *Shak., Cor., I. 3. 87.*

2. Marked by speed of movement; going rapidly; quick; swift; nimble; hasty; rapid; as, a speedy flight.

We men of business must use speedy servants.

*Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, III. 2.*

3. Rapidly coming or brought to pass; not deferred or delayed; prompt; ready.

With him [the ambassador] Temple came to a speedy agreement. *Macaulay, Sir William Temple.*

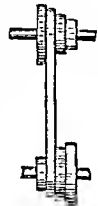
**speedy-cut** (spéd'i-kut), *n.* An injury in the region of the carpus (or knee) of the horse on the inner side, inflicted by the foot of the opposite side during motion.

**speekt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *speck*. *E. Phillips.*

**speel** (spēl), *v. t.* and *i.* [Origin uncertain.] To climb; clamber. [Scotch.]

**speelkent**, *n.* See *spellken*.

**speer**<sup>1</sup> (spēr), *v. t.* and *i.* [Early mod. E. also *spear*; Sc. also *speir, spier*, and formerly *spere, spire*, etc.; *< ME. speren, spiren, sporen, spuren, spurren, < AS. spyrrian, spirian, spirian, track, trace, investigate, inquire, discuss, ask (= MLG. sporen = D. spuren = OHG. spūren, spurren, spuren, MHG. spūren, spūrn, G. spūren = Icel. spyrja, track, trace, investigate, ask, = Sw.*



Speed-pulleys.



*spørja*, ask, *spåra*, track, trace, = Dan. *spørge*, ask, inquire, *spore*, track, trace, < *spor*, a track, footprint, = MLG. *spor* = D. *spoor*, track, = OHG. MHG. *spor*, G. *spur* = Icel. *spor* = Sw. *spår* = Dan. *spor*, a track, trace: see *spoor* and *spur*.] To make diligent inquiry; ask; inquire; inquire of or about. [Now chiefly Scotch.]

She turn'd her right and round about,  
To *spier* her true love's name.

*Tam-a-Lin* (Child's Ballads, I. 259).

To *spier* at, to ask a question at; Inquire of. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

*speir*<sup>2</sup>, *n.* An old form of *spire*<sup>1</sup>.  
*speiret*, *n.* An obsolete form of *sphere*.  
*speirhawkt*, *n.* [Appar. another form and use of *spierhawk*, *sparhawk*.] An old name of the hawkweed, *Hieracium*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names.

*speering* (*spër'ing*), *n.* [Sc. also *speiring*; verbal *n.* of *speir*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] A question; an inquiry. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

*speeth*, *v.* An obsolete form of *spit*<sup>1</sup>.

*speight*, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *speght*, *specht*, *spight*; = D. *specht*, < G. *specht*, MHG. OHG. *speht* (MHG. OHG. also *spech*, > OF. *espeche*, F. *épeche*), a woodpecker; perhaps akin to L. *picus*, a woodpecker (see *pic*); otherwise connected with OHG. *spehon*, MHG. *spehen*, G. *spähen*, look, spy: see *spy*<sup>1</sup>.] A woodpecker. [Prov. Eng.]

Euc, walking forth about the Forrests, gathers  
*Speights*, Parrots, Peacocks, Estrich scattered feathers.  
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Handy-Crafts.

*speir*<sup>1</sup>, *v.* See *speir*<sup>1</sup>.

*speir*<sup>2</sup>, *n.* An obsolete form of *sphere*.

*speiranthy*, *n.* See *spiranthy*.

*speirogonium*, *spirogonium* (*spî'rô-gô-nim'i-um*), *n.*; pl. *speirogonimia*, *spirogonimia* (-ia). [NL., < Gr. *σπείρα*, a coil, *spiro*, + NL. *gonium*.] In bot. See *gonidium*, 3.

*speiss* (*spîs*), *n.* [*G.* *speise*, a metallic mixture, amalgam (*speisige erze*, ores mixed with cobalt and arsenic), a particular use of *speise*, food, meat, < MHG. *spise*, OHG. *spisa*, food, < Oit. It. *spesa* (ML. *spesa*, for *spensa*), expense, cost, < *spendere*, spend: see *spence*, *expense*.] A compound, consisting chiefly of arsenic and iron, but often containing nickel and cobalt, obtained in smelting the complicated lead ores occurring near Freiberg in Saxony, and in other localities.

*spek-boom* (*spek'bôm*), *n.* [S. African D., < *spek*, fat, lard (= E. *speck*), & *boom*, tree (= E. *beam*).] A South African plant. See *Portulacaria*.

*speke* (*spêk*), *n.* A dialectal variant of *spoke*<sup>1</sup>.

*spel*<sup>1</sup>, *n.* An old spelling of *spell*<sup>1</sup>, *spell*<sup>4</sup>.

*spel*<sup>2</sup> (*spel*), *n.* [D. *spel*, play: see *soo spel*<sup>3</sup>.] Play.

South play, quad *spel*, as the Flemish seith.  
*Chaucer*, *Prolog* to Cook's Tale, l. 33.

[In Tyrwhitt's edition alone, apparently his own substitution of the Dutch for its English equivalent *play*, which appears in all other editions.]

*spelæan*, *spelean* (*spê-lô'an*), *a.* [*L.* *spelæum*, < Gr. *σπήλαιον*, a cave, cavern; cf. *σπήλαιον*, a cave (> ult. E. *spelunc*), < *σπήλαιον*, a cave.] 1. Of or pertaining to a cave or cavern; forming or formed by a cave; cavernous. *Owen*, *Longman's Mag.*, Nov., 1882, p. 67.—2. Inhabiting caves or caverns; cave-dwelling; caverniculous; troglodyte. *Fraser's Mag.* Also *speluncous*.

*spelch* (*spelch*), *v. t.* Same as *spelk*.

*speld* (*speld*), *n.* [*ME.* *speld*, a splinter, < AS. *speld*, a splinter (*biernende speld*, 'a burning splinter,' or simply *speld*, a torch), = D. *speld*, a pin, = MHG. *spelte*, a splinter, = Icel. *speld*, mod. *speldi*, a square tablet, *spilda*, a flake, slice, = Goth. *spilda*, a writing-tablet; from the root of *spald*<sup>1</sup> (var. *speld*): see *spald*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. Gael. *spealt*, a splinter. See *spell*<sup>4</sup>, *spilt*<sup>2</sup>, in part variants of *speld*; and cf. *spell*, *spelt*<sup>2</sup>.] A chip or splinter. See *spall*<sup>1</sup>, *spilt*<sup>2</sup>.

Manll as migt men either mette other,  
& spalll the othere spere in *speldes* than wente.  
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), I. 3392.

*speld*, *v.* A Scotch variant of *spald*<sup>1</sup>.

*speldert* (*spôl'dér*), *n.* [*ME.* *\*speldert*, *spildur* (= MLG. *speldert* = MHG. *spelter*, *spilter*), a splinter, dim. of *speld*.] A splinter. *Palsgrave*.

The grete schafte that was longe,  
Alle to *spildurs* hit sponge.  
*Avowynge of King Arthur*, xiii. 6. (*Halliwell*.)

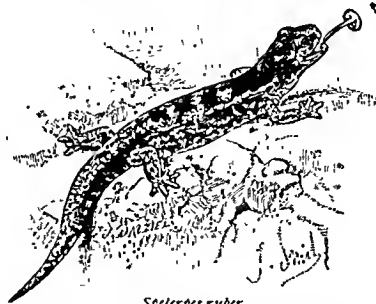
*spelder* (*spôl'dér*), *v.* [*ME.* *spelderen*, *speldren*, *spell*, < *spelder*, a splinter (used as a pointer; cf. *fescue*): see *spelder*, *n.*] To spell. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 353; *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

gliff thatt tu cannest *speldrenn* hemm  
Adam thu findest *speldredd*. *Ormulum*, I. 16440.

*spelding* (*spêl'ding*), *n.* [Also *spelden*, *speldring*, *speldrin*, *speldron*; < *speld* + *-ing*.] A small fish split and dried in the sun. [Scotch.]

*spelean*, *a.* See *spelean*.

*Spelerpes* (*spê-lér'pêz*), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1832), irreg. < Gr. *σπήλαιον*, a cave, + *ἑρπεύω*, creep.] A genus of *Plethodontidae*, having the digits free, containing numerous species of small American salamanders, often handsomely colored. *S. longicauda* is a slender long-tailed form found in the Southern States, of a rich-yellow color, with



*Spelerpes ruber*.

numerous broken black bands. *S. bilineatus*, a common species of the Northern States, has a black line along each side of the back, and the belly yellow. *S. ruber* is of a bright-red color, more or less spotted with black, and is found in cold springs and brooks. *S. belli* is the largest; it is plumbeous, with a double row of red spots on the back, and inhabits Mexico.

*Spelin* (*spe-lin'*), *n.* [So called in "Spelin," the system defined, < *spe*, var. of *spa*, all (< *s*, an affix forming general, collective, and plural terms, + *pa*, every, < Gr. *πᾶς*, ovary, all), + *lin*, < L. *lingua* = E. *tongue*.] An artificial linguistic system devised by Prof. Georg Bauer, of Agram in Croatia, in 1888, designed for a universal language. It is constructed on the same lines as Volapük, but is of greater simplicity. See *Volapük*.

*spelk* (*spelk*), *n.* [*ME.* *spelke*, < AS. *\*spelle*, *\*spile* (Somner, *Lyo*) = MD. *spalcke*, D. *spalk* = Icel. *spalkur*, a splint, splinter, rod; prob. akin to *speld*, *spald*<sup>1</sup>, *spall*<sup>1</sup>, etc.] 1. A splinter of wood; a splint used in setting a broken bone. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A rod, stick, or switch; especially, a small stick or rod used in thatching. [Prov. Eng.]

*spelk* (*spolk*), *v. t.* [Also assimilated *spelch*; < ME. *\*spelen*, *\*spelechen*, < AS. *spilecan*, *spilecan*, set with splints (= MD. *spaleken*, set with splints, fasten, support, prop, = Icel. *spallja*, stuff (skins), = Sw. *spjelka*, split, splinter), < *\*spole*, *\*spile*, a splint, splinter: see *spelk*, *n.*] 1. To set, as a broken bone, with a splint or splint. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To use a splint or rod in or upon; fasten or strike with a splint. [Prov. Eng.]

*spell*<sup>1</sup> (*spel*), *n.* [*ME.* *spelle*, *spel*, < AS. *spel*, *spell*, a saying, tale, story, history, narrative, fable, also speech, discourse, command, teaching, doctrine, = OS. *spel* (*spell*) = OHG. *spel* (*spell*), a tale, narrative, = Icel. *spjall*, a saying, saw, pl. *spjöll*, words, tidings, = Goth. *spill*, a tale, fable, myth; root unknown. The word is found in many AS. and ME. compounds, of which the principal ones are represented by *byspell* and *gospel*. Cf. *spell*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1†. A tale; story; narrative.

Herkneht to my *spelle*. *Chaucer*, *Sir Thopas*, l. 183.

2†. Speech; word of mouth; direct address.

An ax . . . hogo & vn-metc,  
A *spetos* sparthe to expoun [describe] in *spelle* quo-so myzt.  
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), I. 209.

3. A charm consisting of some words of supposed occult power; any form of words, whether written or spoken, supposed to be endowed with magical virtues; an incantation; hence, any means or cause of enchantment, literally or figuratively; a magical or an entrancing charm; a condition of enchantment; fascination: as, to cast a *spell* over a person; to be under a *spell*, or bound by a *spell*.

*Spell* is a kinde of verso or charme, that in elder tymes they used often to say over every thing that they would have preserved, as the Nightingale for theeeves, and the wood-spell. And hercheene, I thinke, is named the *gospel*, as it were Gods *spell*, or worde. And so sayth *Chaucer*.  
*Spenser*, *Shep. Cal.*, March, *Glosse*.

The running stream dissolved the *spell*,  
And his own civill shap he took.  
*Scott*, *L. of L. M.*, III. 13.

*spell*<sup>1</sup> (*spel*), *v.* [*ME.* *spellen*, *speltien*, *spelial*, *spiltien*, < AS. *spelian* (pret. *spelled*, pp. *spelled*), tell, declare, relate, speak, discourse (= MD. *spellen*, declare, explain, explain in detail or point by point, *spell*, = OHG. *spellôn*, MHG. *spellen*, declare, relate, = Icel. *spjalla*, speak, talk, = Goth. *spjallôn*, tell, narrate), < *spel*, a tale, story: see *spell*<sup>1</sup>, *n.* Cf. *spell*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] 1. *I. trans.* 1†. To tell; relate; teach; disclose.

It's I have intill Paris been,  
And well my drift can *spell*.  
*Young Child Dyeing* (Child's Ballads, IV. 267).

2. To act as a *spell* upon; entrance; enthrall; fascinate; charm.—3. To imbue with magic properties.

This [hippomanes], gathered . . .  
With noxious weeds, and *speld* with words of power,  
Dire stepdames in the magic bowl infuse.  
*Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, iii. 445.

II.† *intrans.* To tell; tell a story; give an account.

Now of marshalle of halle wylle I *spelle*,  
And what falle to lye offyce now wylle y *telle*.  
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 310.

*spell*<sup>2</sup> (*spel*), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spelled* or *spelt*, ppr. *spelling*. [*late ME.* *spellen*; a particular use of *spell*<sup>1</sup>, tell, appar. duo to D. use: MD. *spellen*, declare, explain, explain in detail or point by point, *spell*, D. *spellen*, *spell*; cf. OF. *espeller*, *espeler*, declare, spell, F. *épeler*, *spell*, = Pr. *espelar*, *espelhar*, declare (< G. or D.): see *spell*<sup>1</sup>. The word is in part confused, as the var. *speal* also indicates, with *spell*<sup>4</sup>, *speld*<sup>1</sup>, *spelder*, a splinter, because a splinter of wood was used as a pointer to assist in spelling words: see *spell*<sup>4</sup>, and cf. *spelder*, *v.*, *spell*.] 1. *I. trans.* 1. To tell or set forth letter by letter; set down letter by letter; tell the letters of; form by or in letters.

*Spellyn* (letters). *Syllabico*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 468.

A few commonplace and ill-spelled letters, a few wise or witty words, are all the direct record she has left of herself.  
*The Century*, XL. 648.

2. To read letter by letter, or with laborious effort; hence, to discover by careful study; make out point by point: often with *out* or *over*.

I will sit on this footstool at thy feet, that I may *spell* over thy splendour, and learn for the first time how princes are nithred.  
*Scott*, *Kenilworth*, vii.

He was a perfect specimen of the Trullibbers of old; he smoked, hunted, drank beer at his door with his grooms and dogs, and *spelled* over his county paper on Sundays.  
*Sydney Smith*, in *Lady Holland*, vii.

3. To constitute, as letters constitute a word; make up.

The Saxon heptarely, when seven kings put together did *spell* but one in effect.  
*Fulter*.

To *spell* backward, to repeat or arrange the letters of in reverse order; begin with the last letter of; hence, to understand or explain in an exactly contrary sense; turn inside out; reverse the character or intention of.

I never yet saw man,

How wise, how noble, young, how rarely featured,  
But she would *spell* him backward.  
*Shak.*, *Much Ado*, III. 1. 61.

To *spell* baker, to do something difficult: supposed to refer to baker as one of the first words met by children in passing from the "easy" monosyllables to the "hard" dissyllables in the old spelling-books. [Old and colloq., U. S.] If an old man will marry a young wife,  
Why then—why then—why then—he must *spell* Baker.  
*Longfellow*, *Giles Corey*, II. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1. To form words with the proper letters, in either reading or writing; repeat or set down the letters of words.

O, she knew well  
Thy love did read by rote and could not *spell*.  
*Shak.*, *R. and J.*, II. 3. 88.

2. To make a study; engage in careful contemplation of something. [Poetical and rare.]

Where I may sit and rightly *spell*  
Of every star that heaven doth shew,  
And every herb that sips the dew.  
*Milton*, *Il Penseroso*, l. 170.

*spell*<sup>3</sup> (*spel*), *v. t.* [*ME.* *spelen*, *speltien*, < AS. *spelian*, act in one's stead, take one's place, also rarely *spilian*, play, jest, = OS. *spilôn*, play, dance, = D. *spelen* = MLG. LG. *spelen*, play, game, act, move, sparkle, allude, = OHG. *spilôn*, MHG. *spiln*, G. *spielen* = Icel. *spila*, play, spend, play at cards, = Sv. *spela* = Dan. *spille*, act a part, move, sparkle, play, gamble; from a noun not recorded in AS., but appearing as OS. *spil*, play (of weapons), = MD. D. *spel* = MLG. *spil*, LG. *spile*, play, music, performance, cards, = OHG. MHG. *spil*, G. *spiel*, play, game; root unknown.] To take the place of (another person) temporarily in doing something; take turns with; relieve for a time; give a rest to.

Sometimes there are two ostensible bidders [slaves in charge of sugar-bolling] to *spell* and relieve one another.



When one is obliged to be *spelled* for the purpose of natural rest, he should leave his injunctions to a judicious negro. *T. Roughley, Jamaica Planters' Guide* (1823), p. 340.

Mrs. Savor kept her seat beside Annie. Shosald, "Don't you want I should *spell* you a little while, Miss Kilburn?" *Hovells, Annie Kilburn*, xvi.

**spell**<sup>3</sup> (spel), *n.* [*< spell<sup>3</sup>, v.*] 1. A turn of work or duty in place of another; an interval of relief by another person; an exchange of work and rest: as, to take one's regular *spell*; to work the pumps by *spells*.

Their toil is so extreme as they can not endure it above four hours in a day, but are succeeded by *spells*.

*Carew, Survey of Cornwall*, fol. 11.

A poor old negro, whose woolly head was turned to gray, though scarcely able to move, begged to be taken in, and offered to give me a *spell* when I became tired.

*B. Hall, Travels in N. A.*, I, 188.

Hence—2. A continuous course of employment in work or duty; a turn of occupation between periods of rest; a bout.

We read that a working day [in Holland] of thirteen or fourteen hours is usual; a *spell* of eighteen or more hours is not uncommon. *The Academy*, July 27, 1889, p. 54.

3. An interval of rest or relaxation; a turn or period of relief from work; a resting-time.

A halt was made for the purpose of giving the horses a *spell* and having a pot of tea.

*A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland*, I, 42.

4. Any interval of time within definite limits; an unbroken term or period.

Nothing new has happened in this quarter since my last, except the settling in of a severe *spell* of cold weather and a considerable fall of snow.

*Washington, To J. Reed*, Dec. 25, 1774.

After a grievous *spell* of eighteen months on board the French galleys. *R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng.*, xla.

5. A short period, indefinitely; an odd or occasional interval; an uncertain term; a while. [*Colloq.*]

No, I hain't got a girl now. I had one a *spell*, but I'd rather do my own work.

*C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage*, p. 145.

Why don't ye come and rest a *spell* with me, and to-morrow ye kin go on ef ye like? *Harpur's Map*, LXXX, 310.

6. A bad turn; an uncomfortable time; a period of personal ailment or ill feeling. [*Colloq.*, U. S.]

Wal, arter all, we sot out, and Hopsy, she got clear heat out; and when Hopsy does get heat out she has *spells*, and she goes on awful, and they last day arter day.

*H. B. Stone, Oldtown*, p. 171.

**spell**<sup>1</sup> (spel), *n.* [Also *spill*, *spcal*, formerly *spall*; partly a var. of *speld* (see *speld*), partly *< D. spil*, the pin of a bobbin, spindle, axis (see *spindle*). Cf. *spall*, *spal*.] 1. A chip, splinter, or splint. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

Cf. *spelt* or *spilt*, originally a chip of wood for lighting a candle.

*William of Palerne* (W. E. T. S.), Gloss., p. 305.

2. In the game of nur-and-spell, the steel spring by which the nur is thrown into the air.—3. One of the transverse pieces at the bottom of a chair which strengthen and keep together the legs. [*Hallivell*, [*Prov. Eng.*]

**spellable** (spel'q-bl), *a.* [*< spell<sup>2</sup> + -able.*] Capable of being spelled, or represented in letters: as, some birds utter *spellable* notes. *Carlyle, Misc.*, IV, 69. [*Darvies*.] [*Rare.*]

**spellbind** (spel'bind), *v. t.* [*A back-formation, after spellbound; < spell + bind.*] To bind by or as if by a spell; hold under mental control or restraint; fascinate. [*Recent.*]

Now the poor French word . . . "Qu'en dira-t-on?" *spellbinds* us all. *Carlyle, Essays* (J. F. F. Hilder again).

The other, in his speech about the banner, *spellbound* his audience until they swore that such a speech was never heard till then.

*Holbeck, Lanny*.

**spellbinder** (spel'bin-dér), *n.* One who spellbinds or fascinates; especially, an eloquent political orator. [*U. S. political slang*, first used in the presidential campaign of 1888.]

**spell-bone** (spel'bôn), *n.* [*< spell + bone.*] The small bone of the leg; the fibula. See phrases under *peroneal*. [*Hallivell*, [*Prov. Eng.*]

**spellbound** (spel'bound), *a.* Bound by or as if by a spell; entranced; rapt; fascinated.

My dear mother stood gazing at him, *spellbound* by his eloquence.

*R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, II.

**speller**<sup>1</sup> (spel'er), *n.* [*< ME. spellere; < spell<sup>1</sup> + -er.*] A speaker or talker; a teller; a narrator.

Speke we of the *spellere* holde, 8ith we have of this lady tolde.

*Cursor Mundi*, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., f. 127. [*Hallivell*.]

**speller**<sup>2</sup> (spel'er), *n.* [*< late ME. spellare (= MD. D. spellen), a spell; < spell<sup>2</sup> + -er.*] 1. One who spells, as in school; a person skilled in spelling.

*Spellare*, syllabicator. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 463.

2. A book containing exercises or instructions in spelling; a spelling-book.

**speller**<sup>3</sup> (spel'er), *n.* [*< spell<sup>4</sup> + -er.*] A branch shooting out from the crown of a deer's antler. See out under *Dama*. *Cotgrave*.

**spellful** (spel'fûl), *a.* [*< spell<sup>1</sup> + -ful.*] Full of spells or charms; fascinating; absorbing. *Hoole, tr. of Orlando Furioso*, xv. [*Rare.*]

**spelling**<sup>1</sup> (spel'ing), *n.* [*< ME. spellunge, spelhunge, spelling, spelting, recital, < AS. spellung, narration, verbal n. of spellian, tell, declare: see spell<sup>1</sup>.*] A story; a relation; a tale.

As we telle yn owre *spelling*, Falsenes come never to gode endyng. *MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 125. (Hallivell.)*

**spelling**<sup>2</sup> (spel'ing), *n.* [*< into ME. spellunge (= MD. spellunge, D. spelling); verbal n. of spell<sup>2</sup>, v. Cf. D. spelkunst (kunst, art), spelling; buchstabiren, spell, as a noun, spelling (< buch-stabe, a letter: see under book); Sw. stafning = Dan. staving, spelling (see staff, stave); and cf. orthography.*] 1. The act of one who spells; the manner of forming words with letters; orthography.

*Spellinge*, syllabicator. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 463. Our common *spelling* is often an untrustworthy guide to etymology. *J. Halley, Essays*, p. 350.

To prepare the way for such a change [a reform in spelling] the first step is to break down, by the combined influence of enlightened scholars and of practical educators, the immense and stubborn prejudice which regards the established modes of *spelling* almost as constituting the language, as having a sacred character, as in themselves preferable to others. All action and all definite proposals of reform are to be welcomed so far as they work in this direction. *Proc. Amer. Philol. Assoc.*, VII, 35.

It may be observed that it is mainly among the class of half-taught dabblers in philology that etymological *spelling* has found its supporters. All true philologists and philological bodies have uniformly denounced it as a monstrous absurdity, both from a practical and a scientific point of view. *II. Sweet, Handbook of Phonetics*, p. 201.

2. A collocation of letters representing a word; a written word as spelled in a particular way.

Our present *spelling* is in many particulars a far from trustworthy guide in etymology, and often, indeed, entirely falsifies history. Such *spellings* as Island, author, delight, sovereign, require only to be mentioned, and there are hundreds of others involving equally gross blunders, many of which have actually corrupted the spoken language. *II. Sweet, Handbook of Phonetics*, p. 200.

**Phonetic spelling.** See *phonetic*.—**Spelling reform**, the improvement by regulation and simplification of the conventional orthography of a language, specifically of the English language; the proposed simplification of English orthography. The spelling of all languages having a recorded history tends to lag behind the changes of pronunciation, and in time a reform becomes necessary. In English, since the gradual fixation of the spelling after the invention of printing, the separation of spelling and pronunciation has become very wide, and numerous proposals for spelling reform have been made. The present organized effort for spelling reform has arisen out of the spread of phonography, which is based on phonetic spelling, and from the more recent spread of the study of comparative philology, which is also based on phonetics. Proposals for a gradual reform in spelling have been put forth jointly by the American Philological Association and the Philological Society of England, and are advocated by the Spelling Reform Association. Amended spellings have been accepted to some extent by various periodicals, and are admitted, less freely, into recent books. Movements for spelling reform exist also in France, Germany, Denmark, and other countries. A spelling reform has been accomplished in Dutch, Spanish, and other tongues, and to some extent, by government action, in Germany.

**spelling-bee** (spel'ing-bê), *n.* Same as *spelling-match*.

**spelling-book** (spel'ing-bûk), *n.* A book from which children are taught to spell.

**spelling-match** (spel'ing-mech), *n.* A contest for superiority in spelling between two or more persons or parties. A formal spelling-match is usually between sides or sets of persons chosen by two leaders. Any person who mispells one of the words given out retires, and the victory belongs to the side that has the larger number left at the close. Also called *spelling-bee*. [*U. S.*]

**spellkent** (spel'ken), *n.* [Also *spellken*; *< D. spel*, play (see *spell<sup>1</sup>*), + *E. ken*, a resort.] A playhouse; a theater. [*Low slang.*]

Who in a row like Tom could lead the van, Boore in the Ken, or at the *spellken* hulle? *Byron, Don Juan*, xl, 10.

**spell-stopped** (spel'stoppt), *a.* Stopped by a spell or spells; spellbound. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, v, 1, 61.

**spell-work** (spel'wêrk), *n.* That which is worked by spells or charms; power of magic; enchantment. *Moore, Lalla Rookh*.

**spelonk**, *n.* Same as *spelunc*.

**spelt**<sup>1</sup> (spelt), *n.* [*< ME. \*spelt* (not found), *< AS. spelt = D. spelt = MLG. LG. spelte = OHG. spelta, spelza, spelzo. MHG. spelle, spelze, G. spelt, spetz, spelt; cf. G. spelte, chaff, shell, beard of an ear of corn; = H. spelta, spelta = Sp. Pg. espelta = Pr. espenta = OF. espantre, F. épau-*

*tre*, spelt; *< LL. spelta*, spelt.] A kind of wheat commonly known as *Triticum Spelta*, but believed to be a race of the common wheat, *Triticum sativum* (*T. vulgare*). Spelt is marked by the fragile rachis of the spike, which easily breaks up at the joints, and by the grains being adherent to the chaff. It was cultivated by the Swiss lake-dwellers, by the ancient Egyptians, and throughout the Roman empire, and is still grown in the colder mountainous regions of Europe and elsewhere. It makes a very fine flour, used especially for pastry-making, but the grain requires special machinery for grinding.

**spelt**<sup>2</sup> (spelt), *n.* [*< ME. spelt; a var. of speld.*] A splinter, splint, or strip; a spell or spill.

The spekes was splentide alle with *speltis* of silver, The space of a spere lenghe springande fulle faire. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), I, 3263.

**spelt**<sup>3</sup> (spelt), *v. t.* [*A var. of speld, spald, perhaps confused with ME. spellen, spilt: see spald<sup>1</sup>, speld, spelk. Cf. spelt<sup>2</sup>, n.*] To split; break.

Feed geese with oats, *spelted* beans. *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

**spelt**<sup>4</sup> (spelt), *n.* A preterit and past participle of *speld*.

**spelter** (spel'tér), *n.* [Not found in ME., and prob. of LG. origin: LG. *spialter*, pewter, = MD. *speanter*, D. *spianter* = G. Sw. Dan. *spianter*, zinc, bell-metal; cf. OF. *piatre*, *peutre*, *peantre*, *espeantre* = Sp. Pg. *petre* = It. *petro* (ML. *petrum*, *pestrum*), powder: see *peter*. The Rom. forms are from Tont, but have appar. in turn influenced the Tent. forms.] Zinc: now used only in commerce.

Not only those metalline corpuscles that were just over or near the determinate place where I put the *spelter*, but also all the rest, into how remote parts soever of the liquor they were diffused, did settle upon the *spelter*. *Boyle, History of Fluidity*, xxiii.

**Spelter solder**, hard solder. See *solder*.

**spelter** (spel'tér), *v. t.* [*< spelter, n.*] To solder with spelter solder, or hard solder. *Brass-Founders' Manual*, p. 59.

**spelunct**, **spelunk** (spê-lung'k'), *n.* [*< ME. spelunk, spelonke, spelunc = D. spelunk; < OF. spelouque, F. spelouque = Pr. spelunca = Sp. Pg. spelunca = It. spelunca, < L. spelunca, < Gr. σπηλις (σπηλινγ), a cave, cavern, < σπηλις, a cave.*] A cave; a cavern; a vault.

Men in hem-selue, In spekes and in *spelunkes* souden spoken togideres. *Pierre l'Herminier* (H), xv, 270.

And parte of the same stone lieth ther yett now in the same vitermost *Spelunk*.

*Torkington, Marle of Eng. Travell*, p. 40.

**speluncous** (spê-lung'kûs), *a.* [*< spelunc + -ous.*] Same as *speluran*, 2.

**spen**, *v. t.* [*< ME. spennen (= MHG. spennen = Icel. spenna), a secondary form of AS. spannan, span: see span<sup>1</sup>. Cf. spend<sup>2</sup>.*] To stretch; grasp; span.

Blisse that spall my honde I *spenn*ed. *Aliteraire Poeme* (ed. Morris), I, 49.

**spencet**, **spencer**<sup>1</sup>. See *spence*, *spencer*.

**spencer**<sup>2</sup> (spen'sér), *n.* [Named after Earl *Spencer* (1782-1845). The surname is derived from *spencer*<sup>1</sup>, *spencer*.] 1. A man's outer garment or overcoat so short that the skirts of the body-coat worn under it were seen: a fashion introduced about 1800.—2. A woman's garment introduced a year or two later, and made in direct imitation of the above. It also was short, and formed a kind of over-jacket, reaching a little below the waist.

**spencer**<sup>3</sup> (spen'sér), *n.* *Naut.*, a trapezoidal fore-and-aft sail set abaft the foremast and mainmast; a trysail.

**spencer-gaff** (spen'sér-gaf), *n.* The gaff to which the spencer is bent.

**Spencer gun**. See *gun*<sup>1</sup>.

**Spencerian** (spen-sér'i-an), *a.* [*< Spencer* (see def.) + -ian.] Pertaining or relating to the English philosopher Herbert Spencer (born 1820), or characteristic of his philosophical system. See *Spencerianism*.

**Spencerianism** (spen-sér'i-an-izm), *n.* The philosophy of Herbert Spencer, called by him the *synthetic philosophy*. Like almost all the ancient and a considerable part of the modern philosophical systems, it is a philosophy of evolution; but it differs from most of these in reducing evolution to the rank of a mere secondary principle, and in making the immutable law of mechanics the sole fundamental one. Spencer has formally stated his philosophy in sixteen propositions, which concern the relations of evolution and dissolution. These are of a special and detailed character, so that he does not countenance the claim made for him of the principle of evolution itself. His sixteen propositions states that under the sensible appearances which the universe presents to us, and "transcending human knowledge, is an unknown and unknowable power."

**spencer-mast** (spen'sér-mást), *n.* See *mast*<sup>1</sup>.



**spency** (spen'si, *n.*; pl. *spencies* (-siz). The stormy petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*. *C. Swainson*. [Shetland Isles.]

**spend**<sup>1</sup> (spend), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spene* (formerly sometimes *spended*), ppr. *spending*. [*ME. spenden* (pret. *spende*, pp. *ispended*, *ispent*), < *AS. spendan*, *spend* (also in comp. *ā-spendan*, *for-spendan*) = *OHG. spēntōn*, *MHG. spēnten*, *spenden*, *G. spenden* = *Sw. spendera* = *Dan. spendere* = *It. dispendere*, *spendere* = *Sp. Pg. despendere* = *OF. despendre*, *F. dépense*, < *ML. spendere*, *L. dispendere*, pay out, dispend: see *dispend*. Cf. *expend*, and see *spense*, *spenser*, etc.] **I. trans.** 1. To pay or give out for the satisfaction of need, or the gratification of desire; part with for some use or purpose; expend; lay out: used of money, or anything of exchangeable value.

The moore thou *spendest*, the lesse thou hast.  
*Hymns to Virgin*, ppr. (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.  
Wherefore do ye *spend* money for that which is not bread? *Isa. lv. 2.*

The oils which we do *spend* in England for our cloth are brought out of Spain.  
*J. Campion* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 56).

**2.** To impart; confer; bestow for any reason; dispense.

As help me Crist as I in fewe yeeres  
Have *spended* [var. *spent*] upon diverse maner freres  
Full many a pound, yet fare I never the bet.  
*Chaucer*, *Summoner's Tale*, l. 242.

I will but *spend* a word here in the house,  
And go with you. *Shak.*, *Othello*, I. 2. 48.

**3.** To consume; use up; make away with; dispose of in using.

They were without prouision of victuals, but onely a little bread, which they *spent* by Thursday at night.  
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 276.

My last breath cannot  
Be better *spent* than to say I forgive you.  
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

**4.** To pass; employ; while away: used of time, or of matters implying time.

They *spend* their days in wealth, and in a moment go down to the grave.  
*Job xxi. 13.*

I would not *spend* another such a night,  
Though 'twere to buy a world of happy days.  
*Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, I. 4. 5.

**5.** To waste or wear out by use or action: incur the loss of. See phrase to *spend a mast*, below.

What's the matter,  
That thou unlace your reputation thus,  
And spend your rich opinion for the name  
Of a night-brawler? *Shak.*, *Othello*, II. 3. 165.

**6.** To exhaust of means, force, strength, contents, or the like; impoverish; enfeeble: only in the passive. See *spent*.

Their bodies *spent* with long labour and thirst.  
*Knolles*, *Hist. Turks*. (*Latham*.)

They could have no design to themselves in this work, thus to expose themselves to scorn and abuse, to spend and be *spent*.  
*Penn. Rise and Progress of Quakers*, iii.

Faintly thence, as pines far sighing,  
Or as thunder *spent* and dying,  
Come the challenge and replying.  
*W. Hittier*, *The Ranger*.

**7†.** To cause the expenditure of; cost.

It *spent* me so little time after your going that, although you speak in your letter of good dispatch in your going, yet I might have overtaken you. *Donne*, *Letters*, exv.

The main business, which *spent* the most time, and caused the adjourning of the court, was about the removal of Newtown. *Winthrop*, *Hist. New England*, I. 167.

To *spend a mast*, to break, lose, or carry away a mast in sailing; incur the loss of a mast.

He *spent* his mast in fair weather, and having gotten a new at Cape Anne, and towing it towards the bay, he lost it by the way. *Winthrop*, *Hist. New England*, II. 74.

To *spend ground*, to excavate in mining; mine. [*Cornwall, Eng.*]—To *spend the mouth*, to bark violently; give tongue; bay.

Then do they [hounds] *spend* their mouths; Echo replies, As if another chase were in the skies.  
*Shak.*, *Venus and Adonis*, I. 695.

To *spend up*, to use up; consume improvidently; waste. There is treasure to be desired and oil in the dwelling of the wise; but a foolish man *spendeth* it up.  
*Prov. xxi. 20.*

**II. intrans.** 1. To pay or lay out; make expenditure of money, means, strength, or anything of value.

He *spendeth*, jousteth, maketh festeynynges.  
*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, iii. 1718.

Get ere thou *spend*, then shalt thou bid  
Thy friendly friend good morrowe.  
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

To *spend* in all things else,  
But of old friends to be most miserly.  
*Lowell*, *Under the Willows*.

**2.** To be lost or wasted; be dissipated or consumed; go to waste: as, the candles *spend* fast.

The sound *spendeth* and is dissipated in the open air.  
*Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 122.

**3.** Specifically, to emit semen, milt, or spawn. See *spent*, 2.

**spend**<sup>2</sup> (spend), *v. t.* [*A var. of spen.*] To span; grasp with the hand or fingers. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

He sawe the Douglas to the deth was dyght.  
He *spendyd* a spear, a trusti tre.  
*Hunting of the Cheviot* (Child's Ballads, VII. 37).

**spendable** (spen'da-bl), *a.* [*< spend*<sup>1</sup> + *-able*.] That may be spent; proper to be used for current needs: as, *spendable* income. [*Rare.*]

**spend-all** (spend'al), *n.* [*< spend*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, + *obj. all*.] A spendthrift; a prodigal.

Nay, thy wife shall be enamored of some *spend-all*, which shall waste all as licentious as thou hast heaped together laboriously. *Man in the Moone* (1609). (*Nares*.)

**spender** (spen'dér), *n.* [*< ME. spender*, *spendare*; < *spend*<sup>1</sup> + *-er*.] One who or that which spends or wastes; used absolutely, a spendthrift.

You've been a *spender*, a vain *spender*: wasted  
Your stock of credit and of wares unthriftilly.  
*Ford*, *Fancies*, II. 1.

Very rich men in England are much freer *spenders* than they are here.  
*The American*, VI. 217.

**spending** (spen'ding), *n.* [*< ME. spendyng*, *spendyng*; verbal *n.* of *spend*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. The act of paying out money.—2†. Ready money; cash; means.

Yf thou fayle any *spendyng*,  
Com to Robyn Hode.  
*Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 92).

**3.** Seminal emission.

**spending-money** (spen'ding-mun'i), *n.* Money provided or used for small personal expenses; pocket-money for incidental outlay.

**spending-silver** (spen'ding-sil'vér), *n.* [*< ME. spending-silver*; < *spend*<sup>1</sup> + *silver*.] Money for expenses; spending-money; cash.

And *spending silver* hadde he ryght ynow.  
*Chaucer*, *Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 7.

For of thy *spendyng* sylver, monk,  
Therof wyl I ryght none.  
*Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 87).

**spendthrift** (spend'thrift), *n.* and *a.* [*< spend*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, + *obj. thrift*.] **I. n.** One who spends lavishly, improvidently, or foolishly; an unthrifty spender; a prodigal.

What pleasure can the miser's fondled hoard,  
Or *spendthrift's* prodigal excess, afford?  
*Cotter*, In Memory of John Thornton.

**II. a.** Wastefully spending or spent; lavish; improvident; wasteful; prodigal: as, a *spendthrift* heir; *spendthrift* ways.

And then this "should" is like a *spendthrift* sigh,  
That hurts by easing.  
*Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iv. 7. 123.

*Spendthrift* alike of money and of wit.  
*Cotter*, *Table-Talk*, I. 634.

**spendthriftly** (spend'thrif'ti), *a.* [*< spendthrift* + *-ly*.] Lavish; wasteful; prodigal. [*Rare.*]

*Spendthriftly*, unclean, and ruffian-like courses.  
*Rogers*, *Naaman the Syrian*, p. 611.

**spense** (spens), *n.* [*Also spence*; < *ME. spense*, *spence*, < *OF. spense*, *spence*, *spense*, *expense*, *expenso* (see *expense*); in *ME.* partly by aphesis from *dispende*, < *OF. despende*, *expense*, also a larder, buttery, etc., < *despendre*, *spend*: see *expense*, *dispende*, and cf. *spend*<sup>1</sup>, *spenser*.] 1†. Expense; expenditure of money.

So he sped hym by spices, & *spense* of his gode,  
That the lady for hir lord lynely he stale.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 13692.

For better is cost upon somewhat worth than *spense* upon nothing worth.  
*Ascham*, *Toxophilus* (ed. 1864), p. 115.

**2.** A buttery; a larder; a cellar or other place where provisions are kept. [*Obsolete and prov. Eng.*]

Al vinolent as bottle in the *spence*.  
*Chaucer*, *Summoner's Tale*, l. 223.

Yn the *spence*, a tabell planke, and ij. sylwes [shelves].  
*English Gilda* (E. E. T. S.), p. 327.

Bluff Harry broke into the *spence*,  
And turn'd the cows adrift.  
*Tennyson*, *Talking Oak*.

**3.** The apartment of a house where the family sit and eat. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

**spenser** (spen'sér), *n.* [*Also spencer*; *Se. spensar*; < *ME. spensere*, *speneere*, *spensere*, also *dispenser*, < *OF. despencier*, *dispensier* (*ML. dispensarius*), *dispenser*, *spenser*, < *despense*, *expense*: see *dispenser*, *spense*.] Hence the surnames *Spencer*, *Spenser*.] A steward or butler; a dispenser.

Cesar heet his *spenser* zeve the Greke his money.  
*Trevia*, tr. of Higden's *Polychronicon*, IV. 309.

The *spencer* came with keyes in his hand,  
Opened the doore and them at dinner fand.  
*Henryson*, *Moral Fables*, p. 12.

**Spenserian** (spen-sē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Spenser* (see def. and *spenser*) + *-ian*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the English poet Edmund Spenser (died 1599); specifically, noting the style of versification adopted by Spenser in his "Faerie Queene." It consists of a strophe of eight decasyllabic lines and an Alexandrine, with three rimés, the first and third line forming one, the second, fourth, fifth, and seventh another, and the sixth, eighth, and ninth the third. It is the statelst of English measures, and is used by Thomson in his "Castle of Indolence," by Byron in his "Childe Harold," etc.

**II. n.** The poetical measure of Spenser's "Faerie Queene"; a Spenserian verse or stanza.

*O. W. Holmes*, *Poetry*.

**spent** (spen't), *p. a.* [*Pp. of spend*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. Nearly or quite exhausted or worn out; having lost force or vitality; inefficient; impotent: generally in a comparative sense. A *spent* deer or other animal is one that has been chased or wounded nearly to death. A *spent* ball is a flying ball (from a gun) that has so nearly lost its impulse as to be unable to penetrate an object struck by it, though it may occasionally inflict a dangerous confused wound. A *spent* bill of lading or other commercial document is one that has fulfilled its purpose and should be canceled.

The forme of his style there, compared with Tullies writyng, is but even the talke of a *spent* old man.  
*Ascham*, *The Scholemaster*, p. 152.

Mine eyes, like *spent* lamps glowing out, grow heavy.  
*Fletcher*, *Sea Voyage*, iii. 1.

**2.** Exhausted by spending or spawning; of fish, having spawned.

**speos** (spē'os), *n.* [*< Gr. σπῆος*, a cave.] In *Egypt. archaeol.*, a temple or part of a temple, or a tomb of some architectural importance, as distinguished from a mere tunnel or syringe, excavated in the solid rock; a grotto-temple or tomb, as at Beni-Hassan (see out under *hypogeum*) and Abou Simbel (Ipsamboul). The larger speos of Abou Simbel is about 100 feet deep, and has all the parts of a complete open-air Egyptian temple.

**Speotyto** (spē-ot'i-tō), *n.* [*NL. (Gloger, 1842), < Gr. σπῆος*, a cave, + *τύτο*, the night-owl.] An American genus of *Strigidae*, containing several species of small long-legged earless owls which live in treeless regions and burrow in the ground, as *S. cucularia* of the pampas of South America and *S. hypogaea* of the prairies of western North America; the burrowing owls. A variety of the latter also inhabits Florida, and the genus is likewise represented in the West Indies. *S. hypogaea* is the species which is found in association with prairie-dogs and spermophiles, giving rise to many exaggerated accounts of the relation between the bird and the mammal. These owls were formerly placed in the genus *Athene*, and were also called *Pholeopitryn*. See cuts under *owl*.

**spert**, *v. t.* A variant of *sparl*.

**sperable**<sup>1</sup> (spē'ra-bl), *a.* [*< L. sperabilis*, that may be hoped for, < *sperare*, hope, < *spes*, hope.] Capable of being hoped for; affording grounds of hope.

Wherin, suerly perceaving his own cause not *sperable*, he doth honorably and wisely.  
*Sir W. Cecil* (June 8, 1565), in Ellis's *Hist. Letters*, 2d ser., [clxxii].

**sperable**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* An obsolete form of *sparable*.

**speraget**, *n.* Same as *sparage*.

**speratet** (spē'rät), *a.* [*< L. speratus*, pp. of *sperare*, hope.] Hoped for; not hopeless: opposed to *desperate*. In old law, in determining whether debts to a testator, the right to collect which devolved upon the executor, were assets to be accounted for by him, though not collected, regard had to be had to their character, whether they were sperate or desperate.

**sperclet**, *v.* A Middle English form of *sparkle*.

**speret**. An old spelling of *spear*<sup>1</sup>, *spear*<sup>1</sup>, *sphere*.

**Spergula** (spér-gū-lā), *n.* [*NL. (Dillenius, 1719)*, named from its scattering its seeds; < *L. spargere*, scatter: see *sparge*.] A genus of petalous plants, of the order *Caryophyllaceæ* and tribe *Alsineæ*. It is characterized by the presence of small scarious stipules, by flowers with five styles alternate with the five sepals, and by a one-celled capsule with its five valves opposite the sepals. There are 2 or 3 species, widely scattered through temperate regions of either hemisphere, and especially abundant in fields and cultivated places of the Old World. They are annual herbs with dichotomous or clustered branches, the swollen and succulent axils bearing apparent whorls of awl-shaped leaves. The small white or pink flowers form raceme-like cymes with conspicuous pedicels. The species are known by the general name of *spurry*, sometimes *sandweed*.

**Spergularia** (spér-gū-lā-ri-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Persoon, 1805), < Spergula* + *-aria*.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Caryophyllaceæ* and tribe *Alsineæ*. It is distinguished from the allied genus *Spergula* by its three styles and three-valved capsule, and differs from *Arenaria*, to which it was formerly referred, in the possession of stipules. There are 3 or 4 species, scattered through temperate regions, especially along salt-marshes and shores. They are commonly diffuse herbs, small and often succulent, with thread-like or linear leaves, often, as



in *Spergula*, with secondary clusters of leaves forming apparent whorls at the axils. The small flowers open in bright sunshine, and are white or rose-colored or commonly purplish. The species are known as *sand-spurry*. At least 3 species are found on the Atlantic coast of the United States. See *Tsisa*.

**sperhawk**, *n.* Same as *sparhawk* for *sparrowhawk*.

**spirket** (spér'kot), *n.* [Also *spirket*; origin obscure.] A large hooked wooden peg, not much curved, to bang saddles, harness, etc., on. *Hal-livell*. [Prov. Eng.]

High on the spirket there it hung.  
*Bloomfield, Tho Horkey. (Davies.)*

**sperling** (spér'ling), *n.* Same as *spurling*<sup>1</sup>.

**sperm**<sup>1</sup> (spér'm), *n.* [From *MB. sperme*, < *OF. sperme*, *sperme*, *F. sperme* = *Sp. Pg. esperma* = *It. sperma*, < *L. sperma*, < *Gr. σπέρμα (sperma)*, seed, < *σπείρειν*, sow. Cf. *spore*<sup>2</sup>.] The male seed of any kind, as the semen or seminal fluid of the higher vertebrates, the male spawn or milt of the lower vertebrates, or the seminal elements of any animal, containing the male germs, or spermatozoa.

**sperm**<sup>2</sup> (spér'm), *n.* [Abbr. of *spermaceti*.] 1. Same as *spermaceti*.—2. A sperm-whale.—3. Sperm-oil.

**sperma** (spér'mi), *n.* Same as *semen* (which see).

**spermaceti** (spér-ma-sot'i or -sē'ti), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly or dial. also, in corrupt forms, *parmaceti*, *parmacety*, *parmacetty*, *parmacity*, *parmacitty*, etc.; < *F. spermaceti* = *Sp. espermaceti* = *It. spermaceti*, lit. 'whale's seed', the substance having been regarded as the spawn of the whale; < *L. sperma*, seed, + *ceti*, gen. of *cetus*, < *Gr. κῆτος*, whale: see *Cetus*.] 1. *n.* A peculiar fatty substance contained in the characteristic adipose tissue of the cavity of the head of the sperm-whale or cachalot, *Physeter* or *Catodon macrocephalus*, and related cetaceans. During the life of the animal the spermaceti is in a fluid state, and when the head is opened has the appearance of an oily white liquid. On exposure to the air the spermaceti concretes and precipitates from the oil, from which it may then be separated. After being purified by an elaborate process the spermaceti concretes into a white, crystallized, brittle, semi-transparent unctuous substance, nearly inodorous and insipid. It dissolves in boiling alcohol, and as the solution cools it is deposited in perfectly pure lamellated crystals. In this state it is called *cetina*. Spermaceti is a mixture of various fatty acids and derivatives of the acids. It is bland and demulcent, but in medicine it is chiefly employed externally as an ingredient in ointments, cerates, and cosmetics. It has also been largely used in the manufacture of candles.

By this fallacy of *Æquivocation* are they deluded who conceive *spermaceti* *Isperma Ceti*, *Yscaud. Ep.*, 1646, which is found about the head, to be the spawn of the whale.  
*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, II. 1.

II. *a.* 1. Pertaining to, derived from, or composed of spermaceti or sperm.—2. Producing or yielding spermaceti, as the sperm-whales.—Spermaceti ointment. See *ointment*.

**spermaceti-oil** (spér-ma-sot'i-oil), *n.* Sperm-oil.

**spermaceti-whale** (spér-ma-sot'i-hwāl), *n.* A sperm-whale.

**Spermaceae** (spér-ma-kō'sē), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1732), so called in allusion to the carpels pointed with one or more calyx-teeth; < *Gr. σπέρμα*, seed, germ, + *ἀκμή*, a point, < *ἀκνέω*, n point, anything sharp.] A genus of rubiaceous plants, type of the tribe *Spermacaceae*. It is characterized by flowers with from two to four calyx-lobes sometimes with smaller teeth between, a small two-lobed or capitate stigma, and a dry fruit of two carpels which separate when ripe and are each or only one of them open, one often retaining the membranous axis. There are about 175 species, scattered through tropical and subtropical regions, and particularly common in America. They are annual or perennial herbs or low undershrubs, with smooth, rough, or hairy stems, commonly with four-angled branchlets. They bear opposite leaves, which are either sessile or petioled, membranous or coriaceous, nerved or feather-veined. The stipules are united with the petioles into a bristle-bearing membrane or sheath. The small sessile flowers are solitary in the axils or variously clustered, often in dense axillary and terminal heads, and are white, pink, or blue. In allusion to the heads, the species are called *button-weed*. Five species occur in the United States all southern and summer-flowering and with a short white corolla; *S. glabra*, the most common, extends into Ohio. Several species are in repute for medicinal properties, especially as substitutes for ipecacuanha, for which *S. ferruginea* and *S. poeyi* are used in Brazil, and *S. verticillata* in the West Indies. The root of *S. hispida* is used as a scurvy cure in India.

**Spermaceae** (spér-ma-kō'sē-ō), *n. pl.* [NL. (Chamisso and Schlechtendal, 1828), < *Spermacoe* + *-ae* (shortened for *Spermacocceae*).] A tribe of rubiaceous plants, of which *Spermacoe* is the type, embracing 18 other genera, chiefly natives of tropical or subtropical America.

**sperma-duct** (spér'ma-duk't), *n.* [NL. *sperma-ductus*, irreg. < *Gr. σπέρμα*, seed, + *L. ductus*, a

duct: see *duct*.] A spermatid duct, or spermatid duct; a male gonaduct or seminal passage; a hollow tubular or vesicular organ in the male, serving to convey or detain sperm or semen. It is connected in some way with the spermary, from which it carries off the sperm, and in many animals is specifically called the *vas deferens*. But it is a more comprehensive term, including the whole of the male generative passages, of whatever kind. Also *sperma-ductus*, *spermiduct*.

**spermagone** (spér'ma-gōn), *n.* Same as *spermogone*.

**spermagonium** (spér'ma-gō'ni-um), *n.* Same as *spermogonium*.

**spermalist** (spér'ma-list), *n.* [From *sperm*<sup>1</sup> + *-al* + *-ist*.] A spermist.

**spermangium** (spér-man'ji-um), *n.*; *pl. spermangia* (-i). [NL., < *Gr. σπέρμα*, seed, sperm, + *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel.] In *Algae*, a receptacle containing the spores: same as *conceptacle*, 2 (b).

**spermaphyte** (spér'ma-fit), *n.* See *spermophyte*.

**spermarium** (spér-ma'ri-um), *n.*; *pl. spermaria* (-i). [NL., < *L. sperma*, seed, + *-arium*.] A spermary: used in distinction from *ovarium*.

**spermary** (spér'ma-ri), *n.*; *pl. spermaries* (-ri). [NL. *spermarium*.] The male gonaduct or essential sexual organ, of whatever character; the sperm-gland, or spermatid organ, or seminal gonad, in which spermatozoa are generated, in its specialized condition in the higher animals known as the *testis* or *testicle*. The term is used in distinction from *ovary*, both spermaries and ovaries being gonads. Also *spermarium*.

**spermaphraxis** (spér'ma-tom-frak'sis), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. σπέρμα* (sperma), seed, + *φράξις*, obstruction: see *emphraxis*.] Obstruction to the discharge of semen.

**spermatheca** (spér-ma-thō'kē), *n.*; *pl. spermathecae* (-sē). [NL., irreg. < *Gr. σπέρμα*, seed, + *θήκη*, a case. Cf. *spermatheca*.] A spermatid case, capsule, or sheath; a receptacle for semen; specifically, the seminal receptacle in the female, as of various insects and other invertebrates, which receives and conveys or detains the sperm of the male. More correctly *spermatheca*. See also under *Dendrocaula*, *ovari-ole*, and *Rhabdocela*.

**spermathecal** (spér-ma-thō'kal), *a.* [From *spermatheca* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a spermatheca: as, a *spermathecal* duct or vesicle.

On reaching the point where the *spermathecal* duct debouches, they [ova] are impregnated by the spermatozoa which escape now from the spermatheca and meet the ova.  
*Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 653.

**spermatia**, *n.* Plural of *spermatozoon*.

**spermatic** (spér-mat'ik), *a.* [From *OF. (and F.) spermaticus* = *Sp. espermaticus* = *Pg. espermaticus* = *It. spermatico*, < *L. spermaticus*, < *Gr. σπέρματικός*, < *σπέρμα*, seed: see *sperm*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Of or pertaining to sperm, or male seed, in general; containing spermatozoa, or consisting of sperm or semen; seminal: as, *spermatic* fluid.—2. Secreting spermatozoa; generating or producing semen; seminal, as a *spermatic* gland.—3. Connected with or related to the spermary, or essential male organ; subservient to the male function; testicular: as, *spermatic* vessels; the *spermatic* cord.—4. In *bot.*, resembling or of the nature of spermatia: as, *spermatic* filaments; *spermatic* gelatin.—5. Figuratively, seminal; germinal; fructifying. [Rare.]

I find certain books vital and *spermatic*, not leaving the reader what he was; he shuts the book a richer man.  
*Emerson, Books.*

**External spermatid fascia.** Same as *intercolumnar fascia* (which see, under *fascia*).—**External spermatid nerve.** The genital branch of the genitocrural nerve. It supplies the cremaster muscle.—**Internal spermatid fascia.** Same as *fundiform (form) fascia* (which see, under *fascia*).—**Spermatid artery.** Any artery supplying a testis or other spermary, corresponding to an ovarian artery of the female. In man the spermatid arteries are two long slender arteries arising from the abdominal aorta a little below the renal arteries, and passing along each spermatid cord, to be distributed to the testes.—**Spermatid calyx.** A concretion sometimes found in the seminal vesicles.—**Spermatid canal.** (a) The inguinal canal. (b) Any spermatid duct, as the *vas deferens*.—**Spermatid cord.** Same as *spermatidophore*.—**Spermatid cord.** See *cord*.—**Spermatid cyst.** In *pathol.*, a cyst arising in the testicle near the epididymis, and filled with fluid in which are often found spermatozoa, crystals, etc. See *spermatocyst*.—**Spermatid duct.** Same as *sperma-duct*.—**Spermatid filament.** A spermatozoon.—**Spermatid gelatin.** In *bot.*, a gelatinous substance in spermogonia which when wet aids in the expulsion of the spermatia.—**Spermatid logos.** See *logos*.—**Spermatid plexus of nerves.** See *plexus*.—**Spermatid plexus of veins.** A thick plexus of convoluted vessels formed in the spermatid cord by the venous coarctations of the spermatid arteries. These veins coalesce after leaving the inguinal canal, and empty into the vena cava inferior of the right side and the renal vein of the left side. This venous plexus corresponds to the ovarian venous plexus of the female, and is specifically known as the *pampiniform plexus*. When varicose, it constitutes a

*varicocele* or *cirsocoele*, an extremely common affection, most frequent on the left side.—**Spermatid rete.** Same as *rete vasculosum testis* (which see, under *rete*).—**Spermatid sac.** A sac containing a number of spermatozoa packed or bundled together, to be discharged on rupture of the sac.

**spermatid** (spér-mat'i-ka), *a.* [From *spermatid* + *-al*.] Same as *spermatid*. *Bacon*.

**spermatidogenous** (spér-ma-shi-ōj'e-nus), *a.* [From *NL. spermatio* + *Gr. -γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] In *bot.*, producing or bearing spermatia: as, a *spermatidogenous* surface.

On the contrary, they are disk-shaped or cushion-shaped bodies with the *spermatidogenous* surface folded into deep sinuous depressions. *De Bary, Fungi (trans.)*, p. 241.

**spermatidophore** (spér-ma-shi-ō-fōr), *n.* [From *NL. spermatio* + *Gr. -φόρος*, < *φέρω* = *E. bear*<sup>1</sup>.] In *bot.*, a structure bearing a spermatid.

**spermatism** (spér'ma-tizm), *n.* [From *spermatid* (ize) + *-ism*.] 1. Emission of semen; a seminal discharge.—2. Same as *spermism*.

**spermatist** (spér'ma-tist), *n.* [From *σπέρμα* (sperma), seed, + *-ist*.] Same as *spermist*.

**spermatium** (spér-ma'sbi-um), *n.*; *pl. spermatia* (-i). [NL., < *Gr. σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, an exceedingly minute cylindrical or rod-shaped body in fungi, produced like spores in cup-like organs called *spermatogonia*. The spermatia are conjectured to be the male fertilizing organs, although the male sexual function of all spermatia in fungi has not been demonstrated. In more technical language a spermatium is a "male non-motile gamete conjugating with the trichogyne of a procarp" (*Goebel*).

**spermatize** (spér'ma-tiz), *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *spermatized*, *ppr.* *spermatizing*. [From *Gr. σπέρματιζω*, sow, yield seed, < *σπέρμα*, seed: see *sperm*<sup>1</sup>.] To yield male sperm or seed; have a seminal emission; discharge semen.

**spermatoid**, *n.* Plural of *spermatoid*. *Owen*. **spermatoid** (spér-ma-tō'id), *a.* [From *spermatoid* (ōn) + *-al*.] Pertaining to a spermatoid. *Owen*.

**spermatoblast** (spér'ma-tō-blást), *n.* [From *σπέρμα* (sperma), seed, + *βλαστός*, bud, sprout, shoot.] The bud or germ of a spermatozoon; a germinal blastema whence spermatozoa are produced. Spermatoblasts form a layer of avelated and avelated cells in the seminal tubules, which proliferates or projects into the lumen of the tubule with often a lobed or digitate end; and from every lobe a spermatozoon develops and is discharged, leaving a branching stump of the spermatoblast. Also *spermatoblast*, *nematoblast*.

**spermatoblastic** (spér'ma-tō-blás'tik), *a.* [From *spermatoblast* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to spermatoblasts or the formation of spermatozoa; germinal or budding, as a structure which develops spermatozoa. Also *spermatoblastic*.

**spermatocoele** (spér'ma-tō-sēl), *n.* [From *σπέρμα* (sperma), seed, + *κύστης*, a tumor.] A retention-cyst of the epididymis or testicle containing spermatozoa.

**spermatocyst** (spér'ma-tō-sist), *n.* [From *NL. spermatocystis*, < *σπέρμα* (sperma), seed, + *κύστης*, bladder: see *cyst*.] 1. In *anat.*, a seminal vesicle.—2. In *pathol.*, a spermatid cyst or sac. See *spermatid*.

**spermatocystic** (spér'ma-tō-sis'tik), *a.* [From *spermatocyst* + *-ic*.] Containing spermatozoa, as a cyst; of the nature of a spermatocyst.

**spermatocystidium** (spér'ma-tō-sis-tid'i-um), *n.*; *pl. spermatocystidia* (-i). [NL., < *σπέρμα* (sperma), seed, + *κύστης*, bladder, + *dim. -idium*.] In *bot.*, same as *antheridium*. *Hedwig*.

**spermatocystitis** (spér'ma-tō-sis'tis), *n.* [NL.: see *spermatocyst*.] Same as *spermatocystitis*.

**spermatocystitis** (spér'ma-tō-sis'tis), *n.* [NL., < *spermatocystis* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the seminal vesicles.

**spermatocyte** (spér'ma-tō-si'tal), *a.* [From *spermatocyte* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to spermatocytes; of the nature of a spermatocyte.

**spermatocyte** (spér'ma-tō-sit), *n.* [From *NL. spermatio* + *Gr. -κύτης*, a hollow: see *cyst*.] 1. In *bot.*, the mother-cell of a spermatozoid.

The protoplasm in each of the two cells of the antheridium (in *Salvinia*) contracts and by repeated bipartition divides into four roundish primordial cells (*spermatocytes*), each of which produces a spermatozoid.

*Goebel, Special Morphology of Plants (trans.)*, p. 230.

2. The cell whose nuclear chromatin and cell-protoplasm become respectively the head and tail of the spermatozoon: synonymous with *spermatoblast*. *Flemming*.

These *spermatocytes* may either all develop into spermatozoa (Amphibians), or a single spermatocyte may become modified as a basilar cell (Pisglostome Fishes), or a number may form an envelope or cyst around the others (Amphibians and Fishes). *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 412.

**spermatogemma** (spér'ma-tō-jem'ma), *n.*; *pl. spermatogemmae* (-ō). [NL., < *Gr. σπέρμα* (sperma), seed, + *γemma*, a bud.] A mass of spermatocytes; a multinuclear spermatid cyst; a kind of



spermatoblast. See also *spermosphere*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX, 412.

**spermatogenesis** (spér'ma-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + γένεσις, origin.] In *biol.*, the formation or development of spermatozoa. *Huxley and Martin*, *Elementary Biology*, p. 301.

**spermatogenetic** (spér'ma-tō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [*spermatogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Of or pertaining to spermatogenesis; exhibiting or characterized by spermatogenesis: as, a *spermatogenetic* process or result; a *spermatogenetic* theory. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX, 412.

**spermatogenous** (spér'ma-toj'e-nus), *a.* [*Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + γένεσις, producing*: see *-genous*.] Producing spermatozoa.

**spermatogeny** (spér'ma-toj'e-ni), *n.* [*Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + γένεσις, -γενής, producing*: see *-geny*.] The generation or production of spermatozoa; spermatogenesis.

**spermatogonium** (spér'ma-tō-gō-ni-um), *n.*; pl. *spermatogonia* (-i). [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + γονή, generation.] 1. In *bot.*, same as *pyrenidium*, 1.—2. A primitive or formative seminal cell, forming a kind of sperm-morula, or spermosphere composed of spermatoblasts or spermatocytes, which in turn give rise to spermatozooids. *La Valette St. George*.

**spermatoid** (spér'ma-toid), *a.* [*Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + εἶδος, form*.] Resembling sperm, or male seed; sperm-like; of the nature of sperm; spermatie or seminal.

**spermatological** (spér'ma-tō-lej'i-kal), *a.* [*spermatology* + *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to spermatology. Also *spermatological*.

**spermatologist** (spér'ma-tō-lō-jist), *n.* [*spermatology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in spermatology. Also *spermatologist*.

**spermatology** (spér'ma-tō-lō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + λογία, < λέγω, speak*: see *-ology*.] The doctrine or body of facts and opinions regarding sperm, semen, or the male elements of procreation, as these of spermatogenesis or spermatogeny. Also *spermatology*.

**spermatomere** (spér'ma-tō-mēr), *n.* [*Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + μέρος, part*.] One of the parts into which the male or female pronucleus of an ovum may divide after fertilization.

Two of these "residual globules" are, according to them, expelled by the *spermatomeres* during their nuclear metamorphosis preceding division.

*Micros. Science*, XXVI, 597.

**spermatooñt** (spér'ma-tō-on), *n.*; pl. *spermatooñts* (-i). [*Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + φόν, an egg*.] The nucleus of a sperm-cell or spermatozoon; a cell which stands in the relation of such a nucleus, as that out of or from which a spermatozoon may be developed; a spermatoblast.

**spermatophilus** (spér'ma-tōf'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830), emended from *Spermophilus*.] Same as *Spermophilus*.

**spermatophoral** (spér'ma-tōf'ō-ral), *a.* [*spermatophore* + *-al*.] Of the character of or pertaining to a spermatophore. *Huxley and Martin*, *Elementary Biology*, p. 291.

**spermatophore** (spér'ma-tō-fōr), *n.* [*Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + φέρω = E. bear*.] A special case, capsule, or sheath containing spermatozoa; specifically, one of the peculiar spermatie cysts of cephalopods (also called *spermatie* or *seminal* cartridge, *seminal* rope, or *filament* of *Needham*), usually forming a long cylindrical structure in which several envelopes may be distinguished. The contents of such a spermatophore are not exclusively seminal, for in the hinder part of each there is a special substance, the exploding mass, which serves to discharge the packet of spermatozoa. These are invested in a special tubular tunic, and packed in the front part of the spermatophore, like a charge of shot in a cartridge in front of the powder. Behind this packet of sperm the exploding mass forms a spiral coil, which extends through the greater part of the spermatophore and is continuous behind with the coat of the latter. When the spermatophore is wetted it swells up and bursts, through the force of the spring coiled inside, and the spermatozoa are discharged with considerable force. A spermatophore thus offers a striking analogy to the nematophore or thread-cell of a coelenterate, though the object attained is not urticulation or netting, but a seminal emission and consequent impregnation of the female. A spermatophore of some sort, less complex than that of cephalopods, is very commonly found in several classes of invertebrates.

**spermatophorous** (spér'ma-tōf'ō-rus), *a.* [As *spermatophore* + *-ous*.] Bearing or conveying seed, sperm, or spermatozoa; spermatogenous; seminiferous; specifically, bearing sperm as a spermatophore; of or pertaining to a spermatophore; spermatophoral.

**spermatorrhæa**, *spermatorrhœa* (spér'ma-tō-rē-ā), *n.* [NL. *spermatorrhœa*; < Gr. σπέρμα(τ-),

seed, + ρέω, flow, run.] Involuntary seminal loss.

**spermatospore** (spér'ma-tō-spōr), *n.* [*Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + σπόρος, a sowing*.] A kind of cell which gives rise to spermatozoa. Also *spermatospore*.

**spermatotheca** (spér'ma-tō-thē-kā), *n.* Same as *spermatheca*.

**spermatovum** (spér'ma-tō-vum), *n.*; pl. *spermatova* (-vū) [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + L. ovum, egg.] A fecundated egg; an ovum after impregnation by spermatozoa, whence its substance consists of material from both parents. Also *spermatovum*.

**Spermatozoa** (spér'ma-tō-zō-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *spermatozoon*, q. v.] 1. A supposed class or other group of animalcules; sperm-animal: so called before their nature was known, when they were regarded as independent parasitic organisms.—2. [i. e.] Plural of *spermatozoon*.

**spermatozoal** (spér'ma-tō-zō-āl), *a.* [*spermatozoon* + *-al*.] Same as *spermatozoan*.

**spermatozoan** (spér'ma-tō-zō-an), *a. and n.* [*spermatozoon* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of the nature of a spermatozoon; of or pertaining to spermatozoa. 2. *n.* A spermatozoon or spermatozoid.

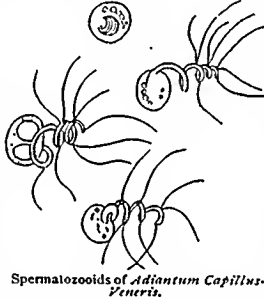
**spermatozoic** (spér'ma-tō-zō-ik), *a.* [*spermatozoon* + *-ic*.] Same as *spermatozoan*.

**spermatozoid** (spér'ma-tō-zō-id), *a. and n.* [*spermatozoon* + *-id*.] See *spermatozoid*.

**spermatozoidal** (spér'ma-tō-zō-i-dal), *a.* [*spermatozoon* + *-oid* + *-al*.] Same as *spermatozoid*. *W. B. Carpenter*, *Micros.*, § 443.

**spermatozoid** (spér'ma-tō-zō-oid), *a. and n.* [*spermatozoon* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Resembling a spermatozoon; of spermatozoan nature or appearance. 2. *n.* 1. A spermatozoon. *Von Siebold*. Also, less commonly, *spermatozoid*. See *zoid*.—2. In *bot.*, a male ciliated motile gamete produced in an antheridium: same as *antherozoid*. In this sense more commonly *spermatozoid*. See also *cut under antheridium*.

**spermatozoön** (spér'ma-tō-zō-on), *n.*; pl. *spermatozoa* (-i). [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + ζῶν, an animal.] 1. One of the numberless microscopic bodies contained in semen, to which the seminal fluid owes its vitality, and which are the immediate and active means of impregnating or fertilizing the ovum of the fe-



Spermatozooids of *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*.

male; a spermatie cell or filament; a spermatozoon or spermatozoid. Spermatozoa are the vital and essential product of a spermary, male gonad, or testis, as ova are of the ovary or female gonad; their production, or the ability to produce them, is the characteristic distinction of the male from the female organism, whatever their size or shape or other physical character, and however various may be the organ in which they are produced. Spermatozoa, like ova, have the morphological value of the cell; and a spermatozoon is usually a cell in which a cell-wall, cell-contents, and cell-nucleus, with or without a nucleolus, may be distinguished. The form may be spherical, like the ovum, and indistinguishable therefrom by any physical character; more frequently, and especially in the higher animals, these little bodies are shaped like a tadpole, with a

small spherical or discoidal head, a succeeding rod-like or bacillar part, and a long slender tail or caudal filament, capable of spontaneous vibratile movements, by means of which the spermatozoa swim actively in the seminal fluid, like a shoal of microscopic fishes, every one seeking, in the passages of the female into which the fluid has been injected, to discover the ovum in which to bury itself, in order to undergo dissolution in the substance of the ovum. They are smaller than the corresponding ovum, and several or many of them may be embedded in one ovum. The actual union of spermatozoa with an ovum, and fusion of their respective protoplasts, is required for impregnation, and is the consummation of sexual intercourse, to which all other acts and processes are simply ancillary or subservient. Spermatozoa may be killed by cold, or chemical or mechanical injury, like any other cells. These bodies, very similar to various animalcules, were discovered and named *spermatozoa* by Leeuwenhoek in 1677; they were at first and long afterward regarded as independent organisms, variously classed as parasitic helminths or infusorians—such a view being held, for instance, by Von Baer so late as 1827 or 1835. Von Siebold, who found them in various vertebrates, called them *spermatozooids*. Their true nature appears to have been first recognized by Kölliker. Spermatozoa or their equivalents are diagnostic of the male sex under whatever conditions they exist, whether in male individuals separate from the female, or in those many hermaphrodite animals which unite the two sexes in one individual; and the organ which produces them is invariably a testis or its equivalent spermary, of whatever character. The male elements of the lowest animals, however, as *Protozoa*, do not ordinarily receive the name *spermatozoa*, this being specially applied to the more elaborate male cells of the character above described. The origination of spermatozoa has of late years been the subject of much research and discussion; the details of the process, as observed in different animals, or under different conditions of investigation, together with conflicting doctrinal conclusions, have occasioned a large special vocabulary. See many words preceding and following this one.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of animalcules. *Von Baer*, 1827.

**sperm-ball** (spér'm-bāl), *n.* A spherical cluster of spermatozoa, such as occurs in some sponges. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII, 424.

**sperm-blastoderm** (spér'm-blas'tō-děrm), *n.* A blastodermic layer of formative spermatozoa composing the surface of a sperm-blastula.

**sperm-blastula** (spér'm-blas'tū-lā), *n.* A spermatie blastula, or hollow sphere whose surface is a layer of formative spermatozoa.

**sperm-cell** (spér'm-sel), *n.* 1. A spermatozoon: so called from its morphological valence as a cell.—2. A cell giving rise to spermatozoa; a spermatoblast or spermatocyte.

**spermet**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sperm* 1.

**Spermestes** (spér-mes'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), said to be (irreg.) < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + εἶσεν, eat.] The typical genus of *Spermestinae*, containing six or eight species confined to Africa and Madagascar. Such are *S. cucullata*, *S. poensis*, and *S. bicolor*, of the continent, and the Madagascar *S. nana*. These little birds are closely related to *Ammidina*, of which *Spermestes* is often rated as a subgenus.

**Spermestinae** (spér-mes-tī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spermestes* + *-inae*.] An extensive subfamily of *Ploceidae*, named from the genus *Spermestes*. The very numerous species, about 150, are chiefly African and Asiatic, but some of them extend to Australia and various Polynesian islands. Among them are the amadavats and estrilds. Leading genera are *Lagonosticta*, *Spermospiza*, *Pyrenestes*, *Estrilda*, and *Amadina*. See *cut under senegal*.

**spermestine** (spér-mes'tin), *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Spermestinae*.

**spermic** (spér'mik), *a.* [*sperm* 1 + *-ic*.] Same as *spermatie*.

**spermidium** (spér-mid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *spermidia* (-i). [NL., < L. sperma, seed, germ, + *-idium*.] In *bot.*, same as *acellum*, 1.

**spermiduct** (spér'mi-duct), *n.* [*L. sperma*, sperm, + *ductus*, a duct: see *duct*. Cf. *spermaduct*.] A passage for the conveyance of sperm in the female of *Echinorhynchus*. See the quotation. [Rare.]

From the lower end of the ovary [of the female of *Echinorhynchus*] two short oviducts, or rather *spermiducts*, arise, and almost immediately unite into a sort of uterus, which is continued into the vagina. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 555.

**spermin** (spér'min), *n.* [*sperm* 1 + *-in*.] A non-poisonous alkaloid (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N) obtained from sputum, human semen, organs of leucemic patients, and alcoholic anatomical preparations.

**spermism** (spér'mizm), *n.* [*sperm* 1 + *-ism*.] The theory or doctrine that the male sperm contains the whole germ of the future animal, which develops entirely from a spermatozoon, the ovum serving merely as a mold or matrix; animalculism. Also *spermatism*.

**spermist** (spér'mist), *n.* [*sperm* 1 + *-ist*.] One who holds the theory of spermism or spermatism; an animalculist: the opposite of *ovulist*. See *theory of incasement*, under *incasement*. Also *spermatist*.

**sperm-kernel** (spér'm-kér'nel), *n.* Same as *spermocoeus*.



**sperm-morula** (spér'mor'fō-lī), *n.* A spermatocyst; a mulberry-mass of formative spermatozoa.

**sperm-nucleus** (spér'm-nū'klē-us), *n.* 1. The nucleus of a spermatozoon; a spermococcus or sperm-kernel. —2. In bot., the nucleus of a male gamete, which coalesces with the nucleus of an oöspere to form a germ-nucleus. *Goebel.*

**spermoblast** (spér'mō-blást), *n.* Same as *spermoblast*.

**spermoblastic** (spér-mō-blás'tik), *a.* Same as *spermoblastic*.

**spermocarp** (spér'mō-kärp), *n.* [*Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + καρπός, fruit.*] In bot., the so-called "fruit" in the *Characeae* and certain confervoid algae. It is the fertilized and matured female organ with its variously formed covering or pericarp and accessory cells. The "fruit" of the *Characeae* has also been called the *antheridium*, *sporogonium*, *enveloped oogonium*, and *sporophyllum*, by different authors. *Sporophyllum* seems the preferable term. See these various words. Compare *sporocarp*. See cuts under *antheridium* and *conceptacle*.

**spermococcus** (spér'mō-kōk'us), *n.*; pl. *spermococci* (-sī). [*NL., < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + κόκκος, grain, berry.*] The nucleus of a spermatozoon: it consists of the head of the sperm-animalcule, excepting its thin outer layer. Also *sperm-kernel*.

**spermoderm** (spér'mō-dèrm), *n.* [*Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + δέρμα, skin.*] In bot., the integument of a seed in the aggregate; properly, same as *testa*.

**spermogastrula** (spér'mō-gas'trō-lī), *n.*; pl. *spermogastrulae* (-lī). [*NL., < L. sperma (see sperm<sup>1</sup>) + NL. gastrula, q. v.*] A sperm-blastula which has undergone a kind of gastrulation.

**spermogone** (spér'mō-gōn), *n.* [*NL. spermogonium.*] In bot., same as *spermogonium*; also employed by some writers to denote the spermatorium or spore-like body which is produced in a spermogonium. See *spermogonium*, *spermatorium*. Also spelled *spermagone*.

**spermogonia**, *n.* Plural of *spermogonium*.

**spermogoniferous** (spér'mō-gō-nif'ō-rus), *a.* [*< NL. spermogonium, q. v., + L. ferre = E. bear.*] In bot., bearing or producing spermogonia.

**spermogonium** (spér'mō-gō-ni-um), *n.*; pl. *spermogonia* (-ī). [*NL., < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + γόνος, producing; seo -gony.*] In bot., a cup-shaped cavity or

like a bullfinch's, giving name to the subfamily *Spermophilinae*. The limits of the genus vary with different authors, but it usually includes about 50 species, of tropical and subtropical America. The only one of these which occurs in the United States is *S. moreletii*, which is found in Texas, and known as *Morelet's pygmy finch*. It is only about 4 inches long, with extremely turrid bill convex in all its outlines, short rounded wings, and still shorter tail. The male is entirely black and white, the latter color tinged with buff on the under parts; the female is olivaceous-brown above and brownish-yellow or buff below, with whitish wing-bars. A like dissimilarity of coloration characterizes the sexes throughout the genus. By those who hold that *Spermophila* is the same name as *Spermophilus*, this genus is called *Spermophila*; and some or all of the species are often placed in a more extensive genus *Gyrinorhynchus*, of which *Spermophila* or *Spermophilus* then constitutes one section. See cut under *grassquit*. Also called *Spermospiza*.

2. In mammal., same as *Spermophilus*, 1. *J. Richardson*, 1825.—3. In entom., a genus of arachnids. *Hentz*, 1842.

**spermophile** (spér'mō-fil), *n.* [*< NL. Spermophilus.*] 1. A rodent quadruped of the genus *Spermophilus*, as a ground-squirrel or suslik, of which there are numerous species in Europe, Asia, and North America. See cuts under *suslik* and *Spermophilus*. —2. A fringilline bird of the genus *Spermophila*; a little seed-eater, of which there are numerous Central and South American species. See cut under *grassquit*.

**Spermophilinae** (spér'mō-fil-i-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Spermophilus (in sense 2) + Spermophila + -inae.*]

1. In mammal., the ground-squirrels or spermophiles, prairie-dogs, and marmots, one of two subfamilies into which the *Sciuridae* are sometimes divided, represented by the genera *Spermophilus*, *Tamias*, and *Arctomys*. It is not separated from *Sciurinae* or the true arboreal squirrels by any transcending characters, and the two divisions intergrade through the genera *Xerus* and *Tamias*. But the spermophilines are of terrestrial habits, with usually stouter form, larger size, and less bushy tail than the *Sciurinae*. They inhabit Europe, Asia, and especially North America, where the greater number of species are found, and most of them are called *gophers*. The group is also called *Arctomyiinae*. See cuts under *Arctomys*, *chipmunk*, *prairie-dog*, *Spermophilus*, and *suslik*.

2. In ornith., an American subfamily of *Fringillidae*, named from the genus *Spermophila*. *P. L. Selater*, 1862.

**spermophiline** (spér'mō-fil-in), *a.* and *n.* [*< Spermophilinae.*] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Spermophilinae*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Spermophilinae*.

**Spermophilus** (spér'mō-fil-us), *n.* [*NL. (F. Cuvier, 1822), < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + φιλέω, love.*]

1. A genus of ground-squirrels, giving name to the *Spermophilinae*. The type is *S. citellus* of Europe, the suslik, but the genus is especially well represented in North America, where more than a dozen distinct species occur, some of which run into several varieties. They are divided into 3 subgenera: (1) *Otospermophilus*, in which the ears are high and pointed, the tail is full and broad, with the hairs from two thirds to three quarters of the length of the head and body, and the whole aspect is strongly squirrel-like. To this section belongs *S. grammurus*, with its varieties *beecheyi* and *douglasi*; these are the common ground-squirrels of California, Oregon, and Washington, and east to the Rocky Mountains. *S. annulatus* of Mexico probably also belongs here. (2) *Callospermus*, in which the ears are short and rudimentary, the tail is short, from one third to one half the length of the body, and the form is stout. The Old World species belong here, and several of those of North America, as Parry's spermophile, *S. empetra* (or *parryi*), which inhabits British America and Alaska, and runs into several varieties, as *kodiacensis* and *erythrogaster*. In the United States the best-known species of this section is Richardson's spermophile, *S. richardsoni*, very generally distributed, in one or another of its varieties, from the plains of the Saskatchewan to those of the Laramie. It is a tawny animal, resembling a prairie-dog in appearance and habits. Here also belong *S. mollis*, *S. spilosoma*, and *S. obsoletus*, inhabiting western parts of the United States. (3) *Ictidomys*, which includes several slender-bodied species, almost like weasels in this respect (whence the name), with the ears generally small or rudimentary, as in *Callospermus*, the skull long and narrow, the tail variable, and the first upper premolar generally small. The most squirrel-like of these is Franklin's spermophile, *S. franklini*, inhabiting Illinois and Missouri and northward to 64°. It not distinctly resembles a gray squirrel, the tail being bushy, two thirds as long as the head and body. The commonest species is *S. tridecemlineatus*, the thirteen-



Thirteen-lined Spermophile, or Federation Squirrel (*Spermophilus tridecemlineatus*).  
lined spermophile, or federation squirrel, so called by Dr. S. L. Mitchell (in 1821) from the original thirteen States of the United States, it having a number (six or eight) of longitudinal stripes, with five or seven rows of spots be-

tween them, likened by that patriot to the "stars and stripes." It inhabits the prairies of the United States at large, and extends northward into British America. Other species of this section are *S. mexicanus* of Texas and Mexico, and *S. tereticaudus* of Arizona and California. Three of the above animals, *S. grammurus*, *S. franklini*, and *S. tridecemlineatus*, are numerous enough in cultivated districts to be troublesome, and all of them are called *gophers*, a name shared by the different animals of the family *Geomysidae*. They are all terrestrial (*S. franklini* somewhat arboreal), and live in burrows underground, much like prairie-dogs, though none of them dig so extensively. In many parts of the Dakotas and Montana the ground is honeycombed with the burrows of *S. richardsoni*. They feed on herbage and seeds, and are also to some extent carnivorous. They are prolific, like most rodents, and bring forth their young in burrows. Those of northern regions hibernate like marmots. Their flesh is eatable. The name of the genus is also written *Spermophila* and *Spermophilus*, but both of these forms are rare. See also cut under *suslik*.

2. In entom., a genus of coleopterous insects. *Gebler*.

**spermophore** (spér'mō-fōr), *n.* [*< NL. spermophorum.*] Same as *spermophorum*.

**spermophorum** (spér'mō-fō-rum), *n.*; pl. *spermophora* (-rā). [*NL., < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + φέρω = E. bear.*] 1. A seminal vesicle. —2. In bot., a synonym of *placenta* and also of *funiculus*.

**Spermophyta** (spér'mōf-i-tī), *n. pl.* [*NL., pl. of spermophytum: see spermophyte.*] The highest of the four principal groups or divisions into which the vegetable kingdom is separated by the later systematists. It embraces the higher or flowering plants, those producing true seeds. It is the same as *Phanerogamia*. The correlative terms in descending systematic order are *Pteridophyta*, *Bryophyta*, and *Thallophyta*. See *Phanerogamia*, and compare *Cryptogamia*.

**spermophyte** (spér'mō-fit), *n.* [*< NL. spermophytum, < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + φυτόν, plant.*] In bot., a member of the *Spermophyta*; a plant producing true seeds; a phænogam, or flowering plant. Sometimes written *spermaphyte*.

**spermophytic** (spér'mō-fit'ik), *a.* [*< spermophyte + -ic.*] In bot., capable of producing true seeds; phænogamic.

**spermoplasm** (spér'mō-plazm), *n.* [*< Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + πλάσμα, anything formed or molded: see plasma.*] The protoplasm of a spermatozoon; the plasmic contents of a spermule, distinguished from the *spermococcus* or *sperm-kernel*. Also *spermoplasma*.

**spermopodium** (spér'mō-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *spermopodia* (-ī). [*NL., < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + ποδ- (pod-) = E. foot.*] In bot., an unused name for the gynophore in *Umbelliferae*.

**spermosphere** (spér'mō-sfēr), *n.* [*< Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + σφαῖρα, sphere.*] A mass of spermoblasts; a spermatogemma.

**Spermospiza** (spér'mō-spi'zī), *n.* [*NL. (G. R. Gray, 1840), < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + σπίζα, a finch.*] 1. A leading genus of *Spermestinae*, the type of which is the African *S. hamatina*. Originally called *Spermophaga*, a name too near *Spermophagus*. —2. A genus of American finches, synonymous with *Spermophila*. *Bonaparte*.

**spermospore** (spér'mō-spōr), *n.* Same as *spermospore*.

**spermotheca** (spér'mō-thē'kī), *n.*; *pl. spermothecae* (-sē). [*NL., < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + θήκη, a case. Cf. spermatheca.*] In bot., a pericarp. [Rare.]

**spermous** (spér'mus), *a.* [*< sperm<sup>1</sup> + -ous.*] Same as *spermatic*.

**spermovarian** (spér'mō-vā'ri-an), *a.* [*< spermovarium + -an.*] Of or pertaining to a spermovarium.

**spermovarium** (spér'mō-vā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *spermovaria* (-ī). [*NL., < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + NL. ovarium, q. v.*] A hermaphroditic genital gland; a bisexual gonad; an ovispermary or ovotestis, which gives rise, simultaneously or successively, to male and female products. See cut under *ovotestis*.

**spermovary** (spér'mō-vā'ri), *n.*; pl. *spermovaries* (-riz). [*< NL. spermovarium.*] Same as *spermovarium*.

**spermovum** (spér'mō-vum), *n.*; pl. *spermova* (-vā). [*< Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + L. ovum, egg.*] Same as *spermatozoon*.

**sperm-rope** (spér'm-rōp), *n.* A string of spermatozoa packed in a long case; a package of sperm, as one of the spermatic cartridges of a cephalopod. For description, see *spermatophore*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 682.

**spermule** (spér'mül), *n.* [*< NL. spermulum, dim. of LL. sperma, seed: see sperm<sup>1</sup>.*] A seed-animalcule, sperm-cell, spermatozoon, or zoöspERMium; the fertilizing male element, of the morphological valence of a cell. *Spermule* is Haeckel's



Section of Barberry-leaf (of its natural thickness at *a*), infested with *Puccinia graminis* in its acedial stage.  
*sp*, spermogonia; *a*, fruit, inclosed within the peridium *p*, or open and discharging spores. (Somewhat magnified.)

receptacle in which spermatia are produced. See *spermatorium*, *peridium*, *Puccinia* (with cut). Also *spermogonium*.

**spermogonous** (spér'mō-gō-nus), *a.* [*< spermogone + -ous.*] In bot., resembling or having the character of spermogonia or spermogones.

**sperm-oil** (spér'm-ōil), *n.* Spermaceti-oil; the oil of the spermaceti-whale. See *train-oil*.

**spermolith** (spér'mō-lith), *n.* [*< Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + λίθος, stone.*] A concretion which occasionally forms in the seminal ducts.

**spermological** (spér'mō-loj'i-kāl), *a.* Same as *spermatological*.

**spermologist** (spér'mō-lō-jist), *n.* [*< spermologist + -ist.*] 1. Same as *spermatologist*. —2. In bot., one who treats of or collects seeds; a student of or an authority in spermology.

**spermology** (spér'mō-lō-jī), *n.* 1. Same as *spermatology*. —2. In bot., that branch of science which investigates the seeds of plants.

**spermonucleus** (spér'mō-nū'klē-us), *n.*; pl. *spermonuclei* (-ī). [*NL., < L. sperma (see sperm<sup>1</sup>) + nucleus, q. v.*] A male pronucleus. See *masculonucleus*, *feminonucleus*. *Hyatt*.

**Spermophila** (spér'mōf-i-lī), *n.* [*NL. (Swainson, 1827), < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + φιλέω, love.*] 1. In ornith., the little seed-eaters or pygmy finches, an extensive genus of small American fringilline birds, with very short stout bills



term, corresponding to *ovule* for the female egg-cell. The protoplasm of the spermule is called *spermoplasm*, and the nucleus *spermococcus*.

**spermulum** (spĕr'mū-lum), *n.*; pl. *spermula* (-lā). [NL.: see *spermule*.] A spermule, sperm-cell, or spermatozoon.

**sperm-whale** (spĕr'm'hwāl), *n.* [*spĕr'm* + *whale*]. The spermaceti-whale or cachalot, *Physeter* (or *Catodon*) *macrocephalus*, belonging



Sperm-whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*).

to the family *Physcteridae* (which see for technical characters; see also out of skull under *Physcter*). It is one of the largest of animals, exceeded in length only by the great roquol or finner, *Balenoptera subadati*; it has teeth in the lower jaw, but none and no baleen in the upper; and the enormous square head contains the valuable product spermaceti. This whale is also the source of the best whale-oil, and its chase is a very important industry in the warmer waters of all seas. See *cachalot*.—**Porpoise sperm-whale**, a pygmy sperm-whale, or snub-nosed cachalot, of the family *Physcteridae* and genus *Kogia*, as *K. brevicestris* (*K. fowleri* of Gill), of the Pacific and chiefly tropical seas, but sometimes occurring off the coast of the United States.—**Sperm-whale porpoise**, a bottle-nosed whale of the genus *Hyperoodon*. It belongs to the same family (*Physcteridae*) as the sperm-whale, but to a different subfamily. (See *Ziphiidae*.) The species are several, not well determined, and with confused synonymy. They are larger than any porpoises properly so called, though far inferior in size to the true sperm-whale.

**speron**, *n.* [*It. speronc* = OF. *esperon*, F. *épéron*, a spur, the beak of a ship: see *spur*.] The beak of a ship.

Which barks are made after the manner of fusts or Gal. Hots, with a *Speron* and a covered poop.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 215.

**sperri**, *v. t.* Same as *spari*.

**sperriable**, *n.* An obsolete form of *sparable*.

**speryllite** (spĕr'i-lit), *n.* [Named after F. L. Sperry, the discoverer.] A native arsenide of platinum, occurring in minute isometric crystals with pyrite and chalcopyrite at the Vermilion mine, near Sudbury in Ontario. It has a tin-white color, brilliant metallic luster, and a specific gravity of 10.6. It is the only compound of platinum known to occur in nature.

**sperset** (spĕrs), *v. t.* and *i.* [An aphetic form of *disperse*, or var. of *sparsc*.] To disperse. *Spenser*, Visions of Bellay, l. 195.

**sperthet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *sparth*.

**sperlet**, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *spurtle*.

**sperveri**, *spervyout*, *n.* Same as *sparver*.

**spessartite**, *spessartine* (spĕs'ār-tīt, -tīn), *n.*

[*Spessart*, a mountainous region in Germany, north of the river Main.] A manganesian variety of garnet.

**spet**, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *spit*.

**spetch** (spech), *n.* [Assibilated form of *speck*.] A piece of skin or hide used in making glue: as, size made from buffalo-spetches.

**spetoust**, *a.* See *spitous*.

**spew** (spū), *v.* [Formerly also *spue*; < ME. *spewen*, *spuen*, *spiveu*, < AS. *spīcan* (pret. *spāw*, pp. *spīwen*) = OS. *spīcan* = OFries. *spīa* = MD. *spījen*, *spouwen*, *spuunen*, D. *spuwen* = OHG. *spīcan*, *spīan*, MHG. *spīen*, G. *speien* = Icel. *spīja* = Sw. Dan. *spī* = Goth. *spīcan*, *spew*, = L. *spuere* = Gr. *σπῆν*, Doric *σπῆν* (for *\*σπῆν*), spit, = OBulg. *plivati*, *pljuti* = Bohem. *pliti* = Pol. *pluc* = Russ. *plivati* = Lith. *spīanti* = Lett. *spīant* (Slav. *pljū* < *spjū*), spit. Hence ult. *spit*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To discharge the contents of the stomach; vomit; puke.

Then he gan to *spue*, and up he threwo  
The balsame all againe.

Robin Hood and the Peddlers (Child's Ballads, V. 248).

2. In *gun.*, to run at the mouth: said of a gun which bonds at the chase, or whose muzzle droops, from too quick firing.

II. *trans.* 1. To vomit; puke up or out; eject from or as if from the stomach.

So then because thou art lukewarm . . . I will *spue* thee out of my mouth.

2. To eject as if by retching or heaving; send or cast forth from within; drive by internal force or effort: often used figuratively.

That the land *spue* not you out also, when ye desire it, as it *spued* out the nations that were before you.

Lev. xviii. 28.

To live, for me, Jane, is to stand on a crater-crust which may crack and *spew* thro any day.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xx.

To *spew* oakum, said of the seams of a ship when the oakum starts out from between the planks.

**spewer** (spū'ēr), *n.* [*spew* + *-er*.] One who or that which spews.

**spewiness** (spū'ī-nes), *n.* The state of being spewy, moist, or damp.

The coldness and *spewiness* of the soil.

Bp. Gauden, Hieraspistes (1653), p. 551. (Latham.)

**spewing** (spū'ing), *a.* Same as *spewy*.

The soil [in New England] for the general is a warm kind of Earth, there being little cold *spewing* Land.

S. Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 29.

[See also the quotation under *emucation*.]

**spewy** (spū'ī), *a.* [*spew* + *-y*.] Wet; boggy; moist; damp.

The lower valleys in wet winters are so *spewy* that they know not how to feed them.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

**Speyside pine.** See *pine*.

**sp. gr.** An abbreviation of *specific gravity*.

**sphacel** (sfas'el), *n.* [*NL. sphacelus*, q. v.]

Same as *sphacelus*.

**sphacela** (sfas'e-lī), *n.*; pl. *sphaclae* (-lē). [*Gr. σφακέλος*, gangrene.] In bot., in certain algae, a hollow chamber of considerable size which is developed from the apical cell of each branch. When young it is filled with dark mucilaginous contents, which at a later stage become watery. The term is sometimes used as nearly or quite the equivalent of *propagulum*. Also *sphaclae*.

**Sphacelaria** (sfas-e-lā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the tips of the branches, which are black and shriveled when dried; < Gr. σφακέλος, gangrene.] A genus of algae, typical of the family *Sphacelariaceae*. They have olive-brown, branching, filamentous fronds, with corticating cells wanting or confined to the base of the frond. The axis and branches are terminated by a large apical cell, from which, by transverse, longitudinal, and oblique divisions, a solid frond is formed whose external surface is composed of rectangular cells arranged in regular transverse bands. The unilocular and plurilocular sporangia are spherical or ellipsoidal, borne on short pedicels; reproduction is non-sexual, by means of propagula. The species are variable, and difficult of determination. There are two species along the New England coast.

**Sphacelariaceae** (sfas-o-lā-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Sphacelaria* + *-aceae*.] A family of algae, typified by the genus *Sphacelaria*. They are olive-brown seaweeds with branching polysiphonous fronds, the branches of which terminate in a peculiar large apical cell. Also *Sphacelariaceae*.

**sphacelate** (sfas'e-lūt), *a.* [*sphaclae* + *-ate*.]

1. In *pathol.*, dead; necrosed.—2. In *bot.*, decayed, withered, or dead.

**sphacelate** (sfas'e-lūt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sphacelated*, ppr. *sphacelating*. [*sphaclae* + *-ate*.]

I. *intrans.* To become necrosed.

II. *trans.* To affect with *sphacelus* or necrosis.

The floor of the existing wound was of course formed by *sphacelated* hepatic tissue.

Lancet, 1890, II. 425.

**sphacelated** (sfas'o-lā-ted), *a.* [*sphacelate* + *-ed*.] Same as *sphacelate*.

**sphacelation** (sfas-e-lā'shon), *n.* [*sphacelate* + *-ion*.] Necrosis; the process of becoming or making gangrenous; mortification.

**sphacele** (sfas'el), *n.* [*NL. sphacela*.] In bot., same as *sphacela*.

**Sphaclia** (sfā-sō'li-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σφακέλος, gangrene.] A former genus of fungi, now known to be the conical stage or form of *Claviceps*, the ergot. It constitutes the first stage of the ergot, and consists of a growth of mycelium destroying and replacing the ovary of the host, taking approximately the form of the latter. It produces conical spores upon the tips of basidia which radiate from the surface of the hyphal mass. See *ergot*, 2. Also *Sphaclium*.

**sphacelism** (sfas'e-liz-m), *n.* [*sphacel(us)* + *-ism*.] Same as *sphacclism*.

**sphacclism** (sfas'e-lis'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σφακκλίσμος, gangrene, < σφακκέλλειν, to be gangrened or blighted, < σφακέλος, gangrene: see *sphacelus*.] Necrosis.

**Sphacelium** (sfā-sō'li-um), *n.* [NL.: see *Sphaclia*.] Same as *Sphaclia*.

**Sphaceloma** (sfas-e-lō'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σφακέλος, gangrene: see *sphacellus*.] A genus of pyronomycetous fungi, containing the very destructive species (*S. Ampelinum*) known as *anthracnose*. It first appears on the shoots, leaves, and berries of grape-vines as minute brown spots which are little depressed in the middle and have a slightly raised darker-colored rim. These spots soon increase in size and elongate longitudinally. On the fruit the spots retain a more or less regularly rounded outline, and have a well-defined band of bright vermilion between the dark border and the central portion. Finally, under the action of the disease, the berries dry up, leaving nothing, apparently, but the skin and seeds. Washing the vines with a strong solution of sulphate of iron before the appearance of the leaves has been found effective in destroying or checking the disease. See *anthracnose*.

**sphacelus** (sfas'e-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σφακέλος, gangrene, mortification, earies, also a spasm, convulsion.] 1. Necrosis.—2. A necrosed mass of tissue.

**Spharalcea** (sfĕ-rāl'sē-ā), *n.* [NL. (St. Hilaire, 1824), so called from the fruit, a round head of carpels; < Gr. σφαῖρα, a ball, sphere, + ἀλέα, a plant, *Malva Alcea*, related to the plant here defined.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Malvaceae*, tribe *Malveae*, and subtribe *Abutilineae*. It is characterized by flowers each with three bractlets, and fruit of numerous two-valved carpels naked within, each containing two or three reniform seeds. There are about 25 species, natives of warmer parts of America, with 4 at the Cape of Good Hope. They are herbs or shrubs, in habit resembling the genus *Malva*. They usually bear angled or lobed leaves, and short-pediced violet or reddish flowers single or clustered in the axils or forming a raceme or spike. They are known as *globe mallow*, and several species are in cultivation for ornament under glass. They possess marked demulcent properties, especially *S. cispaltina*, a decoction of which is used as a remedy in Brazil, and as a substitute for marsh-mallows.

**Sphæranthus** (sfĕ-ran'thus), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1753), so called from the clustered heads of flowers; < Gr. σφαῖρα, a ball, + ἄνθος, flower.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Compositae*, tribe *Inuloidae*, and subtribe *Pluchineae*. It is characterized by flowers without pappus, the central ones bisexual, fertile or sterile, tubular and four- to five-cleft, the outer female and fertile, filiform and minutely two- to three-toothed, and by the aggregation of the small flower-heads into a dense solitary terminal spherical or ovoid glomerule. There are about 10 species, natives of the tropics of Asia, Africa, and Australia. They are erect villous or glutinous herbs, with divaricate branches terminated by the pink flower-clusters. The leaves are alternate, toothed, and decurrent on the stem. *S. hirtus* is known as the *East Indian globe-thistle*; *S. mollis* is a common Indian weed of dry cultivated land, clothed everywhere with soft glandular hairs which give off a powerful honey-like odor.

**sphæraphides** (sfĕ-raf'i-dēz), *n.* pl. [*Gr. σφαῖρα*, a ball, + φαῖς, a needle.] In bot., the more or less spherical masses of crystals or raphides occurring in the cells of many plants. Also called *sphære-crystals*.

**sphæret**, *n.* An obsolete form of *sphere*.

**sphærenchyma** (sfĕ-rĕng'ki-mī), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. σφαῖρα, a ball, + ἔγχυμα, an infusion: see *parenchyma*.] Spherical or spheroidal cellular tissue, such as is found in the pulp of fruits: a modification of parenchyma. *Treas. of Bot.*

**Sphæria** (sfō'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σφαῖρα, a ball: see *sphere*.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi, giving name to the family *Sphæriaceae*. The perithecia are black, carbonaceous or membranaceous, pitted at the apex, usually superficial or erumpent. The species are very numerous, among them being *S. morbosa*, the destructive black-knot of plum- and cherry-trees. See *black-knot*, 2.

**Sphæriaceae** (sfō-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n.* pl. [NL. (Fries, 1825), < *Sphæria* + *-aceae*.] A family of pyrenomycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Sphæria*.

**Sphæriacei** (sfō-ri-ā'sē-ī), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Sphæria* + *-acei*.] Same as *Sphæriaceae*.

**sphæriaceous** (sfō-ri-ā'shi-us), *a.* [*Sphæria* + *-aceous*.] In bot., resembling or belonging to the genus *Sphæria* or the *Sphæriaceae*.

**sphæridia**, *n.* Plural of *sphæridium*, 1.

**sphæridial** (sfĕ-rīd'i-āl), *a.* [*sphæridium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the spheridia of a sea-urchin.

**Sphæridiidae** (sfō-ri-dī'i-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Sphæridium* + *-idae*.] The *Sphæridiidae* as a family of palpicorn coleopterous insects. Also *Sphæridiidae*, *Sphæridida*, *Sphæridides*, *Sphæridites*, *Sphæridiota*, *Sphæridites*.

**Sphæridiinae** (sfĕ-rīd-i-ī-nē), *n.* pl. [NL. (Le Conte, 1883, as *Sphæridiini*), < *Sphæridium* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of the water-beetle family *Hydrophilidae*, remarkable from the fact that its forms are all terrestrial. They are small, oval, convex, or hemispherical beetles which live in the excrement of herbivorous mammals. They are usually black in color, with the elytra frequently spotted or margined with yellow. They are divided into six genera, of which five are represented in the United States. See *Sphæridium*, 2.

**sphæridium** (sfĕ-rīd'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σφαῖρον, dim. of σφαῖρα, a ball, sphere; see *sphere*.] 1. Pl. *sphæridia* (-ā). In echinoderms, one of the numerous minute spheroidal bodies, rarely more than one hundredth of an inch long, which are found in nearly all sea-urchins upon the ambulacral plates, especially those nearest the mouth. Each contains a dense glassy calcareous skeleton, and is articulated by a short pedicel, like a spine, to one of the tubercles. The spheridia are supposed to be olfactory or auditory sense-organs.

In some genera, these *sphæridia*, to which Lovén ascribes a sensory function (probably auditory), are sunk in fossæ of the plate to which they are attached.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 490.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Fabricius, 1795).] The typical genus of the *Sphæridiinae*, comprising mainly African species distinguished by the elongate



scutellum and the visible pygidium. *S. scarabaeoides* is an example.

**Sphaeriidae** (sfē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphaerium* + *-idae*.] A family of fresh-water bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Sphaerium*, formerly called *Cycladidae*, and now generally united with the typical *Cyrenidae* under the latter name.

**sphaeristerium** (sfē-ris-tō'ri-um), *n.*; *pl. sphaeristeria* (-ī). [L. *sphaeristerium*, < Gr. *σφαίριον*, a place for playing ball, < *σφαίριον*, play at ball, < *σφαίρα*, a ball: see *sphere*.] In *class. antiq.*, any place or structure for the exercise of ball-playing; a tennis-court.

**sphaerite** (sfē'rit), *n.* [L. *sphaerite*, < Gr. *σφαίρα*, a ball, *sphero*, < *-ite*.] A hydrous phosphato of aluminium, allied to wavelite in structure and composition.

**Sphaerium** (sfē'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1777), < Gr. *σφαίριον*, dim. of *σφαίρα*, a ball.] The typical genus of the *Sphaeriidae*, or a genus of the family *Cyrenidae*, for a long time generally known as *Cyclas*. It contains many small clam-like fresh-water shells.

**Sphaerobacteria** (sfē'rō-bak-tē'ri-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σφαίρα*, a sphere, < NL. *bacterium*, *q. v.*] In Cohn's system of classification, a tribe of schizomycetes or bacteria, with spherical cells, as in the genus *Micrococcus*. See *Micrococcus*.

**Sphaerococcaceae** (sfē'rō-ko-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphaerococcus* + *-aceae*.] The same or nearly the same as the *Sphaerococcoidae*.

**Sphaerococcoidae** (sfē'rō-ko-koi'dō-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphaerococcus* + *-oidae*.] An order or suborder of florideous algae, named from the genus *Sphaerococcus*. The fronds are cylindrical or membranaceous, often of very delicate substance. The antheridia form superficial patches, or are occasionally contained in sunken cavities.

**Sphaerococcus** (sfē'rō-ko-k'us), *n.* [NL. (Stackhouse, 1842), < Gr. *σφαίρα*, a ball, < *κόκκος*, a berry.] A genus of florideous algae, giving name to the order *Sphaerococcoidae*. There are no American species.

**Sphaerodactylus** (sfē'rō-dak'ti-lus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830), < Gr. *σφαίρα*, a ball, < *δάκτυλος*, finger.] A genus of American gecko lizards, having toes ending in small circular sucking-disks, by means of which they adhere to perpendicular surfaces. There are large earlike scales on the back, and small smooth hexagonal ones on the belly. *S. notatus* is one of the smallest of lizards, about 2 inches long, found in Florida and Cuba; it is notable as the only gecko of the United States. Also *Sphaerodactylus*.

**Sphaerogaster** (sfē'rō-gas'tēr), *n.* [NL. (Zetterstedt, 1842), < Gr. *σφαίρα*, a ball, < *γαστήρ*, belly.] A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Aceroceridae*, containing one species, *S. arcticus*, a minute shining-black fly, which occurs from the northernmost point of Lapland to northern Sweden.

**Sphaerogastra** (sfē'rō-gas'trī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σφαίρα*, a ball, < *γαστήρ*, belly.] A division of arachnidans, containing those whose abdomen is more or less spheroidal or globose, as the spiders: contrasted with *Arthrogastra*. See *cut under spider*.

**sphaeroid**, *n.* See *spheroid*.

**Sphaeroma** (sfē'rō'mī), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < Gr. *σφαίρα*, anything made round or globular, < *σφαίριον*, make round or globular, < *σφαίρα*, a ball, *sphero*: see *sphere*.] The typical genus of *Sphaeromatidae*, so called from their habit of rolling themselves up in a ball when disturbed, like some of the *Oniscidae*. They are known as *globe-slaters*. Also *Sphaeroma*. *Leach*.

**sphaeromere**, *u.* See *spheromere*.

**sphaeromian**, *a. and n.* See *spheromian*.

**Sphaeromidae** (sfē'rom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphaeroma* + *-idae*.] A family of isopod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Sphaeroma*; the globe-slaters. Also *Sphaeromatidae*.

**sphaerosiderite**, *n.* See *sphaerosiderite*.

**sphaerospore**, *n.* Same as *sphaerospore*.

**sphaerostilbite** (sfē'rō-stil'bit), *n.* [L. *sphaerostilbite*, < Gr. *σφαίρα*, a ball, < *επίσταλτος*, a variety of stilbite.] A variety of stilbite.

**Sphaerotheca** (sfē'rō-thē'kī), *n.* [NL. (Léveillé, 1851), < Gr. *σφαίρα*, a ball, < *θήκη*, a case.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi, belonging to the family *Erysiphaceae*, characterized by a perithecioid which contains only a single ascus. The appendages are simple threads not unlike the mycelium with which they are frequently interwoven. The ascus is usually suborbicular in shape, and generally contains eight spores. *S. humuli*, called the hop-mildew, is destructive to the hop-vine; *S. pannosa* is injurious to rose-bushes; and *S. morae-niveae* is the common gooseberry-mildew. See *hop-mildew*.

**sphaerotherian** (sfē'rō-thē'ri-an), *a. and n.* [L. *sphaerotherian*, < Gr. *σφαίρα*, a ball, < *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Sphaerotherium*.

2. *n.* A milloped of the genus *Sphaerotherium* or family *Sphaerotheriidae*.

**Sphaerotheriidae** (sfē'rō-thē'ri-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphaerotherium* + *-idae*.] A family of chilognath myriapods, typified by the genus *Sphaerotherium*, having aggregated eyes and lateral antennae. Also called *Zephroniidae*.

**Sphaerotherium** (sfē'rō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., (Brandt, 1841), < Gr. *σφαίρα*, a ball, < *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of chilognath myriapods, of the family *Glomeridae*, and giving name to the *Sphaerotheriidae*. *S. elongatum* is an example. Also called *Zephronia*.

**sphaerozoa**, *n.* Plural of *sphaerozoön*.

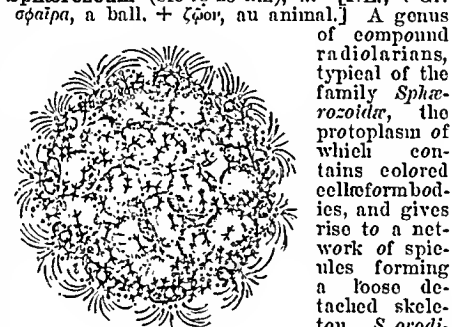
**sphaerozoid** (sfē'rō-zō'id), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sphaerozoidea*.

2. *n.* A *sphaerozoön*, or member of the *Sphaerozoidea*.

**Sphaerozoidea** (sfē'rō-zō'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphaerozoon* + *-idae*.] A family of spumellarians, or compound radiolarians, typified by the genus *Sphaerozoon*, with a skeleton composed of numerous detached spicules scattered round the social central capsules, or embedded in their common gelatinous body.

**sphaerozoön** (sfē'rō-zō'on), *n.*; *pl. sphaerozoa* (-ī). [NL.: see *Sphaerozoon*.] An individual or species of the genus *Sphaerozoon* or family *Sphaerozoidea*.

**Sphaerozoon** (sfē'rō-zō'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφαίρα*, a ball, < *ζωον*, an animal.] A genus



*Sphaerozoon ordinarium*, magnified.

of compound radiolarians, typical of the family *Sphaerozoidea*, the protoplasm of which contains colored colloid bodies, and gives rise to a network of spicules forming a loose detached skeleton. *S. ordinarium* is an example. A second species is *S. punctatum*. See also *cut under spicule*.

**sphaerule**, *sphaerulite*, etc. See *spherule*, etc.

**Sphagnaceae** (sfag-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bridel, 1826), < *Sphagnum* + *-aceae*.] A monotypic order of mosses; the peat-mosses. They are soft and caespitose plants, generally of large size, growing in more or less compact tufts or patches on the surface of bogs, or floating in stagnant water, more rarely on the borders of mountain rivulets. They are whitish, yellowish, or sometimes red or olive-colored, and are perennial by the annual prolongation of the stems or by simple innovations at the apex. The brachies are generally spreading, in lateral fascicles of from two to seven, rarely more, those at the summit of the stem upright. The leaves are nerveless, translucent, formed of a single layer of two kinds of cells. The lower ones are monolete or dactylole; the male organs (antheridia) are borne upon clavate catkin-like branches, solitary at the side of each leaf, globose or ovoid, pedicellate; the female organs (archegonia) are generally three or four terminating a short branch, only one perfecting fruit and forming a capsule. The capsule is globose, operculate with a convex or nearly flat lid, the orifice naked; the spores are of two kinds. See *cut under Sphagnum*.

**Sphagnei** (sfag-nē-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *sphagnos*, < Gr. *σφάγνός*, a kind of moss.] Same as *Sphagnaceae*.

**sphagnicolous** (sfag-nik'ō-lus), *a.* [L. *sphagnum* + L. *colere*, inhabit.] In *bot.* and *zool.*, growing or living upon or among mosses of the genus *Sphagnum*.

**sphagnologist** (sfag-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [L. *sphagnologus* + *-ist*.] In *bot.*, a student of the *Sphagnaceae*; one who is an authority on, or interested in the study of, the *Sphagnaceae*. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, 2d ser., VI, 108.

**sphagnology** (sfag-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [L. *sphagnum* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] The special study of the *Sphagnaceae*.

**sphagnous** (sfag'nus), *a.* [L. *sphagnum* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to bog-mosses or peat-mosses; abounding in bog-or-peat-mosses. See *Sphagnum*.

**Sphagnum** (sfag'mum), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1741), < Gr. *σφάγνός*, also *σφακός*, and *σφακός*, *σφακός*, a kind of moss.] 1. A genus of mosses, the peat- or bog-mosses, the only representative of the order *Sphagnaceae*. For charac-

ters, see *Sphagnaceae*. The plants of this genus are widely diffused over the temperate parts of the globe, and enter largely into the composition of peat. There are about 25 North American species and many varieties or forms, about the validity of which the best authorities differ widely. The most divergent forms may be distinguished by well-marked characters, but these seem to merge into one another by a complete series of connecting links. See *peat*, *peat-moss*, *Bryaceae*.

2. [*i. c.*] A mass or quantity of moss of this genus: often used attributively: as, *sphagnum moss*; a *sphagnum bog*.

**Sphagolobus** (sfā-gol'ō-bus), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1860), < Gr. *σφαίρα*, the throat, < *λόβος*, lobe.] A genus of hornbills, of the family *Bucerotidae*, characterized by the peculiar form of the casque and by the curly crest. The

only species is *S. alatus* of western Africa, of a blackish color with the tail dark-green and broadly tipped with white.

**sphalerite** (sfal'e-rit), *n.* [L. *sphaleris*, slipper, uncertain (< *σπάλλειν*, cause to fall, throw down, trip: see *fall*, *fail*), < *-ite*: so named because often confounded with more useful ores.] The native zinc sulphid more familiarly known as *zinc-blende*. See *blende*.



*Sphagolobus atratus*.

**sphalerocarpia** (sfal'e-rō-kīr'pi-ū), *n.*; *pl. sphalerocarpia* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *σφαλερός*, slippery, uncertain (see *sphalerite*), < *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, a name proposed for an accessory fruit, as that of *Shepherdia*, in which the achene is invested by a persistent succulent calyx, which assumes the appearance of a berry.

**Sphargididae** (sfir-jid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1839), < *Sphargis* (*Sphargis*) + *-idae*.] A family of chelonians, typified by the genus *Sphargis*, having a soft, thick, coriaceous carapace not consolidated by the bones, and clawless feet forming mere paddles; the soft-shelled turtles. Only one species is known, the luth, or leather-backed turtle, which reaches a gigantic size. Preferably to be called *Dermochelyidae*. Also *Sphargidae*, *Sphargidina*, *Sphargidoidae*. See *cut under leatherback*.

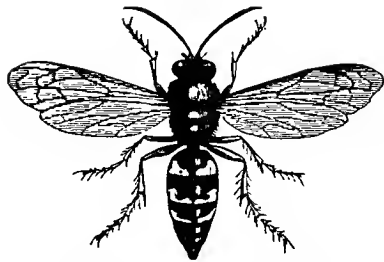
**Sphargis** (sfir'jis), *n.* [NL. (Merrem, 1820).] The typical genus of *Sphargididae*. The species is *S. coriacea*, the soft-shelled or leather-backed turtle, or trunk-turtle. An earlier and unexceptionable name, and therefore the onym of this genus, is *Dermochelys*. See *cut under leatherback*.

**Sphecia** (sfē'shi-ī), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. *σφήξ* (*σφήξ*), a wasp.] A genus of lepidopterous insects, of the family *Agrotidae*, having the abdomen moderate and no anal tuft; the hornet-moths. Two European species are the hornet-moth (*S. apiformis*) and the lunn hornet-moth (*S. beneciformis*). See *Sesta*.

**Sphedidae** (sfes'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., also erroneously *Sphedidae*, < *Sphex* (*Sphex*) + *-idae*.] A family of fossorial hymenopterous insects, typified by the genus *Sphex*: same as *Sphedidae*.

**Specicus** (sfē'shi-us), *n.* [NL. (Dahlbom, 1843), < Gr. *σφήξ* (*σφήξ*), a wasp.] A notable genus of digger-wasps, of the family *Bembecidae*, having the middle tibiae armed with two spurs at the apex, and the marginal cell of the fore wings lanceolate. The species are of large size and bright colors. *S. speciosus* is one of the largest of the





*Sphæcius speciosus*, natural size.

North American solitary wasps, and digs large cylindrical burrows which it stores with stung cicadas, particularly with the dog-day harvest-fly (*Cicada tibicen*).

**Sphæcotheres** (sfê-kô-thê-rêz), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816, also *Sphæcothera* and *Sphæcotheca*), < Gr. σφῆς (sfê), a wasp, + θῆρ (thêr), hunt, chase.] One of two leading genera of passerine birds, of the family *Oriolidae*, having the lores and circumocular region naked. There are 4 species, ranging in Australia, New Guinea, Timor, and the Kei Islands. The Australian is *S. macularia*; the Papuan is *S. salvadorii*; *S. flaviventris* inhabits the Kei Islands and parts of Australia; while *S. viridis* is found in Timor and Sema. Also called *Picnorhamphus*.

**Sphægidæ** (sfêj'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), irreg. < *Sphæx* (*Sphæco*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossorial hymenoptera, or digger-wasps. The prothorax is narrowed anteriorly, and forms a sort of neck; the basal segment of the abdomen is narrowed into a long, smooth, round petiole; and the head and thorax are usually clothed with a long, thin pubescence. These wasps usually burrow into sand-banks, and provision their cells with caterpillars and spiders. Eighteen genera and about three hundred species are known. Also *Sphæcidæ*. See *sand-wasp*, and cuts under *digger-wasp*, *Ammophila*, *mud-dauber*, and *Pelopæus*.



Blue Digger-wasp (*Chalybion cæruleum*), one of the *Sphægidæ*, natural size.

**Sphenæacus**, *n.* See *Sphenæacus*.

**sphenodone** (sfen'dô-nê), *n.* [< Gr. σφενδόνη, a sling, a head-band, a hoop, etc.] In Gr. archæol.: (a) A form of head-band or fillet worn by women to confine the hair around and on the top of the head. It is characteristically broad in front and narrow behind, being thus opposite in its arrangement to the opisthosphenodone. (b) An elliptical or semi-elliptical area, or any place of kindred form, as the auditorium of a theater; that end of a stadium which was curved or rounded.

The Messenian stadium, which is surrounded by colonnades, has 16 rows of seats in the sphenodone.

C. O. Müller, *Manual of Archæol.* (trans.), § 290.

**sphene** (sfên), *n.* [< F. *sphène*, in allusion to the wedge shape of the crystals, < Gr. σφῆν, a wedge.] The mineral titanite. The transparent green, greenish-yellow, or yellow varieties frequently exhibit a play of colors as brilliant as that of the yellow or green diamond, showing a strong refractive and dispersive power on light. It is quite soft, the hardness being only 5.5. See *titanite*.

**sphenethmoid** (sfê-neth'moid), *a. and n.* [< *sphen(oid)* + *ethmoid*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and the ethmoid bone; *sphenethmoidal*; *ethmosphenoid*: as, the *sphenethmoid suture* or articulation.—2. Representing or combining characters of both sphenoid and ethmoid: as, the *sphenethmoid bone*.

II. *n.* The sphenethmoid bone, as of the frog's skull: one of the cranial bones, situated in front of the parasphenoid. See *girdle-bone*, and cuts under *Anura*<sup>2</sup> and *Rana*.

Also *spheno-ethmoid*.

**sphenethmoidal** (sfê-neth-moi'dal), *a.* [< *sphenethmoid* + *-al*.] Same as *sphenethmoid*.—*Sphenethmoidal nerve*, a branch of the nasal nerve described by Luschka as passing through the posterior internal orbital canal to the mucous membrane of the posterior ethmoidal cells and the sphenoidal sinus. Called by Krause the *posterior ethmoidal nerve*.

**sphenic** (sfê'nik), *a.* [< Gr. σφῆν, a wedge, + *-ic*.] Wedge-like.—*sphenic number*, a number having three unequal factors.

**sphenion** (sfê'ni-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σφῆν, a wedge.] The apex of the sphenoidal angle of the parietal bone, on the surface of the skull: so called by Von Török. See *craniometry*.

**spheniscan** (sfê-nis'kan), *n.* [< *Spheniscus* + *-an*.] A penguin or spheniscomorph; espe-

cially, a jackass-penguin of the restricted genus *Spheniscus*. See cut under *Spheniscus*.

**Spheniscidæ** (sfê-nis'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spheniscus* + *-idæ*.] The penguins as a family of squamipennate or brevipennate palmiped natatorial birds, of the order *Pygopodes*; the only family of *Spheniscomorpha*, *Squamipennes*, *Impennes*, or *Ptilopteri*, so strongly marked that it is regarded as representing a superfamily, order, or even superorder, though formerly included in the *Alcidæ*, or *ank* family. The wings are reduced to flippers, like a seal's or turtle's. They hang by the side, and cannot be closed like those of other birds; in swimming under water they are flapped alternately with a peculiar motion suggesting that of the blades of a screw propeller. They are covered with small scaly feathers in which no remiges can be distinguished, and their bones are peculiarly flat, and not hollow. The feet are four-toed and webbed, with very short broad tarsals, the bones of which are more separate than the metatarsals of any other birds. In walking or standing the whole tarsus rests on the ground, so that the birds are plantigrade; and in swimming under water the feet act mainly as rudders. The beak varies in form in different genera. The plumage is uniformly implanted in the skin, without any apertures; and there is a highly developed system of subcutaneous muscles, contributing to the sinuous movements of the birds under water, suggestive of those of the duck-mole. The feathers of the upper parts and wings are scaly, with thick, flattened shafts and slight webbing. The *Spheniscidæ* are confined to the southern hemisphere, and abound in cold temperate and antarctic waters, especially about the southern end of Africa and South America, where they live in communities, often of great extent. There are about 14 species, one of which reaches Brazil and another Peru. The generic forms are *Aptenodytes*, the king penguins, of great size, with slender bill; *Pygoscelis*, a similar but long-tailed type; *Dasyrhamphus*, with extensively feathered bill; *Eudyptula*, of very small size; *Eudyptes* (or *Cataractes*), the rock-hoppers, which are crested, and hop instead of waddling; and *Spheniscus*, the jackass-penguins. There is a fossil penguin, *Palæudyptes antarcticus*, from the Tertiary of the west coast of Nelson Island, which was a giant, 6 or 7 feet tall. *Aptenodytes* is a synonym. See the generic names, *Spheniscomorpha*, and cuts under *Eudyptes*, *metatarsus*, *penguin*, *Pygoscelis*, *Spheniscus*, and *Squamipennes*.

**Spheniscinæ** (sfê-nis'i-nê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spheniscus* + *-inæ*.] The penguins: (a) as a subfamily of *Alcidæ*; (b) as the only subfamily of *Spheniscidæ*.

**spheniscine** (sfê-nis'in), *a.* [< *Spheniscus* + *-inæ*.] Of or pertaining to the *Spheniscidæ*; *spheniscomorphic*.

**spheniscoid** (sfê-nis'koid), *a.* [< *Spheniscus* + *-oid*.] Same as *spheniscomorphic*.

**spheniscomorph** (sfê-nis'kô-môrf), *n.* A penguin as a member of the *Spheniscomorpha*.

**Spheniscomorpha** (sfê-nis'kô-môrfê), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley, 1867), < *Spheniscus* + Gr. μορφή, form.] The penguins as a group of schizognathous carinate birds, represented by the single family *Spheniscidæ*. See *Spheniscidæ*.

**spheniscomorphic** (sfê-nis'kô-môrf'ik), *a.* [< *Spheniscomorpha* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Spheniscomorpha*. Also *spheniscoid*.

**Spheniscus** (sfê-nis'kus), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), < Gr. σφῆνισκος, dim. of σφῆν, a wedge.] 1. In ornith., a genus of penguins, of the family *Spheniscidæ*, having a stout, compressed beak hooked at the end, and no crest; the jackass-penguins. There are several species, of medium size. *S. demersus* is found off the Cape of Good Hope. It



Cape Jackass-penguin (*Spheniscus demersus*).

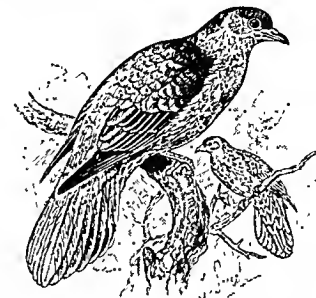
is bluish-gray or slate-colored above, white below, with a dark mask and single collar cut off by a white band from the other colored parts, the collar extending as a stripe along the sides of the body. The Magellanic penguin, *S. magellanicus*, of South America, is similar, but has a double collar. *S. humboldti* is another, inhabiting the coast of Peru. *S. minor* is a very small species, only about 12 inches long, now placed in another genus, *Eudyptula*.

2. In entom., a genus of heteromorous coleopterous insects, of the family *Tenebrionidæ*. Kirby, 1817.—3. [l. c.] In math., a sphenic number.

**sphenobasilar** (sfê-nô-bas'i-lîr), *a.* [< *sphenoid* + *basilar*.] Of or pertaining to the basisphenoid and the basioccipital or basilar process of the occipital bone; basilar, as the suture between these bones. See cuts under *craniofacial*, *skull*, and *sphenoid*.

**sphenoccipital** (sfê-nôk-sip'i-tal), *a.* [< *sphenoid* + *occipital*.] Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and the occipital bone; occipitosphenoid; *sphenobasilar*.

**Sphenocercus** (sfê-nô-sêr'kus), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1840), < Gr. σφῆν, a wedge, + κέρκος, a tail.] A genus of fruit-pigeons or *Treroninae*, having the tail cuneate. Several species inhabit parts of Asia, Japan, and the East Indies, as *S. sphenurus*



Wedge-tailed Pigeon (*Sphenocercus sphenurus*).

of the Himalayan region, *S. sieboldi* of Japan, *S. korthalsi* of Sumatra, *S. apicalis* of Nepal, *S. oxyurus* of Java and Borneo, *S. formosæ* of Formosa. The genus is also called *Sphenurus*, *Sphenacrus*, and *Sphenotercus*.

**Sphenodon** (sfê'nô-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σφῆν, a wedge, + δόντις (dônti-s) = *E. tooth*.] 1. In mammal., a genus of extinct megatheriid edentates, or fossil sloths, remains of which occur in the bone-caves of South America. Lund, 1839.—

2. In herpet.: (a) A genus of extant rhynchocephalous lizards of New Zealand. *S. punctatus* is known as the *tuatara*. The name is synonymous with *Hatteria*. (b) [l. c.] A lizard of this genus. They resemble ordinary lizards externally, but have internal characters representative of an order (*Rhynchocephalia*). They are now restricted to certain localities in New Zealand, and live chiefly in holes in the sand or about stones on certain rocky islets, though they were formerly abundant in other places. They have been thinned out, it is said, chiefly by logs. Three species are described. See cut under *Hatteria*.

**sphenodont** (sfê'nô-dont), *a. and n.* [< *Sphenodon* (t-).] 1. *a.* Having the character of a sphenodon; of or pertaining to the *Sphenodontidæ* or *Hatteriidæ*.

II. *n.* A sphenodont lizard.

**Sphenodontidæ** (sfê'nô-don'ti-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphenodon* (t-) + *-idæ*.] A family of rhynchocephalous reptiles, named from the genus *Sphenodon*: same as *Hatteriidæ*.

**sphenodontoid** (sfê'nô-don'toid), *a. and n.* [< *Sphenodon* (t-) + *-oid*.] Same as *sphenodont*.

**Sphenæacus** (sfê-nê-â'kus), *n.* [NL. (Strickland, 1841), < Gr. σφῆν, a wedge, + αἶαξ (aiak-), a rudder.] A genus of aberrant reed-warblers, of uncertain systematic position. It is remarkable in having only ten tail-feathers, which are stiffened with spiny shafts, and whose webs are lax and decomposed. There are no rectal bristles (as in the related emu-wren: see cut under *Stipiturus*). There are 6 species, of South Africa, New Zealand, and the Chatham Islands, as *S. africanus*, *S. punctatus* of New Zealand, and *S. rufescens* of the Chathams. Also *Sphenæacus* and *Sphenura*.

**Sphenænas** (sfê-rê'nas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σφῆν, a wedge, + αἶναξ, a wild pigeon of the color of ripening grapes, < αἶναξ, αἶνιξ, the vine: see *wine*.] Same as *Sphenocercus*.

**spheno-ethmoid** (sfê-nô-eth'moid), *a. and n.* Same as *sphenethmoid*.

**spheno-ethmoidal** (sfê' nô-eth-moi'dal), *a.* Same as *sphenethmoidal*.

**sphenofrontal** (sfê-nô-fron'tal), *a.* [< *sphenoid* + *frontal*.] Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and the frontal bone; *frontosphenoid*.—*Sphenofrontal suture* or articulation, in man, a long horizontal suture between the orbital plates of the frontal bone and the orbitsphenoids, and between the external angular processes of the frontal and the alisphenoids.

**sphenogram** (sfê'nô-gram), *n.* [< Gr. σφῆν, a wedge, + γράμμα, a writing, < γράφειν, write.] A cuneiform or arrow-headed character.

**sphenographer** (sfê-nôg'ra-fêr), *n.* [< *sphenograph* + *-er*.] One versed in sphenography. [Little used.]

**sphenographic** (sfê-nô-graf'ik), *a.* [< *sphenograph* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to sphenography.



**sphenographist** (sfē-nōg'ra-fist), *n.* [*< sphenograph-y + -ist.*] Same as *sphenographer*.

**sphenography** (sfē-nōg'ra-fī), *n.* [*< Gr. σφην, a wedge, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.*] The study and description of cuneiform writings. [Rare.]

**sphenoid** (sfē-noid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. σφηνοειδής, wedge-shaped, < σφην, a wedge, + εἶδος, form.*] 1. *a.* Wedge-shaped; wedge-like; specifically, in *anat.*, noting certain cranial bones. See II., 2.—2. **Minimum sphenoid diameter**, the least transverse diameter of the skull, measured between the temporal fossae.

II. *n.* 1. In *crystal.*, a wedge-shaped crystalline form contained under four equal isosceles triangles. It is the hemihedral form of the square pyramid of the tetragonal system.—2. In *anat.*, a large and important compound bone of the skull: so

called from its shape and connections in man. The cranial articulations are with the occipital, temporal, parietal, frontal, and ethmoid; the facial, with the vomer, malar, palate, and sometimes the superior maxillary. It has a solid median and inferior body, and bears on each side two pairs of wings, greater and lesser, separated by the sphenoidal fissure from each other. It is a collection of bones, not a single bone, its composition including, in man and the mammals generally, (a) a basisphenoid, the principal posterior part of the body of the bone, bearing (b) the alisphenoids, the pair of greater wings, these elements forming with the parietal bones the second or parietal segment of the cranium; (c) the presphenoid, the lesser anterior moiety of the body of the bone, bearing (d) the orbitosphenoids, the pair of lesser wings, or processes of Ingrassias, these forming with the frontal bones the third or frontal cranial segment; (e) a pair of pterygoid bones, the so-called internal pterygoid processes; (f) a pair of spongy bones, the sphenoturbinates. The development of the human sphenoid is from 14 centers of ossification, 8 in the postsphenoid division, and 6 in the presphenoid division. Below mammals, in *Sauropsida* (birds and reptiles), the sphenoid is simplified by subtraction of the pterygoids, which then form permanently distinct bones, and complicated by the addition of other elements, especially an underlying membrane-bone called the *parasphenoid*. In *Zeuthypoida* (amphibians and fishes) further and very great modifications occur. To the sphenoid of man are attached twelve pairs of muscles.

**sphenoid** (sfē-noid), *a.* [*< sphenoid + -oid.*] Same as *sphenoid*.—**Sphenoidal angle**. See *craniometry*.—**Sphenoidal crest**, the median thin ridge projecting from the anterior surface of the sphenoid bone to articulate with the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid. Also called *ethmoidal crest*.—**Sphenoidal fissure**. See *fissure*.—**Sphenoidal fontanelle**, the membranous interspace in the infant skull at the junction of the squamous suture with the coronal suture. It often contains a Wormian bone.—**Sphenoidal hemihedrism**. See *hemihedrism*.—**Sphenoidal process**. See *process*.—**Sphenoidal rostrum**. (a) The beak, or beak-like part, of the sphenoid bone. In man it is a vertical ridge upon which the vomer rides, forming the sphenovomerine suture or schindylesis. (b) In birds, a rostrate part of the skull which appears to be chiefly, if not entirely, developed from the parasphenoid.—**Sphenoidal septum**. See *septum sphenoidale*, under *septum*.—**Sphenoidal sinuses**. See *sinus*.—**Sphenoidal spongy bones**, the sphenoturbinates.

**sphenoides** (sfē-noid'ez), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σφηνοειδής, wedge-shaped: see *sphenoid*.] 1. In *anat.*, the sphenoid bone: more fully called *os sphenoides*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of coelenterates.

**sphenoidium** (sfē-noid'dē-um), *n.*; pl. *sphenoidia* (-i). [NL.: see *sphenoid*.] The sphenoid bone, or *os sphenoidium*.

**sphenoido-auricular** (sfē-noid'ā-rik'ū-līr), *a.* In *craniom.*, noting the ratio of the minimum sphenoid diameter of the skull to the minimum auricular diameter: as, the *sphenoido-auricular* index.

**sphenoidofrontal** (sfē-noid'fōn'tāl), *a.* In *craniom.*, noting the ratio of the minimum sphenoid diameter of the skull to the minimum frontal diameter.

**sphenoidoparietal** (sfē-noid'pā-rī'e-tāl), *a.* In *craniom.*, noting the ratio of the minimum sphenoid diameter of the skull to the maximum parietal diameter.

**sphenomalar** (sfē-nō-mā'lār), *a.* [*< sphenoid + malar.*] Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and malar bones: as, the *sphenomalar* articulation, between the alisphenoid and malar bones.—**Sphenomalar suture**. See *suture*.

**sphenomaxillary** (sfē-nō-mak'si-lī-ri), *a.* [*< sphenoid + maxillary.*] Relating to the sphenoid and superior maxillary bones.—**Sphenomaxillary fissure**, fossa, suture, etc. See the nouns.

**Sphenomonadidae** (sfē-nō-mō-nād'i-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Sphenomonas* (-monad-) + -idae.] A family of dimastigote eustomatous infusorians, represented by the genus *Sphenomonas*. These animals are free-swimming; the cuticular surface is indurated; flagella are two in number, one long and one short, both vibratile and extended anteriorly; the oral aperture is succeeded by a distinct tubular pharynx; the endoplasm is colorless, granular; an endoplast and contractile vesicle are conspicuous.

**Sphenomonas** (sfē-nōm'ō-nās), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σφην, a wedge, + μονά, solitary, a unit: see *monad*.] The representative genus of *Sphenomonadidae*. These animals are of persistent polyhedral prismatic figure, with four or more longitudinal carinae, and two vibratile flagella, a long and a short one. Two fresh-water species are *S. quadrangularis* and *S. octocostatus*.

**sphenonchus** (sfē-nōng'kus), *n.*; pl. *sphenonchi* (-ki). [NL., < Gr. σφην, a wedge, + ὄγκος, bulk, mass.] In *ichth.*: (a) One of the hooked dermal spines of the cephalic armature of certain fossil fishes, as of the genera *Hybodus* and *Acrodus*. (b) [*cap.*] A lapsed genus of fishes, founded on *sphenonchi* by Agassiz in 1843.

**spheno-orbital, spheno-orbital** (sfē-nō-ōr'bi-tāl, -tīr), *a.* Same as *sphenorbital*.

**sphenopalatine** (sfē-nō-pāl'ā-tin), *a.* [*< sphenoid + palatine*.] Pertaining to the sphenoid and palatine bones. Also *sphenopalatal, sphenopalatinat*.—**Internal sphenopalatine nerve**. Same as *nasopalatine nerve* (which see, under *nasopalatine*).—**Sphenopalatine artery**, a branch arising from the third or sphenomaxillary portion of the internal maxillary artery. It passes through the sphenopalatine foramen into the cavity of the nose, and is distributed to the nasal mucous membrane and the membranes of the antrum, ethmoid, and sphenoid cells. Also called *nasal artery*.—**Sphenopalatine foramen, ganglion, notch**. See the nouns.—**Sphenopalatine nerves**, two small branches of the superior maxillary nerve to the sphenopalatine or Meckel's ganglion.—**Sphenopalatine vein**, a small vein entering the pterygoid plexus.

**sphenoparietal** (sfē-nō-pā-rī'e-tāl), *a.* [*< sphenoid + parietal*.] Pertaining to the sphenoid and parietal bones: as, the *sphenoparietal* suture.—**Sphenoparietal sinus**, a small vessel which communicates with the cavernous sinus and middle meningeal veins, and rests in a groove on the under side of the lesser wing of the sphenoid. *Breschet*.—**Sphenoparietal suture**. See *suture*.

**sphenopetrosal** (sfē-nō-pet-rō-sāl), *a.* [*< sphenoid + petrosal*.] Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and petrosal bones; *petrosphenoidal*.—**Sphenopetrosal suture**. See *suture*.

**sphenopharyngeus** (sfē-nō-far-in-jē'ns), *n.* [*< sphenoid + pharyngeus*.] An occasional ovoider muscle of the pharynx which arises from the spine of the sphenoid.

**Sphenophorus** (sfē-nōf'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Schöenherr, 1838), < Gr. σφην, a wedge, + φόρος, < φέρειν = E. bear.] A notable genus of rhynchophorous beetles, of many species and very wide distribution, having the anterior coxae narrowly separated, and the body beneath glabrous. Nearly 200 species are known, of which 30 inhabit America north of Mexico. Many of them breed in the roots of plants, and so may become pests. The adult beetles also often feed upon plants. Thus *S. scutellus* feeds upon corn, and *S. pulchellus* upon the cocklebur (*Xanthium*).

**Sphenophyllum** (sfē-nō-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1822), < Gr. σφην, a wedge, + φύλλον, a leaf.] A genus of fossil plants, occurring throughout the whole thickness of the coal-measures, both in Europe and in the United States, and supposed to have been found also in the Lower Silurian, near Cincinnati in Ohio. It is a herbaceous plant, with whorls of wedge-shaped leaves, springing from enlarged articulations, the fructification in cylindrical spikes, with bracts curved upward in a sharp flexure from near the base, and globose sporanges in the axils of the bracts. *Sphenophyllum*, first thought by Brongniart to belong to the gymnosperms, is now believed to constitute a peculiar type of vegetation, regarded by some authors as related to the rhizocarps, by others as connected with the *Calamariae* through *Asterophyllites*.

**Sphenophorus pulchellus**. *a.* adult beetle, dorsal view; *b.* adult beetle, side view in outline (hair-line shows natural size); *c.* pattern of elytral sculpture, still more enlarged.

**Sphenopterygoid** (sfē-nōp'tē-rī-goid), *a.* [*< sphenoid + pterygoid*.] Common to the sphenoid and pterygoid bones. Also *pterygosphenoid*.

**sphenorbital** (sfē-nōr'bi-tāl), *a.* [*< sphenoid + orbital*.] Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the orbits of the eyes; *orbitosphenoid*. The sphenorbital parts of the sphenoid are the lesser wings, or orbitosphenoids; the sphenorbital fissure is the sphenoidal fissure, or anterior lacerate foramen. See *orbitosphenoid*. Also *spheno-orbital* and *spheno-orbital*.

**Sphenorhynchus** (sfē-nō-rīng'kus), *n.* [NL., prop. *Sphenorhynchus* (Hemprich and Ehrenberg, 1829), < Gr. σφην, a wedge, + ῥιγχος, a snout.] 1. A genus of *Cleonidae*, the wedge-billed storks, having a sharp straight bill with a membrane saddled on the base of the upper mandible, and no ambigious musculo. The only species is the white-bellied stork or simbl, *S. albidus*, also called *Abdulla sphenorhynchus*, of greenish and brownish-purple color and white below, the bill tipped with orange-red. It inhabits Africa, nests in trees, and is regarded with veneration by the natives. See *cut* under *simbl*.

2. A genus of South American dendrocolapine birds, now called *Glyphorhynchus*. *Maximilian*, 1831.—3. A genus of reptiles. *Tschudi*, 1838.

**sphenosquamosal** (sfē-nō-skwa-mō'sāl), *a.* [*< sphenoid + squamosal*.] Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and the squamous part of the temporal bone; *squamosphenoidal*.

**sphenotemporal** (sfē-nō-tem'pō-rāl), *a.* [*< sphenoid + temporal*.] In *anat.*, of or belonging to the temporal and sphenoid bones. Also *temporosphenoid*.—**Sphenotemporal suture**. See *suture*.

**sphenotic** (sfē-nō'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*< sphenoid + otic*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the otic capsule, or hard parts of the auditory organ: as, a *sphenotic* ossification in various fishes. See *cut* under *teleost*.

II. *n.* In *ornith.*, a postfrontal process of bone, or a separate ossification, developed in relation with sphenoid and otic elements, entering into the posterior boundary of the orbital cavity.

**sphenotresia** (sfē-nō-trē'si-jī), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σφην, a wedge, + τρήσις, perforation, < τρυπαίνειν (τρυπ), perforate.] The breaking up of the basal portion of the fetal skull in craniotomy.

**sphenotribe** (sfē-nō-trīb), *n.* [*< Gr. σφην, a wedge, + τριβειν, rub, bruise.*] The instrument used in performing sphenotresia.

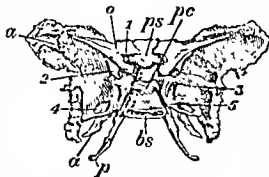
**sphenoturbinale** (sfē-nō-tēr'bi-nāl), *a.* and *n.* [*< sphenoid + turbinale*.] 1. *a.* Sphenoidal and turbinated or whorled or scroll-like; *sphenoturbinat*: specifically applied, conformably with *ethmoturbinale* and *maxilloturbinale*, to the sphenoidal spongy bones. See II.

II. *n.* One of the sphenoidal spongy bones; one of a pair of small bones situated in front of the body of the sphenoid, in man at birth solid, nodular, distinct from each other and from the sphenoid, afterward fused with the body of the sphenoid as delicate spongy or scroll-like bones which take part in forming the sphenoidal sinuses. Their homologues in other animals are questionable.

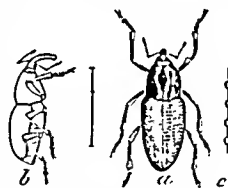
**sphenoturbinat** (sfē-nō-tēr'bi-nāt), *a.* [*< sphenoid + turbinat*.] Same as *sphenoturbinale*.

**sphenovomerine** (sfē-nō-vom'er-in), *a.* [*< sphenoid + vomerine*.] Of or pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the vomer: as, the *sphenovomerine* suture or schindylesis.

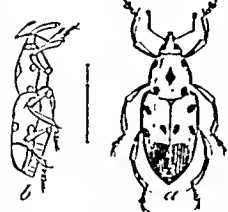
**Sphenozamites** (sfē-nō-za-mī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1849), < Gr. σφην, a wedge, + NL. *Zamites*, q. v.] A genus of fossil plants belonging to the eycads, ranging from the Permian to the Jurassic inclusive. They are said by Schimper to bear some resemblance to the problematical *Noeggerathia*, and, among living forms, to be



Human Sphenoid Bone, from above. *a.*, alisphenoid, or greater wing, the lower letter *a* pointing to its continuation as the external pterygoid process; *b.*, basisphenoid, or main body of the bone; *c.*, pointing to the sphenocipital articulation; *d.*, post-clino process, bounding the pituitary fossa or sella Turcica behind; *e.*, presphenoid, or fore part of the body of the bone; *f.*, orbitosphenoid, or lesser wing; *g.*, internal pterygoid process; *h.*, optic foramen; *i.*, sphenoidal fissure, or foramen lacerum anterius; *j.*, foramen rotundum; *k.*, foramen ovale; *l.*, groove for internal carotid artery, or cavernous groove.



*Sphenophorus scutellus*. *a.* adult beetle, dorsal view; *b.* adult beetle, side view in outline (hair-line shows natural size); *c.* pattern of elytral sculpture, still more enlarged.



*Sphenophorus pulchellus*. *a.* adult beetle, dorsal view; *b.* adult beetle, side view in outline (hair-line shows natural size).



## Sphenozamites

most nearly analogous to *Zamia* and *Encephalartos*. See *Zamites*.

**Sphenura** (sfē-nū'ra), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σφην, a wedge, + οὐρά, a tail.] 1. In ornith., a generic name variously applied. (a) An Australian genus of aberrant reed-warblers, with only ten tail-feathers and three pairs of strong recurved rigid bristles. It is quite



*Sphenura brachyptera*.

near *Sphenacis* (which see), and in part synonymous therewith. There are 3 species, *S. brachyptera*, *S. longirostris*, and *S. broadbenti*. Lichtenstein, 1823. (b) A genus of South American synalaxine birds now called *Eusphenura* and *Thripophaga*. Spix, 1824; Sundevall, 1835. (c) A genus of Indian and African birds related to neither of the foregoing, now called *Argya* (or *Argia*) and *Malcolmia*. Bonaparte, 1854.

2. In entom., a genus of coleopterous insects. Dejean, 1834.

**spherical** (sfēr'ul), *a.* [*< L. sphæralis*, of or pertaining to a sphere, globular, < *sphæra*, < Gr. σφαῖρα, a ball, sphere: see *sphere*.] 1. Rounded or formed like a sphere; spheroidal; hence, symmetrical; perfect in form. — 2. Of or pertaining to the spheres or heavenly bodies; moving or revolving like the spheres; hence, harmonious.

Well I know that all things move  
To the spherical rhythm of love.

Whittier, Andrew Rykman's Prayer.

The *spherical* souls that move  
Through the ancient heaven of song-illumined air.

Sturtevant.

Carlyle had no faith in . . . the astronomical principle by which the systems are kept in place in the *spherical* harmony.

The Century, XXVI, 633.

**spherality** (sfēr'al'i-ti), *n.* [*< spherical + -ity*.] The state of being spheral, or having the form of a sphere. [Rare.]

**spheraster** (sfēr-as'tēr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σφαῖρα, a ball, sphere, + ἀστήρ, a star.] In sponges, a regular polyact or stellate spicule whose rays coalesce into a spherical figure, as in the genus *Geodia*; an aster with a thick spherical body. W. J. Sollas.

**spheration** (sfēr-rā'shon), *n.* [*< sphere + -ation*.] Formation into a sphere; specifically, the process by which cosmic matter is formed into a globular or planetary body. [Recent.]

The physical relations accompanying the *spheration* of a ring are not such as to determine uniformly either direct or retrograde motion.

Winchell, World-Life, p. 123.

**sphere** (sfēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sphære*, *sphaere*, also *sphære* (with vowel as in *L.*); earlier (and still dial.) *sperc*, < ME. *sperc*, < OF. *esperc*, later *sphere*, F. *sphère* = Pr. *espera* = Sp. *esfera* = Pg. *esfera* = It. *sfera* = D. *sfeer* = G. *Sphäre* = Dan. *sfære* = Sw. *spher*, < L. *sphæra*, ML. also *sphera*, *spera*, < Gr. σφαῖρα, a ball, globe, sphere, applied to a playing-ball, a sphere as a geometrical figure, the terrestrial globe, the earth, also an artificial globe (so in Strabo, the notion that the earth is a sphere appearing first prob. in Plato), also a star or planet (Plutarch), also a hollow sphere, one of the concentric spheres supposed to revolve around the earth, also a ball (of the eye), a pill, etc.; perhaps lit. 'that which is tossed about' (applied first to a playing-ball), for \*σφαῖρα for \*σπάρα, < σπείρειν, scatter, throw about (see *spem*, *spore*); or perhaps connected with σπείρα, a coil, ball, spiro (see *spire*).] 1. In geom., a solid figure generated by the revolution of a semicircle about its diameter. This is substantially Euclid's definition. The modern definition is a quadric surface having contact with the absolute throughout a cone, and therefore everywhere equidistant from a center. The surface of a sphere is  $4\pi R^2$ , where  $R$  is the radius; its volume is  $\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$ . Hence — 2. A rounded body, approximately spherical; a ball; a globe.

The Lieutenant's evidence was as round, complete, and lucid as a Japanese *sphere* of rock-crystal.

O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 55.

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3. An orbicular body representing the earth or the apparent heavens, or illustrating their astronomical relations. Hence — 4. The visible supernal region; the upper air; the heavens; the sky. [Poetical.]

Then shall the righteous shine like glorious stars  
Within the *sphere* of heaven.

Sweet Echo, . . .

Sweet queen of parley, daughter of the *sphere*.  
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

Milton, Comus, l. 241.

An eagle, clang an eagle to the *sphere*.

Tennyson, Princess, iii.

5. One of the supposed concentric and eccentric revolving rigid and transparent shells called crystalline, in which, according to the old astronomers (following Eudoxus), the stars, sun, moon, and planets were severally set, and by which they were carried in such a manner as to produce their apparent motions. The term is now generally restricted to the sphere of the fixed stars, and is recognized as a convenient fiction. It is also loosely applied to the planets themselves.

After shew'd he hym the nyne *spheres*;  
And after that the melody her'd he

That cometh of thilke *spheres* threys three,  
That welte is of musik and melodye

In this world here and cause of harmonye.  
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 59.

Stand still, you ever-moving *spheres* of heaven!  
Marlowe, Doctor Faustus, v. 4.

Hence — 6. An orbicular field or course of movement; an orbit, as that of a heavenly body or of the eye; a circuit.

As Mars in three-score yeares doth run his *sphere*, . . .  
The *sphere* of Cupid forty yeares contains.

Spenser, Sonnets, ix.

Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their *spheres*.  
Shak., Hamlet, l. 5. 17.

7. Place or scene of action; the space within which movement is made or operations are carried on; a circumscribed region of action: as, the *sphere* of a mission; the *spheres* (fuller, *spheres of influence*) of the different European powers and trading companies in Africa.

The four elements wherof the body of man is compacte . . . be set in their places called *spheres*, higher or lower accordynge to the soneralitye of their natures.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, l. 1.

All this while the King had mov'd within his own *sphere*, and had done nothing out of the Realm.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 403.

Our South African *sphere* seems better suited for European settlement than is the Tunisian protectorate of France.

Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, v.

8. Position or rank in society; position or class with reference to social distinctions.

Pleas'd, or not pleas'd, If we be Englands King,  
And mightiest in the *Sphere* in which we move,  
Wee'll shine alone, this Phaeton cast downe.

Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 20).

I saw her (Marie Antoinette) just above the horizon, decorating and cheering the elevated *sphere* she just began to move in.

Burke, Rev. in France.

9. Circuit or radius, as of knowledge, influence, or activity; definite or circumscribed range; determinate limit of any mental or physical course: as, the *sphere* of diplomacy.

This being wholly out of my *sphere*, I can give no account of them.

Dampier, Voyages, II. l. 126.

Nature to each pilots his proper *Sphere*.

Congreve, Of Pleasing.

**Armillary sphere.** See *armillary*. — **Axis of a sphere.** See *axis*. — **Circles of the sphere.** See *circle*. — **Colloid, dialing, direct sphere.** See the qualifying words. — **Copernican sphere,** an armillary sphere with the addition of a second sphere representing the sun, central to a divided circle representing the ecliptic. — **Doctrine of the sphere,** the elements of the geometry of figures drawn upon the surface of a sphere. — **Epidermic spheres.** Same as *epithelial pearls* (which see, under *pearl*). — **Geometry of spheres,** a branch of geometry in which the lines of Plucker's geometry of lines are replaced by spheres, and the intersections of lines by the contact of spheres. — **Harmony or music of the spheres.** See *harmony*. — **Logical sphere,** the subject or ultimate antecedent of a statement, or the objects which a term denotes. — **Magic sphere.** See *magic*. — **Oblique sphere,** the sphere of the heavens, or another sphere representing that, as it appears at a station where the angle between the equator and the horizon is oblique. The *right sphere* is the same sphere for an equatorial station where the angle is a right angle, and the *parallel sphere* is the same where the angle vanishes — that is, for a polar station. — **Osculating sphere of a non-plane curve,** the sphere through four consecutive points of the curve. — **Parallel circles on a sphere.** See *parallel*. — **Parallel sphere.** See *oblique sphere*. — **Power of a sphere in regard to another,** the squared distance of the two centers less the sum of the squares of the radii. Clifford. — **Projection of the sphere,** a sphere orthogonally cutting four spheres having their centers at the summits of the tetrahedron of coordinates. — **Right sphere.** See *oblique sphere*. — **Sector of a sphere.** See *sector*. — **Segmentation sphere.** See *segmentation*. — **Segment of a sphere.** See *segment*. — **Sphere at infinity.** See *infinity*, 3. — **Twelve-point sphere.** (a) A sphere (discovered by Prouhet in 1863) be-

## spherical

longing to a tetrahedron in which the four perpendiculars from the summits upon the opposite faces intersect in one point, this sphere passing through the four feet of these perpendiculars and consequently also through the centers of gravity of the four faces, and through the mid-points of the lines from the vertices to the common intersections of the perpendiculars aforesaid. (b) More generally, a sphere (discovered in 1884 by the Italian mathematician Intrigilla) belonging to any tetrahedron, and passing through the four feet of the perpendiculars from the summits upon the opposite faces, and consequently also through the mid-points of the lines from the summits to the center of the hyperboloid of which these perpendiculars are generators, and through the orthogonal projections of these points upon the opposite faces. = Syn. 1-3. Orb, Ball, etc. See *globe*.

**sphere** (sfēr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sphered*, ppr. *sphering*. [*< sphere, n.*] 1. To make into a sphere; make spherical; round, or round out; fill out completely.

Blow, villain, till thy *sphered* bias cheek  
Outswell the colic of puff'd Aquilon.

Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 8.

2. To place in a sphere or among the spheres; ensphere.

And therefore is the glorious planet Sol  
In noble eminence enthroned, and *sphered*  
Amidst the other.

Shak., T. and C., l. 3. 90.

Light . . . from her native east  
To journey through the airy gloom began,  
*Sphered* in a radiant cloud; for yet the sun  
Was not.

Milton, P. L., vii. 247.

Because I would have reach'd you, had you been  
*Sphered* up with Cassiopeia.

Tennyson, Princess, iv.

3. To inclose as in a sphere or orbit; encircle; engirdle.

When any towne is *spher'd*  
With siege of such a foe as kills men's minds.

Chapman, Illad, xviii. 185.

4. To pass or send as in a sphere or orbit; circulate. [Rare.]

We'll still sit up,  
*Sphering* about the wassail cup  
To all those times

Which gave me honour for my rhimes.

Herrick, His Age.

**sphere-crystals** (sfēr'kris'talz), *n. pl.* In bot., same as *sphaeraphides*.

**sphereless** (sfēr'les), *a.* [*< sphere + -less*.] Having no sphere; wandering; unrestrained.

Let the horsemen's scimitars  
Wheel and flash, like *sphereless* stars,  
Thirsting to eclipse their burning  
In a sea of death and mourning.

Shelley, Masque of Anarchy, st. 79.

**sphere-yeast** (sfēr'yēst), *n.* In bot., an aggregation of certain sprouting forms of the genus *Mucor*: formerly so called from a resemblance in shape to the saccaromycete of yeast.

**spheric** (sfēr'ik), *a.* [= F. *sphérique* = Sp. *esférico* = Pg. *esférico* = It. *sferico*, < L. *sphaericus*, < Gr. σφαῖρικός, of or pertaining to a ball, < σφαῖρα, a ball, sphere: see *sphere*.] Of or pertaining to a sphere or the spheres; spherelike; spherical.

Up the *spheric* circles, circle above circle.  
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

Let any sculptor hew us out the most ravishing combination of tender curves and *spheric* softness that ever stood for woman.

S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 273.

**spherical** (sfēr'ik-al), *a.* [*< spheric + -al*.] 1. Bounded by or having the form of the surface of a sphere: as, a *spherical* body; a *spherical* surface; a *spherical* shell.

We must know the reason of the *spherical* figures of the drops.

Glanville.

2. Pertaining or relating to a sphere or spheres, or to sphericity: as, a *spherical* segment or section; *spherical* trigonometry. — 3. Relating to the planets; planetary, in the astrological sense.

We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and the stars: as if we were villains by necessity; fools by heavenly compulsion; knaves, thieves, and treachers by *spherical* predominance.

Shak., Lear, i. 2. 134.

**Adjunct spherical function.** See *function*. — **Center of spherical curvature.** See *center*. — **Concave spherical mirror.** See *mirror*, 2. — **Line of spherical curvature.** See *line*, 2. — **Spherical aberration.** See *aberration*, 4. — **Spherical angle.** See *angle*, 3. — **Spherical bracketing, in arch.** an arrangement of brackets for the support of lath-and-plaster work forming a spherical surface. — **Spherical compasses,** a kind of calipers for measuring globular bodies, variously constructed. — **Spherical complex,** the aggregate of all the spheres in space fulfilling a single geometrical condition. — **Spherical congruence,** the aggregate of all the spheres in space fulfilling two geometrical conditions. — **Spherical conic section.** See *conic*. — **Spherical coordinates.** See *coordinates*. — **Spherical curvature, epicycloid, excess function, geometry.** See the nouns. — **Spherical cyclic,** a curve which is the intersection of a sphere with a quadric surface. — **Spherical group,** the spherical complex determined by a linear equation between the coordinates and the power of the center of the variable circle. — **Spherical harmonic.** Same as *Laplace's function* (which see, under *function*). — **Spherical indicatrix.** See *indicatrix*. — **Spherical inversion.** See *geometrical inversion*, under



*inversion*.—Spherical lune, the portion of the surface of a sphere included between two great circles.—Spherical nucleus. Same as *nucleus globosus* (which see, under *nucleus*).—Spherical pencil, a singly infinite continuous series of spheres determined like a spherical group, but by three equations.—Spherical polygon. See *polygon*.—Spherical representation, a mode of continuous correspondence between the points of a surface and the points of a sphere, each radius of the sphere through the center representing the parallel normal of the surface. Any part of the sphere considered as thus representing a part of the surface is called its *spherical image*.—Spherical saw, a saw made in the form of a segment of a sphere, used for sawing out curvilinear work. See *cut* and *under saw*.—Spherical sclere. See *sclere* and *spheraster*.—Spherical-shot machine, a machine for finishing cannon-balls by molding and pressing to a true spherical form. *E. H. Knight*.—Spherical surface-harmonic. See *harmonic*.—Spherical triangle, trigonometry, etc. See the nouns.

**sphericity** (sfor-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [*< spherical + -ity*.] Spherical form; sphericity. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 375. [Rare.]

**spherically** (sfor-i-kal-i), *adv.* In the form of a sphere, or of part of a sphere; so as to be spherical.

**sphericalness** (sfor-i-kal-nes), *n.* The state or property of being spherical; sphericity. [Rare.] *Impr. Dict.*

**sphericity** (sfō-ris'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. sphericité*; as *spheric + -ity*.] The character of being in the shape of a sphere.

**sphericle** (sfor-i-kl), *n.* [*Dim. of sphere*.] A small sphere; a spherulo. [Rare.] *Impr. Dict.*

**spherics** (sfor'iks), *n.* [*Pl. of spheric* (see *-ies*).] Geometry of figures drawn on the surface of a sphere; specifically, spherical trigonometry.

**spheriform** (sfō-rī-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. sphaera, sphere, + forma, form*.] Formed or existing as a sphere; sphere-shaped; spherical. *Cudworth*, *Intellectual System*, II. 23. [Rare.]

**spherocobaltite** (sfō-rō-kō'bāl-tit), *n.* [*< Gr. σφαῖρα, a ball, sphere, + L. cobalt + -ite*.] Carbonate of cobalt, a rare mineral occurring in small spherical masses with concentric radiated structure, and having a peach-blossom red color.

**spheroconic** (sfō-rō-kon'ik), *n.* [*< Gr. σφαῖρα, a ball, sphere, + κώνος, a cone; see conic*.] A non-plane curve, the intersection of a sphere with a quadric cone having its vertex at the center of the sphere.—Cyclic arcs of the spheroconic, the intersections of the cyclic planes of the cone with the sphere.—Reciprocal spheroconic, the envelope of the great circles of which the points on the first spheroconic are the poles.

**spheroecrystal** (sfō-rō-kris'tal), *n.* [*< Gr. σφαῖρα, a ball, sphere, + κρυστάλλος, crystal*.] 1. In *lithol.*, a mineral occurring in spherical form with fibrous radiate structure.—2. *pl.* In *bot.*, same as *sphaeraphides*.

**spheroactyl** (sfō-rō-dak'til), *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Spheroactylus*, as a gecko.

**spheroastric** (sfō-rō-gas'trik), *a.* [*< Gr. σφαῖρα, a ball, sphere, + ἀστρίον, stonnel*.] Having spherical or globular abdomen, as a spider; of or pertaining to the *Spheroastris*. See *cut* under *honey-beaver*.

**spherograph** (sfō-rō-gráf), *n.* [*< Gr. σφαῖρα, a ball, sphere, + γράφω, write*.] A mechanical instrument consisting of a stereographic projection of the sphere upon a disk of pasteboard, in which the meridians and parallels of latitude are laid down to single degrees. By the aid of this projection, and a ruler and index, the angular position of a ship at any place, and the distance sailed, may be readily and accurately determined on the principle of great-circle sailing.

**spheroid** (sfō'roid), *n.* [Also *sphaeroid*; = *F. sphéroïde*, *< Gr. σφαῖρα, a ball, sphere, + εἶδος, form*.] 1. A geometrical body approximating to a sphere, but not perfectly spherical.—2. In *geom.*, a solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes. When the generating ellipse revolves about its longer or major axis, the spheroid is *prolate* or *oblong*; when about its less or minor axis, the spheroid is *oblate*. The earth is an oblate spheroid—that is, flattened at the poles, so that its polar diameter is shorter than its equatorial diameter. (See *earth*, I.) The same figure is assumed by the other planets; hence the properties of the oblate spheroid are of great importance in geodesy and astronomy.—Universal spheroid, a surface generated by the revolution of an ellipse about any diameter.

**spheroidal** (sfō-ro'i-dal), *a.* [*< spheroid + -al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to, or having the form of, a spheroid.—2. In *crystal.*, globoso; bounded by several convex faces.—3. In *entom.*, round and prominent, appearing like a ball or sphere partly buried in the surface: as, *spheroidal* eyes; *spheroidal* coxae.—Spheroidal bracketing, in *arch.*, bracketing which has a spheroidal surface.—Spheroidal epithelium. See *epithelium*.—Spheroidal state or condition, the condition of water or other liquid when, on being placed on a highly heated surface, as red-hot metal, it assumes the form of a more or less flattened spheroid, and evaporates without ebullition.

The spheroid in this condition does not touch the surface of the metal, but floats on a layer of its own vapor, and evaporates rapidly from its exposed surface. It is heated mainly by radiation from the hot surface, since the layer of intervening vapor conducts heat very feebly. The formation of a layer of non-conducting vapor explains why it is possible to dip the wetted hand into molten iron with impunity. It is sometimes spoken of as the *caloric* or *calorific paradox*.

**spheroidally** (sfō-ro'i-dal-i), *adv.* In a spheroidal manner; so as to form a spheroid or spheroids.

The great mass . . . is largely built up of spheroidally jointed rock. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV. 450.

**spheroidic** (sfō-ro'i-dik), *a.* [= *F. sphéroïdique*; as *spheroid + -ic*.] Same as *spheroidal*. [Rare.]

**spheroidal** (sfō-ro'i-di-kal), *a.* [*< spheroidic + -al*.] Same as *spheroidal*. [The usual old form.]

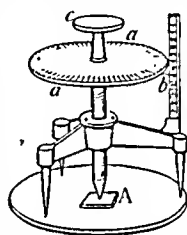
The same spheroidal form. *Jefferson*, *Correspondence*, II. 67.

**spheroidicity** (sfō-ro-i-dis'i-ti), *n.* [*< spheroidic + -ity*.] The state or character of being spheroidal.

**Spheroma**, *n.* See *Sphaeroma*.

**spheromere** (sfō-rō-mōr), *n.* [Also *sphaeromere*; *< Gr. σφαῖρα, a ball, sphere, + μέρος, a part*.] One of the radially arranged parts or symmetrical segments of any radiate; an actinometer. Perhaps the most remarkable spheromeres are those two which, in the Venus's-girdle, give that ctenophoran a ribbon-like figure by their enormous development. See *cut* under *Cestum*.

**spherometer** (sfō-rom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. σφαῖρα, a ball, sphere, + μέτρον, measure*.] An instrument for measuring the radii of spheres; a sphere-measurer. It is of especial service to opticians in determining the focal lengths, etc., of lenses. The common form (see figure) consists of a vertical screw *c*, with a large graduated head *a*, turning in a socket supported by three legs whose hard steel points are exactly equidistant. The fixed scale *b* at the side, together with the graduated screw-head, makes it possible to measure with great accuracy the distance between the extremity of the screw and the plane passing through the ends of the three supports, when, for example, all the points are in contact with the surface of the sphere. If, in addition, the distance between the ends of the supports is known, a simple calculation gives the radius of the sphere. The same instrument may also be used to determine with precision the thickness of a plate, as (in the figure) *A*, placed upon a horizontal surface.



Spherometer.

**spheromian** (sfō-rō-mi-ni), *a.* and *n.* [*< Sphaeroma + -ian*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to *Sphaeroma* or the *Sphaeromidae*. 2. *n.* A globe-slayer.

Also spelled *sphaeromian*.

**spherpolar** (sfō-rō-pō-lār), *a.* [*< Gr. σφαῖρα, sphere, + E. polar*.] Reciprocal relatively to a sphere. The plane through the points of contact of a cone with a sphere is the *spherpolar* of the vertex.

**spherosiderite** (sfō-rō-sid'ē-rīt), *n.* [Also *sphaerosiderite*; *< Gr. σφαῖρα, a ball, sphere, + σιδήρεος, of iron; see siderite*.] A variety of the iron carbonate siderite, occurring in globular concretionary forms.

**spherospore** (sfō-rō-spōr), *n.* [*< Gr. σφαῖρα, a ball, + E. spore*.] In *bot.*, same as *tetraspore*.

**spherular** (sfer'ū-lār), *a.* [*< spherule + -ar*.] 1. Having the form of a spherule; resembling a spherule.—2. Of or pertaining to a spherulite; spherulitic.

Spherular bodies consisting of radially-aggregated fibres of a single mineral. *Nature*, XXXIX. 315.

**spherulate** (sfer'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< spherule + -ate*.] In *entom.*, having one or more rows of minute rounded tubercles; studded with spherules.

**spherule** (sfer'ūl), *n.* [Also *sphaerule*; *< L. sphaerula*, *dim. of sphaera, a ball, sphere; see sphere*.] A little sphere or spherical body. Quicksilver, when poured upon a plane surface, divides itself into a great number of minute spherules.

**spherulite** (sfer'ū-lit), *n.* [Also *sphaerulite*; *< spherule + -ite*.] 1. A vitreous globule, such as those of which perlite is made up, having a more or less perfectly developed concentric and at the same time decidedly radiating fibrous structure. The highly siliceous volcanic rocks not unfrequently have a spherulitic structure.—2. Same as *radiolite*. 2.—Spherulite rock, in *geol.*, a rock of which the predominating part has a spherulitic structure.

**spherulitic** (sfer'ū-lit'ik), *a.* [*< spherulite + -ic*.] Made up of or containing spherulites; having the character of a spherulite. Also *sphaerulitic*.

**spherulitize** (sfer'ū-lit'iz), *v. t.*; *prot.* and *pp.* *spherulitized*, *ppr. spherulitizing*. [*< spherulite*

+ *-ize*.] To convert more or less completely into spherulites, or cause to assume a spherulitic structure, wholly or in part. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 250.

**spherulitoid** (sfer'ū-li-toid), *a.* [*< spherulite + -oid*.] Having more or less perfectly the form of a spherulite. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 248.

**sphery** (sfēr'i), *a.* [*< sphere + -y*.] 1. Belonging to the spheres.

She can teach ye how to climb  
Higher than the sphery chime.  
*Milton*, *Comus*, l. 1021.

2. Resembling a sphere or star in roundness, brightness, or other attribute.

What wicked and dissembling glass of mine  
Made me compare with Hermia's sphery eye?  
*Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, II. 2. 99.

**spheterize** (sfet'e-riz), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *spheterized*, *ppr. spheterizing*. [*< Gr. σφαιρίζω, make one's own, < σφαῖρα, their own, poss. adj. of the 3d pers. pl., < σφαῖρα, they*.] To take to one's self; appropriate as one's own. *Burke*. [Rare.] (*Encyc. Diet.*)

**Sphex** (sfoks), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1758), *< Gr. σφῆξ, a wasp; soo wasp*.] 1. A notable genus of large handsome digger-wasps, typical of the family *Sphecidae* (or *Sphecidæ* or *Sphegidae*). They abound in tropical regions, but some 12 species inhabit the United States. *S. ichneumon* digs rapidly in hard ground, and provisions its cells with grasshoppers. About 100 species are known. See *cut* under *digger-wasp*.

2. [*E.*] A wasp of this genus.

**sphex-fly** (sfeks'fli), *n.* One of numerous different dipterous insects, as of the genus *Conops*, which resemble a sphex in some respects.

**sphiggure** (sfīg'ūr), *n.* See *sphingure*.

**sphincter** (sfingkt'ēr), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. sphincter, < Gr. σφιγκτηρ, anything which binds tight, a lace, a band, < σφίγγω, shut tight, close*.] An orbicular, circular, or annular musculo-surrounding and capable of closing a natural orifice or passage of the body.—Oral sphincter. Same as *orbicularis oris* (which see, under *orbicularis*).

—Sphincter ani, the sphincter of the anus, under which name two distinct muscles are known. (a) The sphincter ani proper, sphincter externus, or external sphincter is a thin, flat plane of voluntary muscular fibers supplied by hemorrhoidal branches of nerves from the sacral plexus, surrounding the anus, subcutaneous and intimately adherent to the integument, of elliptical form 3 or 4 inches in long diameter, and an inch wide across. It arises from the tip of the coccyx, and is inserted into the tendinous raphe of the perineum. Like most sphincters, it consists of symmetrical lateral halves united by a raphe in front of and behind the opening it incloses. (b) The sphincter recti, sphincter internus, or internal sphincter surrounds the lower end of the rectum, forming a muscular ring about an inch in extent and a quarter of an inch thick, and consists of an aggregation and thickening of the circular fibers of the gut. This sphincter is involuntary, and in health maintains its tonic contractility, which yields by reflex action to the pressure of the contents of the bowel.—Sphincter oculi, or sphincter palpebrarum, the orbicular muscle of the eyelids, which surrounds and closes them. Usually called *orbicularis palpebrarum*. See *cut* under *muscle*.—Sphincter oris, the oral sphincter. See *orbicularis oris*, under *orbicularis*.—Sphincter pupillaris, the circular or concentric fibers of the iris, whose contraction makes the pupil smaller. Also called *sphincter pupillæ* and *sphincter iridis*.—Sphincter pylori. See *pylorus*.—Sphincter recti, the internal sphincter ani (see above).

—Sphincter vaginae, an elliptical muscle surrounding the orifice of the vagina, corresponding to the bulbocavernosus of the male. Also called *constrictor vaginae*.—Sphincter vesicae, the unstriped involuntary muscular fibers around the neck of the urinary bladder.—Sphincter vesicae externus, the partly plain partly striated muscular fibers which surround the prostatic part of the urethra. Also called *sphincter prostaticus* and *sphincter of Henle*.

**sphincteral** (sfingkt'ēr-al), *a.* [*< sphincter + -al*.] Same as *sphincterial*.

**sphincterate** (sfingkt'ēr-āt), *a.* [Also *sphinctrate*; *< sphincter + -ate*.] 1. In *anat.* and *zool.*, provided with a sphincter; closed or closable by means of a sphincter.—2. Constricted or constricted as if by a sphincter: thus, an hour-glass is *sphincterate* in the middle.

**sphincterial** (sfingkt'ēr-i-al), *a.* [*< sphincter + -ial*.] Of or pertaining to a sphincter or its function: as, a *sphincterial* muscle; *sphincterial* fibers; *sphincterial* action.

**sphincteric** (sfingkt'ēr-ik), *a.* [*< sphincter + -ic*.] Same as *sphincterial*.

**sphincterotomy** (sfingkt'ēr-ōt'ō-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. σφιγκτηρ, a sphincter, + -τομία, < τέμνω, τμήν, cut*.] The operation of cutting a sphincter to prevent its spasmodic action.

**sphinctrate** (sfingkt'ēr-āt), *a.* Same as *sphincterate*.

**Sphindidae** (sfīn'di-dæ), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Sphindus + -idae*.] An aberrant family of sericicorn beetles, in which the antennae are so obviously clavate as to resemble those of the clavicorn series. It contains a few small species found in fungi which grow upon the trunks of trees.



**Sphinxus** (sfín'dus), *n.* [NL. (Chevrolat, 1833), a made word.] The typical genus of the *Sphingidae*. Only 3 species are known, one of which is North American.

**Sphingidae** (sfín'jī-dō), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Sphinx* (*Sphing-*) + *-idæ*.] An important family of holorocorous lepidopterous insects, with fusiform antennae, typified by the genus *Sphinx*, including all those commonly known as *sphinxes*, *sphinx-moths*, *hawk-moths*, or *humming-bird moths*. The body is robust; the abdomen is stout, conical, often tufted; the tongue is usually long and strong; the antennae have a hook at the tip; the wings are comparatively small and narrow, the fore wings acute at the tip. They are diurnal or crepuscular in habit, a few flying in the hottest sunshine, but the majority in the twilight. The larva are large, naked, usually green in color, and generally furnished with a prominent caudal horn, which is sometimes replaced after the last molt by a shining lenticular tubercle. When full-grown they either pupate above ground, between leaves, in a slight cocoon, or more generally go deep under ground, and transform in an earthen cell. The long-tongued species have a special free and characteristic tongue-case. The species of temperate regions are divided into four principal subfamilies: *Macroglossinae*, *Chamaecampinae*, *Sphinginae*, and *Smerinthinae*. From America north of Mexico 83 species have been described, about 50 from Europe, and rather more than 600 for the entire world. Also *Sphingides*, *Sphingidi*, *Sphingina*, *Sphingoides*, and *Sphingoides*. See cuts under *hog-caterpillar*, *Philampetus*, *hawk-moth*, *Lepidoptera*, and *sphinx*.

**sphingiform** (sfín'jī-fōrm), *a.* [*<* NL. *Sphinx* (*Sphing-*) + *L. forma*, form.] In entom., resembling a moth of the family *Sphingidae*.

**sphingine** (sfín'jin), *a.* Resembling a sphinx or hawk-moth; of or pertaining to the *Sphingidae*; sphingoid or sphingiform.

**sphingoid** (sfing'gōid), *a.* [*<* NL. *Sphinx* (*Sphing-*) + *-oid*.] Like a sphinx or hawk-moth; sphingine or sphingiform.

**sphingure** (sfing'gūr), *n.* [= *F. sphingure*: see *Sphingurus*.] A member of the genus *Sphingurus*.

**Sphingurinae** (sfing-gū-rī-nō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphingurus* + *-inae*.] The American porcupines; a subfamily of *Hystrioidae*, of more or less completely arboreal habits, represented by four genera, *Sphingurus*, *Syntherisma*, *Chaetomys*, and *Erethizon*: so named by E. R. Alston in 1876. It corresponds to the *Syntherisma* of Cuvier (1823), the *Syntherisma* of J. A. Allen (1877), and the *Cercolabinae* (as a subfamily of *Spalacopidae*) of Lilljeborg (1872) and Gill (1872). See cuts under *porcupine* and *prehensile*.

**sphingurine** (sfing'gū-rīn), *a.* Of or belonging to the *Sphingurinae*; syntherine; cercolabine.

**Sphingurus** (sfing-gū-rus), *n.* [NL. (F. Cuvier, 1822), in form *Sphingurus*, < *Gr. σφίγξ*, throttle, strangle (see *sphinx*), + *οὐρά*, tail.] The typical genus of *Sphingurinae*, having the tail prehensile, all four feet four-toed, and little development of spines. It is closely related to *Syntherisma*; but the latter is more spiny, and has a broad, highly arched frontal region. The two genera are united by Brandt under the name *Cercolabes*. Each has several Neotropical species in Central and South America, east of the Andes, from southeastern Mexico and the West Indies to Paraguay.

**sphinx** (sfings), *n.*; *pl. sphinxes*, *sphinxes* (sfing'kez, sfín'jēz). [= *F. sphinx* = *Sp. esfinge* = *Pg. esfinge* = *It. sfinge* = *G. sphinx*, < *L. sphinx*, < *Gr. σφίγξ* (σφίγγ-), Aëolic σίγ, *n. sphinx* (Theban or Egyptian: see defs. 1 and 2); supposed to mean lit. 'strangler,' the story being that the Sphinx strangled those who could not solve her riddles; < σφίγ-

γιν, throttle, strangle, orig. bind, compress, fix; prob. = *L. figere*, fix (see *fix*); by some connected with *L. fascis*, a bundle: see *fascis*.] 1. [*cap. or l. c.*] In *Gr. myth.*, a female monster, said to have proposed a riddle to the Thebans who passed her as she sat on a rock by the roadside, and to have killed all who were not able to guess it. The riddle, according to tradition, inquired what being has successively four, two, and three feet, and is weakest when it has most feet. *Edipus* answered, Man, who creeps in infancy, afterward goes erect, and finally walks with a staff (a third foot). The Sphinx, in compliance with her own conditions, thereupon threw herself from her rock and died. In art this monster is represented with the body of a lion or a dog, winged, and the head and often the breasts of a woman.

For valour, is not Love a Hercules? . . .  
Subtle as Sphinx. *Shak.*, *L. L.*, iv. 3. 342.

In the third [court] . . . are two *Sphinxes* very curiously carved in brass.

*Coryal*, *Crudities*, 1. 85.

2. In *Egypt*, *antig.*, a figure somewhat similar in composition to the Greek, having the body of a lion (never winged), and a man's human head or an animal head. The human-headed figures have been called *androsphinxes*; those with the head of a ram, *criosphinxes*; and those with the head of a hawk, *hierosphinxes*. Egyptian sphinxes are symbolical figures, having no connection with the Greek fable; and the Greeks probably applied the term *sphinx* to the Egyptian statues merely on account of the accidental external resemblance between them and their own conception. The Egyptian sphinxes were commonly placed in avenues leading to temples or tombs. The most celebrated example is the Great Sphinx near the great pyramids of Ghizeh, hewn out of solid granite, with the recumbent body of a lion, 146 feet long from the shoulders to the rump, and 66 feet high, and a man's head 23½ feet high from chin to crown. A small temple stood between the fore paws of this sphinx. There are also Oriental sphinxes, in general akin to the Egyptian, but more often winged than wingless. See cut under *androsphinx*.

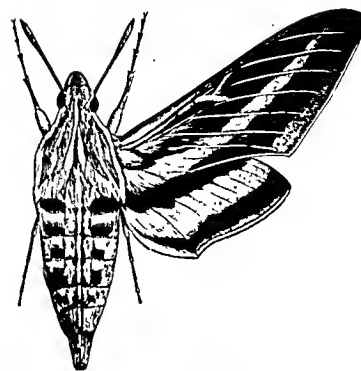
3. In *her.*, a creature with a lion's body and a woman's head, but not necessarily like any ancient original. It is assumed to be winged; when not winged, it should be blazoned "sans wings."—4. An enigmatic or sphinx-like person; one who talks puzzlingly, or is inscrutable in disposition or character; one whom it is hard to understand.—5. In *entom.*: (a) A hawk-moth; a member of the genus *Sphinx* or the family *Sphingidae*. See cuts under *hawk-moth*, *hog-caterpillar*, *Lepidoptera*, and *Philampetus*. (b) [*cap.*] [NL. (Linnaeus, 1767).] The typical genus of the family *Sphingidae*. At first it was co-extensive with this family; later it formed a group of variable extent; now it is confined to forms having the head small, the eyes lashed, tibiae spinose, and fore tarsi usually armed with long spines. It is a wide-spread genus; 10 species occur in America north of Mexico. The larvae of this, as well as of other groups of the family *Sphingidae*, have the habit of erecting the head and anterior segments, from which Linnaeus derived a fanciful resemblance to the Egyptian Sphinx (whence the name).

G. The Guinea baboon, *Cynocephalus papio* or *Papio sphinx*. Also called *sphinx-baboon*.—Abbot's sphinx, *Thyreus abboti*, a small North American



Abbot's Sphinx (*Thyreus abboti*), moth and larva, natural size.

sphinx whose larva feeds on the vine.—*Achemon sphinx*, *Philampetus achemon*. See cuts of moth and larva under *Philampetus*.—*Blind-eyed sphinx*, *Protonotaria exocretus*, a handsome American moth, of a general fawn color, with roseate hind wings ornamented with a blue-centered eyespot, whose larva lives upon the apple.—*Carolina sphinx*, *Protoparce carolina*, a mottled gray and black moth whose larva is the tobacco-worm. See cut under *tobacco-worm*.—*Catalpa sphinx*, *Ceratomia catalpa*, an American moth whose larva feeds on the catalpa.—*Clear-winged sphinx*, a moth whose wings are partly hyaline, as *Temaris diffusa* and other members of the same genus; also, improperly, certain of the *Scritidae*. See cut under *raspberry-borer*.—*Death's-head sphinx*, *Acherontia atropos*. See cut under *death's-head*.—*Five-spotted sphinx*, *Protoparce celer*, a common gray North American moth whose abdomen is marked with five orange spots on each side, and whose larva feeds upon the tomato, potato, and other solanaceous plants. See cut under *tomato-worm*.—*Morning sphinx*, any species of the genus *Deilephila*, as *D. faecula*, the white-lined morning-sphinx, a common American moth of striking



White-lined Morning-sphinx (*Deilephila lineata*), natural size, left wings omitted.

ing coloration, whose larva feeds on purslane.—*Satellite sphinx*. See *satellite-sphinx* (with cut).—*Walnut-sphinx*, *Cressonia juglandis*, an American moth whose larva feeds on the walnut.

**sphinx-moth** (sfings'móth), *n.* Same as *sphinx*, 5 (a).

**sphragide** (sfraj'id), *n.* [*<* *F. sphragide*, < *L. sphragis*, < *Gr. σφραγίς*, a signet, a seal.] Same as *Lemnian earth* (which see, under *Lemnian*).

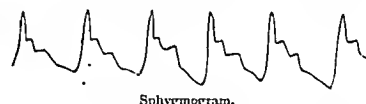
**sphragistics** (sfra-jis'tiks), *n.* [*<* *Gr. σφραγιστικός*, of, for, or pertaining to sealing, < *σφραγίζω*, seal, < *σφραγίς*, a seal.] The study of seals and the distinctions among them; the archaeology of seals. This study is similar in its nature to numismatics, and has been of great use in the history of the middle ages, as well as in the investigation of costume, armor, etc.; it is also of value in connection with the documents to which seals are attached, as aiding in their classification and in the proof of their authenticity.

**sphrigosis** (sfri-gō'sis), *n.* [NL., for "*sphrigrasis*;" < *Gr. σφρίγγω*, be full and vigorous, + *-osis*.] Over-rankness in fruit-trees and other plants. It is a disease in which the plant tends to grow to wood or stems and leaves in place of fruit or bulb, etc., or to grow luxuriantly that the nutritious qualities of the product are injured, as in the turnip and potato. *Sphrigosis* is sometimes due to over-manuring, sometimes to constitutional defect. Compare *rankness*, 4.

**sphygmie** (sfig'mik), *a.* [*<* *Gr. σφύγμικος*, pertaining to the pulse, < *σφύγμις*, the beating of the heart, the pulse: see *sphygmus*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the pulse.—2. In *zool.*, pulsating or pulsatile; beating with rhythmic contraction and dilatation, like a pulse; specifically, belonging to the *Sphygmica*.

**Sphygmica** (sfig'mi-kī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr. σφύγμικος*, pertaining to the pulse: see *sphygmie*.] A group or series of amœbiform protozoans, in which regularly contractile or sphygmie vacuoles are observed. See *Amœboides*.

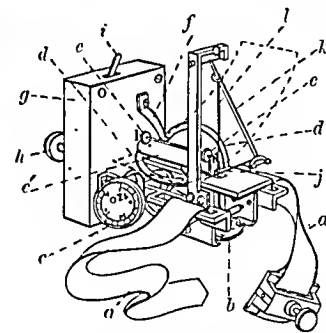
**sphygmogram** (sfig'mō-gram), *n.* [*<* *Gr. σφύγ-*



Sphygmogram.

*μύς*, pulse, + *γράφω*, a writing.] A tracing of the changes of tension at a point in an artery, as obtained with a sphygmograph.

**sphygmograph** (sfig'mō-gráf), *n.* [*<* *Gr. σφύγμύς*, pulso, + *γράφω*, write.] An instrument which, when applied over an artery, traces on



Sphygmograph.

*a*, hand by which the instrument is fastened on; *b*, spring which rests upon the artery; *c*, adjusting-screw (with graduated head) which regulates the pressure of the spring *b* according as the pulse is strong or weak; *d*, *d'*, supports for paper upon which the tracing is made; *e*, feed roller, between which and the pressure-wheels *c*, *e*, the paper is carried; *f*, spring which bears on the shaft of the wheels *c*, *e* to engage the paper positively; *g*, small spring clockwork (incased) by which motion is imparted to the feed-roller *e*; *h*, milled-headed winding-key; *i*, stop-motion; *j*, tracer attached to the oscillating arm *k*, which is moved by the rod *l* that connects this arm with the spring *b*.



Sphinx.—Greek sculpture in the British Museum.



n piece of paper moved by clockwork a curve which indicates the changes of tension of the blood within. The paper is blackened by holding it over a smoking lamp, and the tracer, moving in accordance with the pulsations of the artery, indicates the rapidly, strongly, and uniformly of the beats. The tracings are preserved by a thin varnish of gum damar dissolved in benzolin.

**sphygmographic** (sfīg-mō-graf'ik), *a.* [*<* *sphygmograph* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to, or registered or traced by, the sphygmograph.

**sphygmography** (sfīg-mō-grā-fī), *n.* [*As sphygmograph* + *-y*.] 1. The act or art of taking pulse-tracings or sphygmograms. — 2. A description of the pulse.

**sphygmoid** (sfīg-mō'id), *a.* [*<* Gr. *σφύγμός*, pulse, + *-oid*, form.] Pulse-like.

**sphygmology** (sfīg-mō-lō-jī), *n.* [*<* Gr. *σφύγμός*, pulse, + *-λογία*, *lóyia*, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning the pulse.

**sphygmomanometer** (sfīg-mō-mā-nom'e-tēr), *n.* [*<* Gr. *σφύγμός*, pulse, + *μανόμετρον*, *manómētron*, + *μέτρον*, *mētron*, measure (cf. *manometer*).] An instrument for measuring the tension of the blood in an artery.

**sphygmometer** (sfīg-uom'o-tēr), *n.* [*<* Gr. *σφύγμός*, pulse, + *μέτρον*, *mētron*, measure.] Same as *sphygmomanometer*.

**sphygmophone** (sfīg-mō-fōn), *n.* [*<* Gr. *σφύγμός*, pulse, + *φωνή*, sound, voice.] An instrument by the aid of which each pulse-beat makes a sound. It is a combination of a kind of sphygmograph with a microphone.

**sphygmoscope** (sfīg-mō-skōp), *n.* [*<* Gr. *σφύγμός*, pulse, + *σκοπεῖν*, *skopēin*, view.] An instrument for rendering the arterial pulsations visible. One form of it works by the projection of a ray of light from a mirror which is moved by the pulsation; in another form the impact of the pulsation is received in a reservoir of liquid, which is caused by it to manifest in a graduated tube. The invention of the instrument is ascribed to Galileo.

**sphygmus** (sfīg'mus), *n.* [*<* Gr. *σφύγμός*, the beating of the heart, the pulse, + *σφίζω*, *sfízō*, beat violently, throb.] The pulse.

**sphynx**, *n.* An occasional misspelling of *sphinx*.

**Sphyræna** (sfī-rō'nī), *n.* [*<* NL. (Artedi, Bloch, etc.), *<* L. *sphyræna*, *<* Gr. *σφίρανα*, a sea-fish so called, a hammer-fish, *<* *σφίρα*, hammer, mallet.] 1. The representative genus of *Sphyrænidae*. It contains about 20 species of voracious pike-like fishes, of most temperate and tropical seas. *S. ret* or *S. vulgaris* is the bignonia, of both coasts of the Atlantic and of the Mediterranean, the *sphyræna* of the ancients, about 2 feet long, of an olive color, silvery below, when young with dusky blotches. *S. argentea* of the Pacific coast, abundant from San Francisco southward, about 2 feet long, is an important food-fish. *S. plicata*, the barracuda of the West Indies, grows to be sometimes 7 or 8 or even, it is claimed, 10 feet long. See cut under *becuna*. 2. [*<* L.] A fish of this genus.

**Sphyrænidae** (sfī-rō'nī-dē), *n. pl.* [*<* NL. (Bonaparte, 1831), *<* *Sphyræna* + *-idae*.] A family of perciforme neanthopterygii fishes, typified by the genus *Sphyræna*. About 20 species are known, all of which are closely related, and usually referred to the single genus *Sphyræna*. They are mostly inhabitants of the tropical seas; but a few advance northward and southward into cooler waters, as along the United States coast to New England. They are voracious and savage, and the larger ones are much dreaded. See cut under *becuna*. Also *Sphyrænoidei*.

**sphyrænine** (sfī-rō'nīn), *a.* [*<* *Sphyræna* + *-ine*.] Same as *sphyrænoidei*.

**sphyrænoidei** (sfī-rō'nō'idē), *a.* [*<* *Sphyræna* + *-oidei*.] Of or pertaining to the *Sphyrænidae*.

**Sphyrna** (sfēr'nī), *n.* [*<* NL. (Rafinesque, 1815), an error for *Sphyræna*, *<* Gr. *σφίρα*, a hammer.] A genus of hammer-headed sharks, giving name to the family *Sphyrnidae*. It contains those in which the head is most hammer-like, and grooves extend from the nostrils to the front. *S. tiburo*, the bonnet-shark, is now placed in another genus (*Isurus*). *Sphyrna* is an exact synonym of *Sphyræna*, but is preoccupied in entomology. Also called *Cetoracion* (after Klein). See cut under *hammerhead*.

**Sphyrnidae** (sfēr'nī-dē), *n. pl.* [*<* NL., *<* *Sphyrna* + *-idae*.] A family of mnanthous selachians; the hammer-headed sharks, having an extraordinary conformation of the head. There are 3 genera and 5 or 6 species, found in most seas. The body usually has the common shark-like form; but the head is expanded laterally into a kidney-like shape, or arched like a hammer-head. The eyes are upon the sides of the expanded head, and the nostrils are on the front edge. The fins are like those of ordinary sharks. See cuts under *hammerhead* and *shark*. Also called *Zygænidæ*.

**sphyrnine** (sfēr'nīn), *a.* [*<* *Sphyrna* + *-ine*.] Of the character or appearance of a hammer-headed shark; belonging to the *Sphyrnidae*; zygænine.

**Sphyrapicus** (sfī-rō-pī'kus), *n.* [*<* NL. (orig. *Sphyrapicus*, S. F. Baird, 1858), *<* Gr. *σφίρα*, a hammer, + *L. picus*, a woodpecker.] A remarkable genus of *Picidae*, having the tongue ob-

tuse, brushy, and scarcely extensible, owing to the shortness of the hyoid bones, whose horns do not curl up over the hindhead; the sapsuckers, or sapsucking woodpeckers. There are several species, all American, feeding upon soft fruits and sapwood, as well as upon insects. The common yellow-bellied woodpecker of the United States is *S. varius*, of which a variety, *S. nuchalis*, is found in the west, and another, *S. ruber*, has the whole head, neck, and breast carmine-red. A very distinct species is *S. thyroideus* of the western United States, notable for the great difference between the sexes, which long caused them to be regarded as different species, and even placed in different genera. The condition of the hyoid apparatus in this genus is unique, though an approach to it is seen in the genus *Xenopicus*. See cut under *sapsucker*.

**spialt** (spī'nt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spyal*, *spyal*; by aphorosis from *espial*: see *espial*, and cf. *spion*, *spy*.] 1. Close or secret watch; espial.

I have those eyes and ears shall still keep guard And spion on thee. *B. Jonson*, *Catiline*, iv. 2.

2. A spy; a watcher; a scout.

Secretaries and spials of princes and states bring in bills for intelligence. *Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, II.

**spiauterite** (spī-ā'tēr-it), *n.* [*<* G. *spiauter*, spelter (see *spelter*), + *-ite*.] Same as *warzite*.

**spica** (spī'kī), *n.* [*<* L. *spica*, a point, spike, ear of grain: see *spike*.] 1. In bot., a spike.

— 2. In surg., a spiral bandage with reversed turns: so named because it was thought to resemble a spiko of barley. — 3. In ornith., a spur; a enlar. — 4. [*<* *cap*.] In astron., a very white star of magnitude 1.2, the sixteenth in order of brightness in the heavens, a Virginis, situated on the left hand of the Virgin. — *Spica celtica*, an old name of *Valeriana Celtica*. — *Spica nard*, Same as *spikenard*.

**spical** (spī'kāl), *a.* [*<* NL. *\*spicatus*, *<* L. *spica*, a spiko: see *spike*.] Same as *spicate*: as, the spical palpi of a dipterous insect.

**Spicæ** (spī-kā'tē), *n. pl.* [*<* NL., fem. pl. of L. *spicatus*, spiked: see *spicate*.] A section of penatidoid polyps, distinguished by a bilateral arrangement of the polyps on the rachis, which is elongate, cylindrical, and destitute of pinules.

**spicate** (spī'kāt), *a.* [*<* L. *spicatus*, spiked, pp. of *spicare*, furnish with spikes, *<* *spica*, a spiko: see *spike*.] 1. In bot., having the form of a spiko; arranged or disposed in spikes. — 2. In ornith., spurred; enclerate; spiciferous.

**spicated** (spī-kā'ted), *a.* [*<* *spicate* + *-ed*.] In bot., same as *spicate*.

**spicateous** (spī-kā'tē-us), *a.* [*<* Irreg. *<* *spicate* + *-ous*.] In zool., spicate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Spicæ*.

**spicatum** (spī-kā'tum), *n.* [*<* L., se. *opus*, lit. 'spicate work': see *spicate*.] In anc. masonry, herring-bone work: so called from the resemblance of the position of the blocks of any two contiguous courses to that of the grains in an ear of wheat.

**spiccatō** (spīk-kā'tō), *a.* [*<* It. pp. of *spicare*, detach, divide.] In music, same as *picchetto*.

**spice** (spīs), *n.* [*<* ME. *spice*, *spice*, *spise*, *spice*, species, kind, spice (lecl. *spiz*, species, *<* L.), *<* OF. *espice*, *espice*, kind, spice, F. *épice*, *épice*, *épice*, kind, species, *épices*, pl. species, = Pr. *espiciu*, *espici* = Sp. *especia*, *spice*, *espice*, species, = Pg. *especia*, *spice*, *espice*, species, species, = It. *specie*, species, kind, pl. species, drugs, *<* L. *species*, look, appearance, kind, species, etc., L.L. also spices, drugs, etc. (ML. *espice*, after Rom.): see *species*. Doublet of *species* and *spice*.] It. Kind; sort; variety; species.

The spices of penance ben three. *Chaucer*, *Parson's Tale*. Justice, all though it be but one . . . virtue, yet is it described in two kyndes or spices.

Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, III. 1.

The very calling it a Bartholomew plz, and to eat it so, is a spice of idolatry. *B. Jonson*, *Bartholomew Fair*, I. 1.

2. Kind of thing; anything of the kind or class before indicated; such sort: used demonstratively or indefinitely.

Chydryge coyns of hert by, And grett pride and vanity, And other spice that nuckyll deres. *R. de Brome*, *M. S. Doves*, p. 21. (Halliwell.)

At that touchell dolly symo In any spice that we fall yme. *M. S. Harl. 1701*, f. 1. (Halliwell.)

For trewth telseth that lone is tracle of henene; May no symo be on him sene that vseth that spice. *Piers Plowman* (B), l. 147.

3. An exemplification of the kind of thing mentioned; specimen; sample; instance; piece.

Whanne he seeth the lepre in the skyne, and the heers changed into whitt colour, and thilk spice of lepre lower than the skyne and that other lech, in plango of lepre it is. *Illyd*, *Lev. xiii. 3*.

He hath spices of them all, not all. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, iv. 7. 40.

4. A characteristic touch or taste; a modicum, smack, or flavoring, as of something piquant or exciting to the mind: as, a spice of roguery or of adventure. [In this sense now regarded as a figurative use of def. 5; compare *sauce* in a similar figurative use.]

I think I may pronounce of them, as I heard good Senecio, with a spice of the wit of the last age, say, viz., "That a merry fellow is the saddest fellow in the world."

*Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 45.

The world loves a spice of wickedness. *Longfellow*, *Hyperion*, l. 7.

5. A substance aromatic or pungent to the taste, or to both taste and smell; a drug; a savory or piquant condiment or eatable; a relish. The word in this sense formerly had a much wider range than at present (def. 6); it is still used in northern England as including sweets, gingerbread, cake, and any kind of dried fruit.

"Haslow nyste in thil purs, any hote spices?"

"I haue peper and plones [peony-seeds]," quod she, "and n pounde of garlike, A fertyngworth of fenel-seed for fastyngdayes."

*Piers Plowman* (B), v. 311.

Now, specifically—6. One of a class of aromatic vegetable condiments used for the seasoning of food, commonly in a pulverized state, as pepper, nutmeg, nutmeg, ginger, cinnamon, and cloves; collectively, such substances as a class: as, the trade in spices or spice.

So was her love diffused; but, like to some odorous spices, Suffered no waste nor loss, though filling the air with aroma. *Longfellow*, *Evangeline*, ll. 5.

7. A piquant odor or odorous substance, especially of vegetable origin; a spicy smell. [Poetical.]

The woodbine spices are wafted abroad, And the musk of the rose is blown.

*Tennyson*, *Maud*, xxii.

8. Figuratively, a piquant concomitant; an engaging accompaniment or incident; an attractive or enjoyable variation.

Is not birth, . . . youth, liberality, and such like, the spice and salt that season a man?

*Shak.*, *T. and C.*, I. 2. 277.

Variety's the very spice of life, That gives it all its flavour.

*Cowper*, *Task*, II. 600.

**Madagascar spice**, the clove-nutmeg. See *Ravensara*.

**Spice plaster**. See *plaster*. = *Syn.* 4. Relish, savor, dash.

**Spice** (spīs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spiced*, *ppr.* *spicing*. [*<* ME. *spice*, *<* OF. *espice*, F. *épice* = Sp. *especiar*, *spice*; from the noun.] 1. To prepare with a condiment or seasoning, especially of something aromatic or piquant; season or temper with a spice or spices: as, highly spiced food; to spice wine.

Shulde no curians clothe come on lvs rugge, Se no mete in his mouth that minister Iohan spiced.

*Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 282.

2. To vary or diversify, as speech, with words or matter of a different kind or tenor; interlard; make spicy, piquant, or entertaining; as, to spice one's talk with oaths, quips, or scandal; to spice a sermon with anecdotes.

**Spice** (spīs), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *spike*.] A small stick. [Prov. Eng.]

**Spice-apple** (spīs'ap'pl), *n.* An aromatic variety of the common apple.

**Spiceberry** (spīs'ber'ī), *n.*; pl. *spiceberries* (-iz). The checkerberry or wintergreen, *Gaultheria procumbens*.

**Spice-box** (spīs'boks), *n.* 1. A box to keep spices in; specifically, a cylindrical box inclosing a number of smaller boxes to contain the different kinds of spice used in cooking. — 2. In decorative art, a cylindrical box, low in proportion to its diameter, and having a lid; especially, such a box of Indian or other Oriental work. Spice-boxes are usually of metal, often of gold or silver, and decorated with damascening or otherwise.

Small boxes of very graceful form, covered with the most delicate tracery, and known to Europeans as *spice-boxes*. *G. C. M.*, *Hindwood*, *Indian Arts*, I. 160.

**Spice-bush** (spīs'bush), *n.* A North American shrub, *Lindera Benzoin*, the bark and leaves of which have a spicy odor, bearing small yellow flowers very early in the spring and oval scarlet berries in late summer. See *Lindera* and *fever-bush*. Also *spicewood*.

**Spice-cake** (spīs'kāk), *n.* A cake flavored with a spice of some kind, as ginger, nutmeg, or cinnamon.

She's g'en him to eat the good spice-cake, She's g'en him to drink the blood-red wine.

*Young Brechan and Susie Pye* (Child's Ballads, IV. 5).

A spice-cake, which followed by way of dessert, vanished like a vision. *Charlotte Brontë*, *Shirley*, I.



**spiced** (spist), *p. a.* [*ME. spiced*; < *spice* + *-ed*.] 1. Impregnated with an aromatic odor; spicy to the smell; spice-laden.

In the *spiced* Indian air, by night,  
Full often hath she gossip'd by my side.  
*Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, li. 1. 124.

*Spiced* carnations of rose and garnet crowned their bed  
in July and August.

*R. T. Cooke*, *Somebody's Neighbors*, p. 39.  
2†. Particular as to detail; over-nice in matters of conscience or the like; scrupulous; squeamish.

Ye shold beent al patient and meke,  
And han a sweete, *spiced* conscience,  
Sith ye so prebe of Jobes patience,  
*Chaucer*, *Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 435.

Take it: 'tis yours;  
Be not so *spiced*; 'tis good gold,  
And goodness is no gall to the conscience.  
*Fletcher*, *Mad Lover*, iii. 1.

**spiceful** (spis'fūl), *a.* [*< spice* + *-ful*.] Spice-laden; spicy; aromatic.

The scorching sky  
Doth singe the sandy wilds of *spiceful* Barbary.  
*Drayton*, *Polyolbion*, v. 312.

**spice-mill** (spis'mil), *n.* A small hand-mill for grinding spice, etc.: sometimes mounted ornamentally for use on tables.

**spice-nut** (spis'nūt), *n.* A gingerbread-nut.  
**spice-plate** (spis'plat), *n.* A particular kind of plate or small dish formerly used for holding spice to be served with wine.

Item, ij. *spiceplates*, weyng both iijxxij. unces.  
*Paston Letters*, l. 474.

The spice for this mixture [hypocras] was served often separately, in what they called a *spice-plate*.  
*T. Warton*, *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (ed. 1871), III. 277, note.

**spicer** (spis'er), *n.* [*< ME. spicer, spyce, spycere, spysere*, < *OF. espiere, F. épicer* = *Pr. espessier* = *Sp. especiero* = *Pg. especieiro*, < *ML. speciarus*, a dealer in spices or groceries, < *LL. species*, spice: see *spice*.] 1†. A dealer in spices, in the widest sense; a grocer; an apothecary.

*Spices* spoke with hym to spien here ware,  
For he couth of here craft and knewe many gomme.  
*Piers Plowman* (B), ll. 225.

2. One who seasons with spice.  
**spicery** (spis'er-i), *n.* [*< ME. spicerie, spicerie* = *D. speerij* = *G. spezerei* = *Sw. Dan. speeri*, < *OF. spicerie, espicerie, F. épicerie* = *Pr. Pg. especiarie* = *Sp. especieria* = *It. specieria*, < *ML. speciarus*, spices, < *LL. species*, spice: see *spice*.] *n.* 1. Spices collectively.

Ne how the fyr was couched first with stree [straw], . . .  
And thanne with greene woode and *spicerie*.  
*Chaucer*, *Knight's Tale*, l. 2077.

And eke the fayrest Alma mett him there,  
With balme, and wine, and costly *spicerie*,  
To comfort him in his infirmity.  
*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. xl. 49.

2†. A spicy substance; something used as a spice.

For (ahlas my goode Lorde), were not the cordial of these  
two pretious *Spiceries*, the corrosyue of care would quick-  
ly confounde me.  
*Gascoyne*, *Steele Glas* (ed. Arber), Ep. Ded., p. 43.

3. A repository of spices; a grocery or buttery; a store of kitchen supplies in general.

Furst speke with the pantere or offiere of the *spicery*,  
For frutes a-fore mete to ete them fastyngly.  
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 162.

He had in the hall-kitchen . . . a clerk of his *spicery*.  
*G. Cavendish*, *Cardinal Wolsey*, l. 34.

4. A spicy quality or effect; an aromatic effluence; spiciness.

My taste by her sweet lips drawn with delight,  
My smelling won with her breath's *spicery*.  
*Drayton*, *Idea*, xxix., To the Senses.

The affluence of his [Emerson's] illustrations diffuses  
a flavor of oriental *spicery* over his pages.

*G. Ripley*, in *Frothingham*, p. 266.

**spice-shop** (spis'shop), *n.* [*< ME. spice schope*; < *spice* + *shop*.] A shop for the sale of aromatic substances; formerly, a grocery or an apothecary's shop.

A *Spycere schoppe* (a *Spice schope* . . .), apotheca vel  
lpotheca.  
*Cath. Ang.*, p. 355.

**spice-tree** (spis'trē), *n.* An evergreen tree, *Umbellularia Californica*, of the Pacific United States, variously known as *mountain-laurel*, *California laurel*, *olive*, or *bay-tree*, and *cajeput*. Northward it grows from 70 to 90 feet high, and affords a hard strong wood susceptible of a beautiful polish; this is used for some ship building purposes, and is the finest cabinet-wood of its region. The leaves are exceedingly ncid, exhalant, when bruised, a pungent effluvia which excites sneezing.

**spice-wood** (spis'wūd), *n.* Same as *spice-bush*.  
**spiciferous** (spis-sif'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. spicifer*, ear-bearing, < *spica*, a spike, ear, + *ferre* = *E.*

*bear*.] 1. In *bot.*, bearing or producing spikes; spicate; eared.—2. In *ornith.*, spurred; having spurs or calcares, as a fowl.

**spiciform** (spi'si-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. spica*, a point, spike, ear, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a spike or spike.

**spicily** (spi'si-li), *adv.* In a spicy manner; pungently; with a spicy flavor.

**spiciness** (spi'si-nes), *n.* The quality of being racy, piquant, or spicy, in any sense.

Delighted with the *spiciness* of this beautiful young woman.  
*The Century*, XXVI. 370.

**spick** (spik), *n.* [An obs. or dial. form of *spike*; cf. *pick* as related to *pike*.] A spike; a tenter. *Florio*.

**spick** (spik), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A titmouse. —Blue spick, the blue titmouse, *Parus caeruleus*.

**spick** (spik), *n.* See *spick-and-span-new*.

**spick-and-span** (spik'and-span'), *a.* [Shortened from *spick-and-span-new*.] Same as *spick-and-span-new*.

From our poetic store-house we produce  
A couple [of similes] *spick and span*, for present use.  
*Garrick*, quoted in *W. Cooke's Memoirs of S. Foote*, l. 107.

The Dutch Boer will not endure over him . . . a *spick-and-span* Dutch Africaner from the Cape Colony.  
*Trotlope*, *South Africa*, II. vi.

Beside my hotel rose a big *spick-and-span* church.  
*H. James, Jr.*, *Little Tour*, p. 178.

**spick-and-span-new** (spik'and-span'nū'), *a.* [Also *spick-span-new*; lit. 'new as a spike and chip': an emphatic form of *span-new*: see *spike*, *spoon*, *new*, and cf. *span-new*, *spick-span-new*. Cf. also the equiv. *D. spick-splinter-nieuw*, 'spick-splinter-new', *Dan. splinter-ny*, *Sw. splinter-ny*, 'splinter-new', *Sw. dial. till splint och span ny*, 'splint-and-span-new', *G. spalt-neu*, 'splinter-new', etc., *E. brand-new*, etc. A compound of four independent elements, like this, is very rare in *E.*; the lit. meaning of the nouns *spick* and *span* is not now recognized, but the words *spick* and *span* are taken together adverbially, qualifying *new*, with which they form a compound. By omission of *new*, the phrase *spick-and-span* is sometimes used with an attributive force.] New and fresh; span-new; brand-new.

'Tis a fashion of the newest edition, *spick and span new*, without example.  
*Ford*, *Lover's Melancholy*, li. 1.

Among other Things, Black-Friars will entertain you with a Play *spick and span new*, and the Cockpit with another.  
*Howell*, *Letters*, l. iv. 2.

**spicket** (spik'et), *n.* An obsolete form of *spigot*.  
**spicknel**, **spignel** (spik'nel, spig'nel), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *spicknell*, *spignell*, *spknell*, *spiknel*; said to be a corruption of *spike-nail*, and to be so called in allusion to the shape of its long capillary leaves.] The baldmoney, *Meum athamanticum*; also, any plant of the related genus *Athamanta*, which has similar graceful finely dissected foliage.

**spick-span-new** (spik'spau-nū'), *a.* Same as *spick-and-span-new*.

Look at the cloaths on 'er back, thebbe ammost *spick-span-new*.  
*Tennyson*, *Northern Cöblier*.

**spicose** (spi'kōs), *a.* [*< NL. spicosus*: see *spicous*.] In *bot.*, same as *spicous*.

**spicosity** (spi-kōs'i-ti), *n.* [*< spicose* + *-ity*.] In *bot.*, the state or condition of being spicous or eared.

**spicous** (spi'kus), *a.* [Also *spicose*; < *NL. spicosus*, < *L. spica*, a spike, ear: see *spike*.] In *bot.*, having spikes or ears; spiked or eared like corn.

**spicula** (spik'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *spiculæ* (-lā). [*NL.*: see *spicule*.] 1. In *bot.*, a diminutive or secondary spike; a spikelet.—2. A small splinter-like body; a spicule.—3. In *zool.*, a spiculo or spiculum. [Rare.]

**spicula**, *n.* Plural of *spiculum*.

**spicular** (spik'ū-lār), *a.* [*< spicula* + *-ar*.] In *zool.*: (a) Having the form or character of a spicule; resembling a spicule; dart-like; spiculiform; spiculate. (b) Containing or composed of spicules; spiculose; spiculiferous or spiculigenous: as, a *spicular* integument; the *spicular* skeleton of a sponge or radiolarian.—*Spicular* notation, a notation for logic, invented by Augustus De Morgan (though the name was given by Sir William Hamilton), in which great use is made of marks of parenthesis. The significations of the principal signs are as follows:

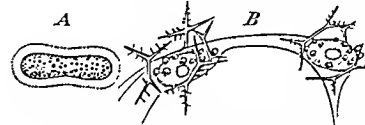
X)Y All Xs are Ys.  
X.)Y No Xs are Ys.  
X(.)Y Everything is either X or Y.  
X(X)Y Some Xs compose all the Ys.  
X(X)Y Some Xs are not Ys.  
X(X)Y Some Xs are Ys.  
X(X)Y Some things are neither X nor Y.  
X.)Y None of the Xs are certain of the Ys.

**spiculate** (spik'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spiculated*, ppr. *spiculating*. [*< L. spiculatus*, pp. of *spiculare*, sharpen, < *spiculum*, dim. of *spicum*, a point: see *spike*.] To sharpen to a point.

Extend a rail of elm, securely arm'd  
With *spiculated* palings.  
*W. Mason*, *English Garden*, ii.

**spiculate** (spik'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< L. spiculatus*, pp. of the verb.] 1. In *zool.*, sharp-pointed; spicate.—2. Covered with or divided into fine points. Specifically, in *bot.*: (a) Covered with pointed fleshy appendages, as a surface. (b) Noting a spike composed of several spikelets crowded together.

**spicule** (spik'ūl), *n.* [*< L. spiculum*, *NL.* also *spicula*, f., a little sharp point, dim. of *spicum*, *spica*, a point, spike: see *spike*.] 1. A fine-pointed body resembling a needle: as, ice-spicules.—2. In *bot.*: (a) A spikelet. (b) One of the small projections or points on the basidia of hymenomycetous fungi which bear the spores. There are usually four to each basidium. See *sterigma*.—3. In *zool.*, a hard, sharp body like a little spike, straight or curved, rod-like, or branched, or diversiform; a spiculum; a sclere: variously applied, without special reference to size or shape. Specifically—(a) One of the skeletal elements, scleres, or spicula of the protozoans, as radiolarians, either



*Spherozoum punctatum*.  
A, natural size; B, two of the sacs with colored vesicles and spicules which lie in the investing protoplasm, magnified.

calcareous or silicious, coherent or detached. See cuts under *Radiolaria* and *Spherozoum*. (b) One of the spines of echinoderms, sometimes of great size, and bristling over the surface of the test, as in sea-urchins, or small, and embedded in the integument, as in holothurians; sometimes of singular shape, like wheels, anchors, etc. See cuts under *ancora*, *Echinometra*, *Echinus*, and *Spatangus*. (c) In sponges, a spiculum; one of the hard calcareous or silicious bodies, of whatever shape, which enter into the composition of the skeleton; a mineral sclere; a sponge-spicule (which see). Some sponges mostly consist of spicules, as that figured under *Euplectella*. (d) In some worms and mollusks, a dart-like organ constituting a kind of penis; a spiculum (which see). (e) In *entom.*: (1) A minute spine or spinous process. (2) The piercing ovipositor of any insect; especially, the lancet-like portion of the sting of a parasitic hymenopter. See *Spiculifera*.

**spicule-sheath** (spik'ū-lī'shēth), *n.* A thin layer of organic substance forming the sheath or investment of a sponge-spicule.

**Spiculifera** (spik'ū-lī'f'e-rā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: see *spiculiferous*.] In Westwood's classification of insects, a division of *Hymenoptera*, in which the abdomen is, in the female, armed with a long plurivalve ovipositor, and the larvae are footless. It contains the Ichneumonids (including braconids), the evanids, the proctotrypids, the chalcids and the cynipids or gall-flies. It thus corresponds to the *Pupificera* of Latreille, except in excluding the *Chrysididae* as *Tubulifera*.  
**spiculiferous** (spik'ū-lī'f'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. spiculum*, a spicule, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] In *zool.*, having a spiculum or spicula; spicular or spiculose; specifically, in *entom.*, having a piercing ovipositor; of or pertaining to the *Spiculifera*. Also *spiculigerous*.

**spiculiform** (spik'ū-lī-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. spiculum*, a spicule, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.* and *zool.*, having the form of a spicule; being of the nature of a spicule.

**spiculigenous** (spik'ū-līj'e-nus), *a.* [*< L. spiculum*, a spicule, + *-igenus*, producing: see *-genous*.] Producing spicules; giving origin to spicules; spiculiferous: as, the *spiculigenous* tissue of a sponge.

**spiculigerous** (spik'ū-līj'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. spiculum*, a spicule, + *gerere*, carry.] Same as *spiculiferous*.

**spiculose** (spik'ū-lōs), *a.* [*< NL. spiculosus*: see *spiculous*.] Same as *spiculous*.

**spiculous** (spik'ū-lus), *a.* [Also *spiculose*; < *NL. spiculosus*, < *L. spiculum*, a spicule: see *spicule*.] Having spicules; spinulose; spiculose or spiculiferous.

**spiculum** (spik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *spicula* (-lū). [*NL.*, < *L. spiculum*, a little sharp point: see *spicule*.] In *zool.*, a spicula or spicule. Specifically—(a) In some worms, a chitinous rod developed in the cloaca as a copulatory organ; a kind of penis. (b) In some mollusks as snails, the love-dart, a kind of penis, more fully called *spiculum amoris*. (c) In insects, the piercing non-poisonous ovipositor of the *Spiculifera*.

**spicy** (spi'si), *a.* [*< spice* + *-y*.] 1. Producing spice; abounding with spices.

As . . . off at sea north-east winds blow  
Savcan odours from the *spicy* shore  
Of Araby the blest'd.  
*Milton*, *P. L.*, iv. 162.



2. Having the qualities of spice; flavored with spice; fragrant; aromatic; as, *spicy* plants.

The *spicy* nut-brown ale. Milton, *L'Allegro*, l. 100.

Under southern skies exalt their sails,  
Led by new stars, and borne by *spicy* gales!  
Pope, *Windsor Forest*, l. 392.

3. Highly flavored; pungent; keen; pointed; racy: as, a *spicy* letter or debate. [Colloq.]

Your hint about letter-writing for the papers is not a bad one. . . . A political surmise, a *spicy* bit of scandal, a sensation trial, wound up with a few moral reflections upon how much better we do the same sort of thing at home. Lerer, *A Kent in a Cloud*, p. 53.

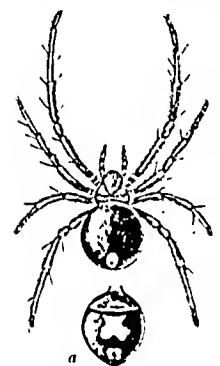
4. Stylish; showy; smart in appearance: as, a *spicy* garment; to look *spicy*. [Slang.]

"Bless'd if there isn't Sulpe dismounting at the gate!" he exclaimed joyfully: "there's a drummer holding his nag. What a *spicy* chestnut it is!"

Whyte Melville, *White Rose*, l. xiii.

=Syn. 3. *Bacy*, *Spicy*. See *racy*.

**spider** (spî'dér), *n.* [An altered form of \**spither*, < ME. *spithre*, dat. *spithre*, < AS. \**spithre*, orig. \**spithr*, with formative -*ther* of the agent, < *spinnan*, *spin*: see *spin*. Cf. *spinner*<sup>1</sup>, a spider; D. *spin* = OHG. *spinu*, MIG. G. *spinne*, a spider, lit. 'spinner'.] For other E. names, see *attractor*, *cop*<sup>2</sup>, *lob*<sup>1</sup>, *top*<sup>3</sup>.] 1. An arthropod of the order *Araucaria*, *Araucaria*, or *Araucaria* (the old Linnean genus *Araucaria*), of the class *Arachnida*, of which there are many families, hundreds of genera, and thousands of species, found all over the world. Though popularly considered insects, spiders are not true *Insecta*, since they have eight instead of only six legs, normally seven-jointed, and no wings are developed. They are *dimerommatous*—that is, have the body divided into two principal regions, the cephalothorax, or head and chest together, and the abdomen, which is generally tumid or globose, whence the name *Sphero-gaster*. No antennae are developed as such, but there are raptorial organs called *palps*, which are subchelate—that is, have a distal joint folding down on the next like the blade of a pocket-knife. (See cut under *palp*.) In those species which are poisonous, the *palps* are traversed by the duct of a venom-gland. Some spiders are by far the most venomous animals in existence in proportion to their size; that the bite of a spider can be fatal to man (and there are authentic instances of this) implies a venom vastly more powerful than that of the most poisonous snakes. (See *kati* and *Lalrodectus*.) Spiders breathe by means of pulmonary sacs, or lung-sacs, nearly always in connection with tracheae or spiracles, whence they are called *pulmo-tracheal*; these sacs are two or four in number, whence a division of spiders into *dipneumonous* and *tetrapneumonous* arachnids. (See *Dipneumonous*, 2. *Tetrapneumonous*.) Most spiders belong to the former division. They have usually eight eyes, sometimes six, rarely four, in one genus (*Nop*) only two. The abdomen is always distinct, ordinarily globose, never segmented, and provided with two or more pairs of spinnerets. (See cut under *arachnidium*.) The characteristic habit of spiders is to spin webs to catch their prey, or to make a nest for themselves, or for both these purposes. Cobwebs is a fine silky substance secreted by the arachnidium, or arachnidial glands, and conducted by ducts to the several, usually six, arachnidial nannulles, which open on papillae at or near the end of the abdomen, and through which the viscid material is spun out in fine gossamer threads. Gossamer or spider-silk serves not only to construct the webs, but also to let the spider drop speedily from one place to another, to throw a "flying bridge" across an interval, or even to enable some species to "fly"—that is, be buoyed up in the air and wafted a great distance. It has occasionally been woven artificially into a textile fabric, and is a well-known domestic application for staunching blood. (See cut under *silk-spider*.) Some spiders are sedentary, others vagabond; the former are called *orbicularian*, *reticularian*, *inbitularian*, etc., according to the character of their webs. Spiders move by running in various directions, or by leaping; whence the vagabond species have been described as *rectigrade*, *laterigrade*, *citigrade*, *saligrade*, etc. They lay numerous eggs, usually inclosed in a case or cocoon. The male is commonly much smaller than the female, and in impregnating the female runs great risk of being devoured. The difference in size is as if the human female should be some 60 or 70 feet tall. (See cut under *silk-spider*.) Spiders are carnivorous and highly predatory. Some of the largest kinds are able to kill small birds, whence the name *bird-spider* of some of the great hairy mygalids. (See cut under *bird-spider*.) A few are aquatic, as the water-spiders of the genus *Argyroneta* (which see, with cut). Wolf-spiders or tarantulas belong to the family *Lycosidae*; but the name *tarantula* is more frequently applied to the *Mygalidae* (or *Theraphosidae*). The common garden-spider or diadem-spider of Europe is *Epeira diademata*; that of the United States is *E. copinaria* (or *riparia*). See *Araucaria*, and cuts under *chelicera*, *cross-spider*, *pulmonary*, and *tarantula*.



Female of *Lalrodectus mactans*, enlarged one quarter.  
a, under side of abdomen.

My brain, more busy than the labouring spider,  
Weaves tedious snares to trap mine enemies.  
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ill. l. 330.

2. Some other arachnidian, resembling or mistaken for a spider; a spider-mite. See *red-spider*.—3. A spider-crab; a sea-spider.—4. A cooking-utensil having legs or feet to keep it from contact with the coals: named from a fancied resemblance to the insect—the ordinary frying-pan is, however, sometimes erroneously termed a *spider*. (a) A kind of deep frying-pan, commonly with three feet.

Some people like the sound of bubbling in a boiling pot, or the fizzing of a frying-spider.

C. D. Warner, *Backlog Studies*, p. 10.

Flash was warmed up in the spider.

J. T. Troubridge, *Coupon Bonds*, p. 113.

(b) A trivet; a low tripod used to support a dial, or the like, in front of a fire.

5. In *naut.*: (a) A skeleton of radiating spokes, as a rag-wheel. (b) The internal frame or skeleton of a gear-wheel, for instance, on which a cogged rim may be bolted, shrunk, or cast. (c) The solid interior part of a piston, to which the packing is attached, and to whose axis the piston-rod is secured. E. H. Knight.—G. *Naut.*, an iron outrigger to keep a block clear of the ship's side.—Geometrical spider. See *geometrie*.—Grass-spider, one of many different spiders, as species of *Agalena*, which spin webs on the grass, such as may be seen spangled with dew in the morning in meadows.—Round-web spider, one of many orbicularian spiders, as species of *Epeira* (see, also, cut under *cross-spider*).—Spider couching. See *couching*, 6.—Trap-door spider. See *Cteniza*, *Mygalidae*, *trap-door*, and cut under *Araucaria*. (See also *bird-spider*, *crab-spider*, *diving-spider*, *garden-spider*, *house-spider*, *jumping-spider*, *sea-spider*, *silk-spider*, *water-spider*, *wolf-spider*.)

**spider-ant** (spî'dér-ant), *n.* A solitary ant of the family *Mutillidae*: so called from the spider-like aspect of the females.

**spider-band** (spî'dér-band), *n.* *Naut.*, an iron hoop round a mast to which the lower ends of the futtock-shrouds are secured; also, a hoop round a mast provided with belaying-pins. See cut under *futtock-shrouds*.

**spider-bug** (spî'dér-bug), *n.* A long-legged heteropterous insect of the family *Emesidae*, *Lucia longipes*, somewhat resembling a spider. See cut under *stick-bug*. [U. S.]

**spider-catcher** (spî'dér-kach'ér), *n.* A bird that catches spiders. Specifically—(a) The wall-creeper, *Tichodroma murina*. See cut under *Tichodroma*. (b) *pl.* The genus *Arachnophaga* in a broad sense, numerous species of which inhabit the Indo-Malayan region. They are small creeper-like birds with long bills, and belong to the family *Neolarini*. Also called *spider-eaters* and *spider hunters*.

**spider-cells** (spî'dér-selz), *n. pl.* Neuroglia cells.

**spider-cot** (spî'dér-kot), *n.* Same as *spider-tee*.

**spider-crab** (spî'dér-kmb), *n.* A spider-like crab, or sea-spider, with long slender legs and comparatively small triangular body. The name is given to many such crabs of different families, but especially to the malakids, or crabs of the family *Malacostraca*, such as *Maia spinata*, the common spinous spider-crab of Great Britain, and species of *Libinia*, *Inachus*, etc. The giant Japanese spider-crab, *Macrochira lacumferi*, is the largest crustacean. See cuts under *Leptopodia*, *Lithodes*, *Maia*, and *Oxyrhyncha*.

A Spider-crab (*Inachus dorsettensis*), male.

**spider-diver** (spî'dér-dî'vër), *n.* The little grobe, or dub-click. [Local, British.]

**spider-eater** (spî'dér-é'tër), *n.* Same as *spider-catcher* (b).

I obtained an interesting bird, a green species of *Spider-eater*. H. O. Forbes, *Eastern Archipelago*, p. 233.

**spidered** (spî'dér), *v.* [*< spider* + -ed<sup>2</sup>.] Infested with spiders; cobwebbed. [Rare.]

Content can visit the poor spidered room.

Wofcot (Peter Pindar), p. 39. (Davies.)

**spider-flower** (spî'dér-flou'ér), *n.* 1. A plant of the former genus *Lasiandra* of the *Melastomaceae*, now included in *Tibouchina*. The species are elegant hothouse shrubs from Brazil, bearing large purple flowers.—2. A plant of the genus *Cleome*, especially *C. spinosa* (*C. pun-gens*), a native of tropical America, escaped from gardens in the southern United States. The stipules are spinous, the flowers large, rose-purple to white, with long stamens and style, suggesting the name. See cut under *Cleome*.

**spider-fly** (spî'dér-flî), *n.* A parasitic pupiparous dipterous insect, as a bee-louse, bat-louse, bird-louse, bat-fly, sheep-tick, etc. They are of three families, *Brachyidae*, *Nycteribidae*, and *Hippoboscidae*. Some of them, especially the wingless forms, as *Nycteribia*, closely resemble spiders in superficial appearance. See cut under *sheep-tick*.

**spider-helmet** (spî'dér-hel'met), *n.* A name given to the skeleton head-pieces sometimes worn. See *secret*, n., 9.

**spider-hunter** (spî'dér-hun'tër), *n.* Same as *spider-catcher* (b).

**spider-legs** (spî'dér-legz), *n. pl.* In *gilding*, irregular fractures sometimes occurring when gold-leaf is fitted over a molding having deep depressions.

**spider-line** (spî'dér-lîn), *n.* One of the threads of a spider's web substituted for wires in micrometer-scales intended for delicate astronomical observations.

The transit of the star is observed over *spider lines* stretched in the field, while a second observer reads the altitude of this star from the divided circle.

The Century, XXXVI. 608.

**spider-mite** (spî'dér-mît), *n.* A parasitic mite or acarid of the family *Gamasidae*.

**spider-monkey** (spî'dér-mung'ki), *n.* A tropical American platyrrhine monkey, of the family *Cebidae*, subfamily *Cebinae*, and genera *Atles* and *Brachyteles*; a kind of sajou or sapajou,



A Spider monkey (*Atles paniscus*).

likened to a spider by reason of the very long and slim limbs, and long prehensile tail. They are large slender-bodied monkeys of great agility and of arboreal habits, with the thumb absent or imperfect. *Brachyteles* (or *Eriodes*) *arachnoides* is a Brazilian spider-monkey called the *miriki*. *Atles paniscus* is the large black spider-monkey, or coloba; *A. melanochir* is the black-handed spider-monkey; and many more species or varieties of this genus have been named. One of the spider-monkeys, *A. vellerosus*, is among the most northerly of American monkeys, extending into Mexico to Orizaba and Oajaca. The flesh of some species is used for food, and the pelts have no commercial value. See also cut under *Eriodes*.

**spider-net** (spî'dér-net), *n.* Netting by spider-stitch.

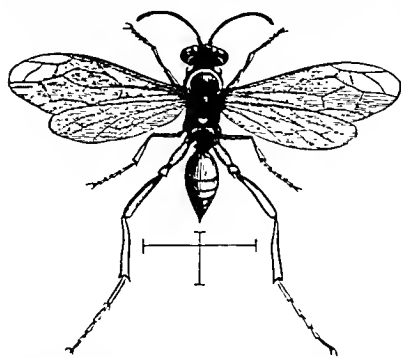
**spider-orchis** (spî'dér-ôr'kis), *n.* A European orchid, *Ophrys arachnifera*. It has an erect stem from 9 to 18 inches high, with a few leaves near the base, and a loose spike of few small flowers with broad dull-brown lip and petals so shaped and arranged as somewhat to resemble a spider.

**spider-shell** (spî'dér-shel), *n.* The shell of a gastropod of the family *Strombidae* and genus *Pteroceras*; a scorpion-shell, having the outer lip expanded into a number of spines. The species inhabit the Indian and tropical Pacific oceans. See cut under *scorpion-shell*.

**spider-stitch** (spî'dér-stîch), *n.* A stitch in darned netting and in guipure, by which open spaces are partly filled with threads carried diagonally and parallel to each other, the effect of several squares together being that of a spider-web.



spider-wasp (spi'dér-wasp), *n.* Any true wasp of the family *Pompilidae*, which stores its nest



Spider-wasp (*Ceropales rufiventris*). (Cross shows natural size.)

with spiders for its young, as *Ceropales rufiventris* of North America, which lays its eggs in the mud nests of *Agania*. See *cut* under *Agania*. spider-web (spi'dér-web), *n.* The web or net spun by a spider; cobweb; gossamer. Also spider-cot.

spider-wheel (spi'dér-hwél), *n.* In embroidery, any circular pattern or unit of design open and having radiating and concentric lines. Compare *cathe-rine-wheel*, 4.

spider-work (spi'dér-wérk), *n.* Lace worked by spider-stitch.

spiderwort (spi'dér-wért), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Tradescantia*, especially *T. Virginica*, the common garden species. It is a native of the central and southern United States, and was early introduced into European gardens. The petals are very delicate and ephemeral; in the wild plant they are blue, in cultivation variable in color, often reddish-violet. 2. By extension, any plant of the order *Commelinaceae*; specifically, *Commelina calceolifolia*, a blue-flowered plant from Mexico. The name is also given to *Lloydia serotina*, mountain-spiderwort; to *Anthericum (Phalangium) Liliiago*, St. Bernard's lily; and to *Paradisia (Zackia) Liliiago*, St. Bruno's lily—all Old World plants, the last two ornamental.

spidery (spi'dér-i), *a.* [*Spider* + *-y*.] Spider-like. Cotgrave.

spiel, *v.* and *n.* An old spelling of *spy*.

spiegel (spé'gl), *n.* [Short for *spiegel-eisen*.] Same as *spiegel-eisen*.—Spiegel-iron. Same as *spiegel-eisen*.

spiegel-eisen (spé'gl-i-zén), *n.* [G., < *spiegel* (< *L. speculum*), a mirror, + *eisen* = *E. iron*.] A pig-iron containing from eight to fifteen or more per cent. of manganese. Its fracture often presents large well-developed crystalline planes. This alloy, as well as ferromanganese, an iron containing still more manganese than spiegel-eisen, is extensively used in the manufacture of Bessemer steel, and is a necessary adjunct to that process. Also called *spiegel-iron*.

spiegelerz (spé'gl-érts), *n.* [G., < *spiegel*, a mirror, + *erz*, ore.] Specular ironstone: a variety of hematite.

spier<sup>1</sup> (spi'ér), *n.* [*spy* + *-er*.] One who spies; a spy; a scout. Halliwell.

spier<sup>2</sup>, *v.* See *spier*.

spiffy (spif'i), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Spruce; well-dressed. [Slang, Eng.]

spifficate (spif'i-kát), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *spifficated*, pp. *spifficating*. [Also *spifficate*, *smiffigate*; appar. a made word, simulating a *L.* origin.] 1. To beat severely; confound; dismay. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]-2. To stifle; suffocate; kill. [Slang.]

So out with your whinger nt once,  
And scrag Jane while I spifficate Johnny.  
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 166.

spification (spif-i-ká'shon), *n.* [*spifficate* + *-ion*.] The act of spifficating, or the state of being spifficated; annihilation. [Slang.]

Whose blood he vowed to drink—the Oriental form of threatening *spification*. R. F. Burton, *El-Mednah*, I. 204.

Spigelia (spi-jé'li-á), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), named after Adrian van der Spiegel (1558-1625), a Belgian physician and professor of anatomy at Padua.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Loganiaceae* and tribe *Euloganiceae*, type of the subtribe *Spigeliaceae*. It is characterized by flowers commonly disposed in one-sided spikes, the corolla with valvate lobes, a jointed style, and a two-celled ovary becoming in fruit a compressed twin capsule which is circumscissile above the cup-shaped persistent base. There are about 30 species, natives of America and mostly tropical, 5 extending into the United States; of these 2 are confined to Florida, 2 to Texas, and 1, *S. Marylandica*, the Maryland pinkroot or worm-grass, reaches Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. They are annual or perennial herbs, rarely somewhat shrubby, either smooth, downy, or woolly, bearing opposite feather-veined or rarely oerved leaves, which are connected by a line or transverse membrane or by stipules. The flowers are usually red, yellow, or purplish, and the many-flowered seed and curving spikes are often very handsome. In *S. Anthelmia*, the Demerara pinkroot, the flowers are white and pink, followed by purple fruit, and the two pairs of upper leaves are crowded in an apparent whorl. See *pinkroot*.

Spigelian (spi-jé'li-an), *a.* [*Spiegel* (see *Spigelia*) + *-ian*.] In anat., noting the lobulus Spigelii, one of the lobes of the liver.

spight<sup>1</sup>, *n.* See *spight*.

spight<sup>2</sup>, *n.* and *r.* An obsolete erroneous spelling of *spite*.

spignel, *n.* See *spicknel*.

spignet (spig'not), *n.* [A corruption of *spikenard*.] The American spikenard, *Aralia racemosa*. See *spikenard*.

spigot (spig'ot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spigot*, *spiggott*, *spiggotte*, *spygotte*, *spygote*, < ME. *spigot*, *spygott*, *spygott*, *speget*; obs. or dial. also *spicket*, < ME. *spykette*, *spykette*; appar. < Ir. Gael. *spicoid*, a spigot (= W. *ysbigod*, a spigot, spindle), dim. of Ir. *spice* = W. *ysbig*, a spike, < L. *spica*, *spicus*, a point, *spiko*: see *spike*.] The Celtic forms may be from the E.] A small peg or plug designed to be driven into a gimlet-hole in a cask through which, when open, the contained liquor is drawn off; hence, by extension, any plug fitting into a faucet used for drawing off liquor.

He runs down into the cellar, and takes the Spigott. In the mean time all the Beer runs about the House. Selden, *Table-Talk*, p. 63.

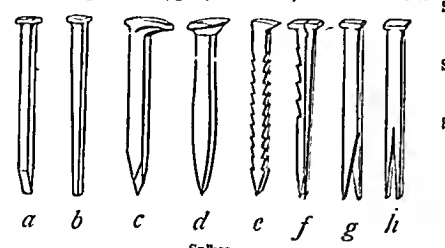
spigot-joint (spig'ot-joint), *n.* A pipe-joint made by tapering down the end of one piece and inserting it into a correspondingly widened opening in the end of another piece. Also called *faucet-joint*. E. H. Knight.

spigot-pot (spig'ot-pot), *n.* A vessel of earthenware or porcelain with a hole in the side, near the bottom, for the insertion of a spigot.

spigmurel, *n.* [ML. *spigmurellus*; origin obscure.] In law, a name formerly given to the sealer of the writs in chancery.

These Bohuns . . . were by inheritance for a good while the king's spigmurels—that is, the sealers of his writs. Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 312.

spike<sup>1</sup> (spik), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spyke*; < ME. *spik* = leel. *spik* = Sw. *spik*, a spike, = Ir. *spice* = W. *ysbig*, a spike; cf. MD. *spijker*, D. *spijker* = MLG. *LG. spiker* = OHG. *spicari*, *spicari*, *spicari*, MHG. *spicher*, G. *speicher-nagel*, *spicker* = Norw. *spiker* = Dan. *spiger* (with added suffix *-er*); cf. with loss of initial *s* Ir. *pic*, Gael. *pic*, W. *pic*, a peak, *piko* (see *pik*); = Sp. Pg. *espiga* = It. *spiga*, a spike, = OF. *espi*, *espy*, a pointed ornament, also OF. *espi*, F. *épi*, wheat; < L. *spica*, *spica*, also *spicus*, *m.*, and *spicum*, neut., a point, spike, ear of corn, the top, tuft, or head of a plant (*spicus cristalis* or *spicum cristale*, a hair-pin). Hence *spicous*, *spicose*, etc., and ult. *spike*, *spigot*, *pik*, *pick*, etc., *spine*, etc.] 1. A sharp point; a pike; a sharp-pointed projection. (a) A long nail or pointed iron inserted in something with the point outward, as in chevaux-de-frise, the top of a wall, gate, or the like, as a defense or to



a, dock-spike, used in building docks and piers; b, cut-spike, or large cut nail; c, d, railway-spike, for fastening rails to sleepers; e, barbed spike; f, barbed and forked spike; g, h, types of forked spikes, the points of which spread and become hooked in the timber when driven, thus making them extremely difficult to draw out.

hinder passage. See *cut* under *chevaux-de-frise*. (b) A sharp projecting point on the sole of a shoe, to prevent slipping, as on ice or soft wet ground. (c) The central boss of a shield or buckler when prolonged to a sharp point. Such a spike is sometimes a mere pointed umbo and sometimes a square or three-cornered steel blade screwed or bolted into the boss. (d) In zool.: (1) The antler of a young deer, when straight and without snag or tine; a spike-horn. (2) A young mackerel 6 or 7 inches long. (3) A spine, as of some animals. (e) A piece of hardened steel, with a soft point that can be clenched, used to plug up the vent of a cannon in order to render it useless to an enemy.

2. A large nail or pin, generally of iron. The larger forms of spikes, particularly railroad-spikes, are chisel-pointed, and have a head or fang projecting to one side to bite the rail. Spikes are also made split, barbed, grooved, and of other shapes. See *cut* in preceding column.

3. An ear, as of wheat or other grain.

Bote yf the sed that sowen is in the sloh steruc,  
Shall neuere spir springen vp, ne spik on strawe eurne.  
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 180.

4. In bot., a flower-cluster or form of inflorescence in which the flowers are sessile (or apparently so) along an elongated, unbranched common axis, as in the well-known mullein and plantain. There are two modifications of the spike that have received distinct names, although not distinguishable by exact and constant characters. They are *spadix* and *cathin*. In the *Equisetaceae* a spike is an aggregation of sporophylls at the apex of a shoot. Compare *raceme*, and see *cut* under *inflorescence*, *barley*, *papyrus*, and *Equisetaceae*.

Hence—5. A sprig of some plant in which the flowers form a spike or somewhat spike-like cluster: as, a spike of lavender.

The head of Nardus spreadeth into certain spikes or ears, whereby it hath a twofold use, both of spike and also of leaf; in which regard it is so famous.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xii. 12.

Within, a stag-horned sumach grows,  
Fern-leaved, with spikes of red.

Whittier, *The Old Burying-Ground*.

spike<sup>1</sup> (spik), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *spiked*, pp. *spiking*. [*spike*, *n.*] 1. To fasten with spikes or long and large nails: as, to spike down the planks of a floor or a bridge.—2. To set with spikes; furnish with spikes.—3. To fix upon a spike.—4. To make sharp at the end. Johnson.—5. To plug up the vent of with a spike, as a cannon.—Spiked locomotive. See *locomotive*.

spike<sup>2</sup> (spik), *n.* [= MD. *spijcke*, *spick*, D. *spijk*, < OF. *spicque*, F. *spic*, lavender; cf. NL. *Lavandula Spica*, spike-lavender; < L. *spica*, a spike: see *spike*. Cf. *aspic*.] Same as *spike-lavender*.—Oil of spike. See *oil of lavender*, under *lavender*.

spikebill (spik'bil), *n.* 1. A merganser, as the hooded merganser; a sawbill. See *cut* under *merganser*. G. Trumbull, 1888. [Michigan.]—2. The great marbled godwit, *Limosa fedoa*. G. Trumbull, 1888.

[New Jersey.]

spike-extractor (spik'eks-trák'tor), *n.* An apparatus for extracting spikes, as from a rail.

spike-fish (spik'fish), *n.* A kind of sailfish, *Histiophorus americanus*, so called from the long sharp snout. See *Histiophorus*, and *cut* under *sailfish*.

spike-grass (spik'grás), *n.* One of several American grasses, having conspicuous flower-spikelets. (a) *Diplachne fascicularis*. (b) *Distichlis maritima* (salt-grass). (c) The genus *Uniola*, especially *U. paniculata* (also called *sea* or *scaride oats*), a tall coarse grass with a dense heavy panicle, growing on sand-hills along the Atlantic coast southward.

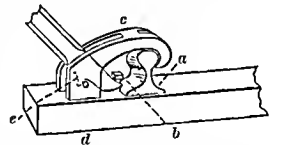
spikehorn (spik'hörn), *n.* 1. The spike of a young deer.—2. A young male deer, when the antler is a mere spike.

spike-lavender (spik'lav'en-dér), *n.* A lavender-plant, *Lavandula Spica*. See *aspic*, and *oil of lavender* (under *lavender*).

spikelet (spik'let), *n.* [*spike* + *-let*.] In bot., a small or secondary spike: more especially applied to the spiked arrangements of two or more flowers of grasses, subtended by one or more glumes, and variously disposed around a common axis. See *cut* under *Meliceae*, *oat*, *orchard-grass*, *Poa*, *reed*, 1, *rye*, and *Sorghum*.

spike-nail (spik'nál), *n.* A spike.

spikenard (spik'nárd), *n.* [*spike*, *n.* + *nard*, < OF. *spicunard*, *spikunard*, *spikanard*, < OF. *spicunard* (also simply *espie*, *spic*) = Sp. *espicanardi*,



Spike-extractor.  
a, rail; b, spike to be extracted; c, fulcrum-piece hooked over the rail and supported on the sleeper; d, claw-lever, with a heel shown in dotted outline, which is passed through a slot in the fulcrum-piece.



*espica nardo* = Pg. *spicanardo*, *espicanardo* = It. *spiganardo*, formerly *spigo nardo*, = MD. *spijk-nard* = MHG. *spicanarde*, *nardespicke*, G. *spikenard*, < L. *spica nardi*, 'a spike of nard' (ML. also *nardus spicatus*, 'spiked nard'): L. *spica*, spike; *nardi*, gen. of *nardus*, nard: see *spike* and *nard*.] 1. A plant, the source of a famous perfumed unguent of the ancients, now believed to be *Nardostachys jatamansi*, closely allied to *valeriana*, found in the Himalayan region. This plant is known to have been used by the Hindus as a medicine and perfume from a very remote period, and is at present employed chiefly in hair-washes and ointments. The odor is heavy and peculiar, described as resembling that of a mixture of valerian and patchouli. The market drug consists of short pieces of the rootstock densely covered with fibers, the remains of leafstalks. Also *nard*.



Spikenard (*Nardostachys jatamansi*).

2. An aromatic ointment of ancient times, in which spikenard was the characteristic ingredient; *nard*. It was extremely costly.

There came a woman having an alabaster box of ointment of *spikenard*, very precious, and she brake the box, and poured it on his head. Mark xiv. 3.

3. A name given to various fragrant essential oils.—American *spikenard*, a much-branched herbaceous plant, *Aralia racemosa*, with a short thick rootstock more spicy than that of *A. nudicaulis*, the wild sassa-parilla, and, like that, used in domestic medicine in place of true sassa-parilla. The *A. nudicaulis* is sometimes named *small spikenard*, while *A. racemosa*, the angelica-tree, has been called *spikenard-tree*.—Celtic *spikenard*, *Valeriana Phu*, an Asiatic plant, sometimes cultivated in Europe, but medicinally weaker than the official valerian.—False *spikenard*, an American plant, *Smitacina racemosa*, somewhat resembling the true (American) *spikenard*. Also false *Solomon's-seal*.—Indian *spikenard*, the true *spikenard*. See def. 1.—Pewman's *spikenard*, a European plant, *Inda Conyza*, so called from its fragrant root and from being confounded with a plant by some writers called *nardus rustica* or *clown's-nard*. Prior.—Small *spikenard*. See American *spikenard*.—West Indian *spikenard*, a fragrant weed, *Hyptis suaveolens*, sometimes cultivated for medicinal use.

*spikenard-tree* (spik'nård trē), *n.* See American *spikenard*, under *spikenard*.

*spikenelt*, *n.* An obsolete form of *spicknel*, *spick-nel*.

*spikenose* (spik'nōz), *n.* The pike-perch, or wall-eyed pike, *Stizostedion vitreum*. See cut under *pike-perch*. [Lake Ontario.]

*spike-oil* (spik'oil), *n.* [= D. *spijkolie*; as *spike* + *oil*.] The oil of spike. See *spike*, *lavender* 2.

—*Spike-oil* plant, *Lavandula spica*. See *lavender* 2.

*spike-plank* (spik'plangk), *n.* Naut., a platform or bridge projecting across a vessel before the mizzenmast, to enable the ice-master to cross over and see ahead, and so pilot her clear of the ice: used in arctic voyages. Admiral Smyth.

*spiker* (spik'kēr), *n.* In *rail-laying*, a workman who drives the spikes.

*spike-rush* (spik'rush), *n.* See *Eleocharis*.

*spike-shell* (spik'shel), *n.* A pteropod of the genus *Styliola*.

*spike-tackle* (spik'tak'l), *n.* A tackle serving to hold a whale's carcass alongside the ship during flensing.

*spiketail* (spik'tāl), *n.* Same as *pintail*, 1. [Illinois.]

*spike-tailed* (spik'tāld), *a.* Having a spiked tail.—*Spike-tailed grouse*, the sharp-tailed, sprig-tailed, or pin-tailed grouse, *Pediacetes phasianellus* or *columbianus*. See cut under *Pediacetes*.

*spike-team* (spik'tōm), *n.* A team consisting of three horses or other draft-animals, two of which are at the pole while the third leads.

*spiky* (spik'ki), *a.* [*< spike* + *-y*.] 1. Having the shape of a spike; having a sharp point or points; spike-like. [Rare.]

Ranks of *spiky* maize  
Rose like a host embattled.  
Bryant, The Fountain.

2. Set with spikes; covered with spikes.

The *spiky* wheels through heaps of carnage tore.  
Pope, Iliad, xx. 585.

*spilt*, *n.* An obsolete form of *spill* 2.

*Spilanthes* (spi-lan'thēz), *n.* [NL. (Jacquin, 1763), said to be so called in allusion to the brown disk surrounded by yellow rays in the original species; < Gr. *σπιλος*, spot, + *ανθος*, flower.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Helianthoidæ* and subtribe *Verbesinæ*.

It is characterized by stalked and finally ovoid-conical heads with small flowers; the ray-flowers are fertile or absent; the style-branches are truncate and without the appendages common among related genera; the achenes are small, compressed, commonly ciliate, and without pappus, or bearing two or three very slender bristles. Over 40 species have been described, of which perhaps 20 are distinct. They are mainly natives of eastern and tropical America, with some species common in warmer parts of both hemispheres. Most of the species are much-branched annuals, smooth or slightly downy, bearing toothed opposite leaves, and long-stalked solitary heads with a yellow disk and yellow or white rays. *S. acmella*, of the East Indies, has been called *alphabet-plant*. Its variety *oleracea* is the Para cress. Another species, *S. repens*, occurs in the southern United States.

*spile* 1 (spil), *n.* [*< D. spijl*, a spile, bar, spar, = LG. *spilc*, a bar, stake, club, bean-pole (> G. *spile* (obs.), *spiler*, a skewer); perhaps in part another form of *D. spil*, a pivot, axis, spindle, capstan, etc., a contracted form, = E. *spindle*: see *spindle*. Cf. *spill* 2, *spelt*.] The Ir. *spile*, a wedge, is from E.] 1. A solid wooden plug used as a spigot. 2. A wooden or metal spout driven into a sugar-maple tree to conduct the sap or sugar-water to a pan or bucket placed beneath it; a tapping-gauge. [U. S.]-3. In ship-building, a small wooden pin used as a plug for a nail-hole. 4. A narrow-pointed wedge used in tubbing. 5. A pile: same as *pile* 1, 3.

*spile* 1 (spil), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spiled*, ppr. *spiling*. [*< spile*, *n.*] 1. To pierce with a small hole and stop the same with a plug, spigot, or the like: said of a cask of liquid.

I had them [casks] *spiled* underneath, and, constantly running off the wine from them, filled them up afresh.  
Marryat, *Pacha* of many Tales, Greek Slave.

2. To set with piles or piling.

*spile* 2, *v.* [ME. *spilen*, < Icel. *spila* = G. *spiclen*, play, = AS. *spelian*, take a part: see *spelt* 3.] To play.

*spile* 3 (spil), *n.* 'A dialectal form of *spoil*.  
*spile-borer* (spil'bōr'ēr), *n.* A form of auger-bit for boring out stuff for spiles or spigots. It tapers the ends of the spiles by means of an obliquely set knife on the slank. E. H. Knight.

*spile-hole* (spil'hōl), *n.* A small aperture made in a cask, usually near the bung-hole, for the admission of air, to cause the liquor to flow freely.

*spilikin*, *n.* See *spillikin*.

*spilling* (spil'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *spile* 1, *v.*]

1. Piles; piling: as, the *spiling* must be renewed. 2. The edge-curve of a plank or strake. 3. *pl.* In ship-building, the dimensions of the curve or sny of a plank's edgo, commonly measured by means of a batten fastened for the purpose on the timbers.

*spilite* (spil'it), *n.* [*< Gr. σπιλος*, a spot, + *-ite* 2.] A variety of diabase distinguished by its amygdaloidal structure, the cavities being most frequently filled with calcite. Also called *amygdaloidal diabase*, and by a variety of other names. See *diabase* and *melaphyre*.

*spill* 1 (spil), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spilled* or *spilt*, ppr. *spilling*. [*< ME. spillen*, *spyllen* (pret. *spilde*, pp. *spilled*, *spilt*), < AS. *spillan*, an assimilated form of *spildan*, destroy (*for-spildan*, destroy utterly), = OS. *spildjan*, destroy, kill, = D. *spilen* = MLG. *spilden*, *spillen*, LG. *spillen*, waste, spend, = OHG. *spildan*, waste, spend, = Icel. *spilla*, destroy, = Sw. *spilla* = Dan. *spilde*, lose, spill, waste; cf. AS. *spild*, destruction; perhaps connected with *spald* 1, split, *spold*, splinter, etc.: see *spald* 1, *spill* 2, *spelt* 4.] I. *trans.* 1. To destroy; kill; slay.

To savēn whom him list, or elles *spille*.  
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1917.

I have conceived that hope of your goodnes that ye wold rather my person to bee saved then *spilled*; rather to be reformed then destroyed.

Udall, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 4.

2. To injure; mar; spoil; ruin.

Who-so spareth the sprynge [rod] *spilleth* his children.  
Piers Plowman (B), v. 41.

So full of artless jealousy is guilt,  
It *spills* itself in fearing to be *spilt*.  
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 20.

O what needs 1 toil day and night,  
My fair body to *spill*.  
Lord Randal (A) (Child's Ballads, II. 23).

3. To waste; squander; spend.

This holde I for a verray nycetee  
To *spille* labour for to kepe wywes.  
Chaucer, Man ipe's Tale l. 49.

To thy mastir be trew his goodces that thou not *spille*.  
Labes Book (C. E. T. S.), p. 120.

We give, and we are not the more accepted, because he beholdeth how unwisely we *spill* our gifts in the bringing.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 79.

4. To suffer or cause to flow out or become lost; shed: used especially of blood, as in wilful killing.

He lookt upon the blood *spilt*, whether of Subjects or of Rebels, with an indifferent eye, as exhausted out of his own veins.  
Milton, Likoaklastes, xii.

5. To suffer to fall or run out accidentally and wastefully, and not as by pouring: said of fluids or of substances in fine grains or powder, such as flour or sand: as, to *spill* wine; to *spill* salt.

Their arguments are as fluxive as liquor *spilt* upon a table.  
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

6. To let out; let leak out; divulge: said of matters concealed.

Although it be a shame to *spill* it, I will not leave to say . . . that, if there happened any kinseman or friend to visit him, he was driven to seek lodging at his neighbours, or to borrowe all that was necessarie.  
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Helleswell, 1677), l. 257.

7. Naut., to discharge the wind from, as from the belly of a sail, in order to furl or reef it.—

8. To throw, as from the saddle or a vehicle; overthrow. [Colloq.] = Syn. 5. *Splash*, etc. See *stop* 1.

II. *intrans.* 1. To kill; slay; destroy; spread ruin.

He shall *spyll* on every syde;  
For any eas that may bryde,  
Schall non therof avanse.

The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 24).

2. To come to ruin or destruction; perish; die.

The pore, for faute late them not *spyll*.  
And so do, your deth is dyght.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 95.

For deerne love of thee, lemman, I *spille*.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 92.

3. To be wasteful or prodigal.

Thy father bids thee spare, and chides for *spilling*.

Str P. Sidney.

4. To run out and become shed or wasted.

He was so tofull of himself that he let it *spill* on all the company.  
Watts.

*spill* 1 (spil), *n.* [*< spill* 1, *v.*] 1. A throw or fall, as from a saddle or a vehicle. [Colloq.]

First a shiver, and then a thrill,  
Then something decidedly like a *spill*,  
And the parson was sitting upon a rock.

O. W. Holmes, The Deacon's Masterpiece.

2. A downpour; a flood. [Colloq.]

Soon the rain left off for a moment, gathering itself together again for another *spill*.  
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 87.

*spill* 2 (spil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spil*, *spille*; < ME. *spille*; a var. of *spelt* 4, q. v. In some senses, as def. 4, prob. confused with *spile* 1, < D. *spil*, a bar, stake, etc., also (in def. 5) with D. *spil*, > G. *spille*, a pin, pivot, spindle: see *spile* 1.] 1. A splinter; a chip.

What [boots it thee] to reserua their relics many years,  
Their silver spurs, or *spills* of broken spears?  
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. iii. 15.

2. A little bar or pin; a peg.

The Oysters (besides gathering by hand, at a great ebb) have a peculiar dredge, which is a thick strong net, fastened to three *spills* of yron, and drawne at the boats sterne.

R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 31.

3. A slip or strip of wood or paper meant for use as a lamplighter. Paper spills are made of strips of paper rolled spirally in a long tapering form or folded lengthwise. Thin strips of dry wood are also used as spills.

What she piqued herself upon, as arts in which she excelled, was making candle-lighters or *spills* (as she preferred calling them), of colored paper, cut so as to resemble feathers, and knitting garters in a variety of dainty stitches.  
Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, xiv.

4. A small peg or pin for stopping a cask; a spile: as, a vent-hole stopped with a *spill*.—

5. The spindle of a spinning-wheel. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]—6. A trifling sum of money; a small fee.

The bishops who consecrated the ground were wont to have a *spill* or sportule from the credulous laity.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

*spill* 2 (spil), *v. t.* [*< spill* 2, *n.*] To inlay, diversify, or piece out with spills, splinters, or chips; cover with small patches resembling spills. In the quotation it denotes inlaying with small pieces of ivory.

All the pillars of the one [temple] were guilt,  
And nil the others pavement were with ivory *spill*.  
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 5.

*spillan*, *spillar* (spil'an, -ār), *n.* Same as *spill* 2.

*spill-case* (spil'kās), *n.* A small ornamental vase meant for the decoration of a mantelpiece, etc., and to hold spills or lamplighters. [Eng.]

*spill-channel* (spil'chan'el), *n.* A bayon or overflow-channel communicating with a river: used in India. See *spill-stream*. Hunter, Statistics of Bengal.

*spiller* 1 (spil'ēr), *n.* [*< spill* 1 + *-er* 1.] One who spills or sheds: as, a *spiller* of blood.



**spiller**<sup>2</sup> (spil'ér), *n.* [Also *spillar*, *spilliard*, *spillan*, *spillet*; origin obscure.] 1. A trawl-line; a bultow. [West of Ireland.]—2. In the mackerel-fishery, a seine inserted into a larger seine to take out the fish, as over a rocky bottom where the larger seine cannot be hauled ashore. [Nova Scotia.]

**spillet** (spil'et), *n.* Same as *spiller*<sup>2</sup>.  
**spillet-fishing** (spil'et-fish'ing), *n.* Same as *spilliard-fishing*.

**spill-good** (spil'gud), *n.* [C. *spill*, *v.*, + *obj. good*.] A spendthrift. *Minsheu*.

**spilliard** (spil'yird), *n.* Same as *spiller*<sup>2</sup>. [West of Ireland.]

**spilliard-fishing** (spil'yird-fish'ing), *n.* Fishing with a trawl-line.

**spillikin** (spil'i-kin), *n.* [Also *spilliken*, *spilikin* (and in pl. *spillicans*, *spilicans*); < MD. *spelleken*, a little pin, < *spelle*, a pin, splinter, + *dim. -ken*: see *spill*<sup>2</sup>, *spell*<sup>4</sup>, and *-kin*.] 1. A long splinter of wood, bone, ivory, or the like, such as is used in playing some games, as jackstraws.

The kitchen fire-irons were in exactly the same position against the back door as when Martha and I had skillfully piled them up like *spillikin*, ready to fall with an awful clatter if only a cat had touched the outside panels.

*Mrs. Gaskell*, *Cranford*, x.

2. *pl.* A game played with such pegs, pins, or splinters, as push-pin or jackstraws.—3. A small peg used in keeping count in some games, as cribbage.

**spilling-line** (spil'ing-lin), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope occasionally fitted to a square sail in stormy weather, so as to fill the sail, in order that it may be reefed or furled more easily.

Reef-tackles were rove to the courses, and *spilling-lines* to the topsails. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, *Before the Mast*, p. 347.

**spill-stream** (spil'strēm), *n.* In India, a stream formed by the overflow of water from a river; a bayou. See *spill-channel*.

The Bhagirathi, although for centuries a mere *spill-stream* from the parent Ganges, is still called the Ganges by the villagers along its course.

*Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 43.

**spill-time** (spil'tim), *n.* [ME. *spille-tyme*; < *spill*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*, + *obj. time*.] A waste of time; a time-killer; an idler.

A spendour that spende mot other a *spille-tyme*,  
Other beggest thy bylyue n-boute at menne hachies.

*Piers Plouman* (C), vi. 23.

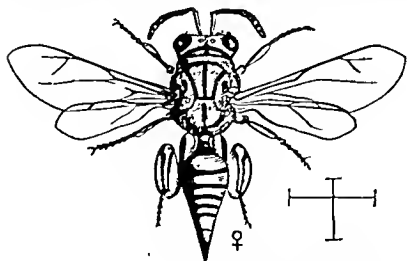
**spill-trough** (spil'trôf), *n.* In *brass-founding*, a trough against which the inclined flask rests while the metal is poured from the crucible, and which catches metal that may be spilled.

**spillway** (spil'wā), *n.* A passage for surplus water from a dam.

In wet weather the water in the two reservoirs flows away through the *spillways* or waste wells beside the dams, and runs down the river into Croton Lake.

*The Century*, XXXIX. 207.

**Spilochalcis** (spi-lô-kal'sis), *n.* [NL. (Thomson, 1875), < Gr. *σπίλος*, a spot, speck, + NL. *Chalcis*; see *Chalcis*<sup>1</sup>.] A genus of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Chalcididae*, containing some of the largest species. The hind thighs are greatly enlarged, the abdomen has a long petiole, the thorax is maculate, and the middle tibiae have spurs. The genus is very widely distributed, and the species destroy many kinds of insects. Some of the smaller



*Spilochalcis mariae*, female. (Cross shows natural size.)

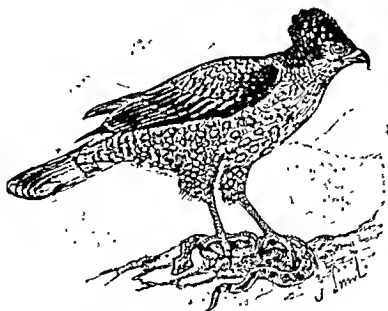
ones are secondary parasites. *S. mariae* is a common parasite of the large native American silkworms, such as the polyphemus and cecropia.

**Spilogale** (spi-log'a-lô), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπίλος*, a spot, + *γαλή*, contr. of *γαλέν*, a weasel.] A genus of American skunks, differing from *Mephitis* in certain cranial characters. The skull is depressed, with highly arched zygomatic, well-developed postorbital and slight mastoid processes, and peculiarly bullous periotic region. *S. putorius*, formerly *Mephitis bicolor*, is the little striped or spotted skunk of the United States. It is black or blackish, with numerous white stripes and spots in endless diversity of detail. The length is scarcely 12 inches without the tail, which is shorter than the rest of the animal. The genus was named by J. E. Gray in 1865. See cut in next column.



Little Striped Skunk (*Spilogale putorius*).

**Spilornis** (spi-lôr'nis), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1840), < Gr. *σπίλος*, a spot, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of large spotted and crested hawks, of the family *Falconidae*, having the tarsi bare below, the nostrils oval and perpendicular, and the crest-feathers rounded. There are several species of India, and thence through the Indo-Malayan region to Celebes and the Sulu and Philippine Islands. The best-



Crested Serpent-eagle, or Cheela (*Spilornis cheela*).

known is the cheela, *S. cheela*, of India. The bache, *S. bache*, inhabits Java, Sumatra, and Malacca; *S. pallidus* is found in Borneo, *S. rufipennis* in Celebes, *S. vitiensis* in the Sulu Islands, and *S. holospilus* in the Philippines.

**spilosite** (spi-lô-sit), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *σπίλος*, a spot, + *-ite*<sup>2</sup>.] A name given by Zincken to a rock occurring in the Harz, near the borders of the granitic mass of the Ramberg, apparently the result of contact metamorphism of the slate in the vicinity of granite or diabasite. The most prominent visible feature of this change in the slate is the occurrence of spots; hence the rock has been called by the Germans *Fleckenschiefer*, while rocks of a similar origin, but striped instead of spotted, are known as *Handschiefer*. Similar phenomena of contact metamorphism have been observed in other regions and described by various authors, and such altered slates are called by English geologists *spotted schists*, *chistolite schists*, and *andalusite schists*, etc.

**Spilotes** (spi-lô-têz), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830), as if < Gr. *σπίλος*, a spot, stain, < *σπίλος*, a spot.] A genus of colubrine serpents, having smooth equal teeth, one median dorsal row of scales, internasals not confluent with nasals, two prefrontals, two nasals, one preocular, the rostral not produced, and the anal scale entire. *S. couperi* is a large harmless snake of the South Atlantic and Gulf States, sometimes 6 or 8 feet long, of a black color shading into yellow below, and known as the *indigo* or *gopher-snake*. This genus was called *Georgia* by Baird and Girard in 1853.

**spilt** (spilt), *a.* A preterit and past participle of *spill*<sup>1</sup>.

**spilter** (spil'tér), *n.* Same as *speller*<sup>3</sup>.

**spilth** (spilth), *n.* [C. *spill*<sup>1</sup> + *-th*<sup>3</sup>. Cf. *tillth*.] That which is spilled; that which is poured out lavishly.

Our vaults have wept  
With drunken *spilth* of wine.

*Shak.*, T. of A., II. 2. 169.

Burned like a *spilth* of light  
Out of the crashing of a myriad stars.

*Drowning*, *Sordello*.

**spilus** (spi'lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπίλος*, a spot, blemish.] 1. *Pl. spili* (-li). In *anat.* and *pathol.*, a spot or discoloration; a nevus or birthmark.—2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of elaterid beetles, confined to South America. *Candèze*, 1859.

**spin** (spin), *v.*; pret. *spun* (formerly also *span*), pp. *spun*, ppr. *spinning*. [ME. *spinnen*, *spynnen* (pret. *span*, pl. *spoune*, pp. *spounnen*), < AS. *spinnan* (pret. *spann*, pp. *spunnen*) = D. *spinnen* = MLG. LG. *spinnen* = OHG. *spinnan*, MHG. G. *spinnen* = Icel. Sw. *spinna* = Dan. *spinde* = Goth. *spinnan*, *spin*; prob. related to *span* (AS. *spannan*, etc.), < Teut. *√ span*, draw out: see *span*<sup>1</sup>. Hence ult. *spinner*, *spindle*, *spinster*, *spider*.] I. *trans.* 1. To draw out and twist into

threads, either by the hand or by machinery: as, to *spin* wool, cotton, or flax.

All the yarn she [Penelope] *spun* in Ulysses' absence did but fill Ithaca full of moths. *Shak.*, Cor., I. 3. 93.

For plain truths lose much of their weight when they are rarely'd into subtillies, and their strength is impaired when they are *spun* into too fine a thread.

*Stillingsfleet*, *Sermons*, I. iv.

The number of strands of gut *spun* into a cord varies with the thickness of catgut required.

*Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 320.

2. To make, fabricate, or form by drawing out and twisting the materials of: as, to *spin* a thread or a web; to *spin* glass.

O fatal sustren! which, or any eloth  
Me shapen was, my desteyne me *spounne*.

*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, iii. 734.

She, them saluting, there by them sate still,  
Beholding how the thrills of life they *span*.

*Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ii. 49.

What Spinster Witch could *spin* such Thread  
He nothing knew. *Congreve*, *An Impossible Thing*.

There is a Wheel that's turn'd by Humane power, which *Spins* Ten Thousand Yards of Glass in less than half an hour. Advertisement quoted in *Ashton's Social Life* [in *Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 290.]

3. To form by the extrusion in long slender filaments or threads of viscous matter which hardens in air: said of the spider, the silkworm, and other insects: as, to *spin* silk or gossamer; to *spin* a web or cocoon.—4. Figuratively, to fabricate or produce in a manner analogous to the drawing out and twisting of wool or flax into threads, or to the processes of the spider or the silkworm: sometimes with *out*.

When they [letters] are *spun* out of nothing, they are nothing, or but apparitions and ghosts, with such hollow sounds as he that hears them knows not what they said.

*Donne*, *Letters*, xlvii.

Those accidents of time and place which obliged Greece to *spin* most of her speculations, like a spider, out of her own bowels.

*De Quincey*, *Style*, iv.

5. To whirl rapidly; cause to turn rapidly on its own axis by twirling: as, to *spin* a top; to *spin* a coin on a table.

If the ball were *spun* like a top by the two fingers and thumb, it would turn in the way indicated by the arrow in the diagram.

*St. Nicholas*, XVII. 820.

6. To fish with a swivel or spoon-bait: as, to *spin* the upper pool.—7. In *sheet-metal work*, to form in a lathe, as a disk of sheet-metal, into a globe, cup, vase, or like form. The disk is fitted to the live spindle, and is pressed and bent by tools of various forms. The process is peculiarly suitable to plated ware, as the thin coating of silver is not broken or disturbed by it. Called in French *repoussé sur tour*.  
8. To reject at an examination; "send spinning." [Slang.]

"When must you go, Jerry?" "Are you to join direct-ly, or will they give you leave?" "Don't you funk being *spun*?" "Is it a good regiment? How jolly to dine at mess every day!"

*W. Hyatt Metcalf*, *White Rose*, I. x.

**Spun glass, silk.** See the nouns.—**Spun gold**, gold thread prepared for weaving in any manner; especially, that prepared by winding a very thin and narrow flat ribbon of gold around a thread of some other material.—**Spun silver**, silver thread for weaving. Compare *spun gold*.—**Spun yarn** (*naut.*), a line or cord formed of rope-yarns twisted together, used for serving ropes, bending sails, etc.—To *spin* a yarn, to tell a long story: originally a seaman's phrase. [*Colloq.*]—To *spin* hay (*milch.*), to twist hay into ropes for convenient carriage.—To *spin* out, to draw out tediously; prolong by discussion, delays, wordiness, or the like; protract: as, to *spin* out the proceedings beyond all patience.

By one delay after another, they *spin* out their whole lives.

*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Do you mean that the story is tediously *spun* out?

*Sheridan*, *The Critic*, I. 1.

He endeavoured, however, to gain further time by *spinning* out the negotiation.

*Prescott*, *Ferd.* and *Isa.* ii. 13.

To *spin* street-yarn, to gad abroad; spend much time in the streets. [Slang. New Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To form threads by drawing out and twisting the fiber of wool, cotton, flax, and the like, especially with the distaff and spindle, with the spinning-wheel, or with spinning-machinery.

Decelte, wepyng. *spynnynng*, God hath yeve

To women kynedly.

*Chaucer*, *Prof.* to *Wife of Bath's Tale*, I. 461.

When Adam dnlve, and Eve span,  
Who was then a gentleman?

*Py. Pilkington*, *Works* (Parker Soc.), p. 125.

2. To form threads out of a viscous fluid, as a spider or silkworm.—3. To revolve rapidly; whirl, as a top or a spindle.

Let the great world *spin* for ever down the ringing grooves of change.

*Tennyson*, *Locksley Hall*.

4. To issue in a thread or small stream; spirt.

Make incision in their hides,  
That their hot blood may *spin* in English eyes.

*Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, iv. 2. 10.



The sharp streams of milk *spin* and foamed into the pail below. *J. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors*, p. 84.

5. To go or move rapidly; go fast: ns, to *spin* along the road. [Colloq.]

While it [money] lasts, make it *spin*.

*W. Collins, Hide and Seek*, II. 4.

The locomotive *spins* along no less merrily because ten earloads of rascals may be profiting by its speed.

*S. Lanier, The English Novel*, p. 3.

8. To use a spinner or spinning-loom; troll: as, to *spin* for trout.—7. To be made to revolve, as a minnow on the trolling-loom. The minnow is fastened on a gang of small hooks that are thrust into its back and sides so that it may turn round and round when dragged through the water.

—Spinning dervish. See *dervish*.

**spin** (spīn), *v.* [*< spin, v.*] 1. A rapid revolving or whirling motion, as that of a top on its axis; a rapid twirl: as, to give a coin a *spin*.

She found Nicholas busily engaged in making a penny spin on the dresser, for the amusement of three little children. . . . He, as well as they, was smiling at a good long spin.

*Mrs. Gaskell, North and South*, xxxix.

2. A continued rapid motion or action of any kind; a spirited dash or run; a single effort of high speed, as in running a race; a spurt. [Colloq.]—3. In *math.*, a rotation-velocity considered as represented by a line, the axis of rotation, and a length marked upon that line proportional to the number of turns per unit of time. *W. K. Clifford*.

**spina** (spī'nā), *n.*; pl. *spinæ* (spī'nē). [*< L. spina*, a thorn, prickle, the backbone: see *spine*.] 1. In *zool.* and *anat.*: (a) A spine, in any sense. (b) The spine, or spinal column; the backbone: more fully called *spina dorsalis* or *spina dorsi*, also *columna spinalis*.—2. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] In *ornith.*, a genus of fringilline birds, the type of which is *S. lesbia* of southern Europe. *Kaup*, 1829. Also called *Buscaria*. See *Spinus*.—3. In *Rom. antiq.*, a barrier dividing the hippodrome longitudinally, about which the racers turned.—4. One of the quills of a spinet or similar instrument.—Erector *spinæ*, multifidus *spinæ*, retator *spinæ*. See *erector*, *multifidus*, *rotator*.—*Spina angularis*. See *spine of the sphenoid*, under *spine*.—*Spina bifida*, a congenital gap in the posterior wall of the spinal canal, through which protrudes a sac, formed in hydromeliosis externa of meninges, and in hydromeliosis interna of these with a nervous lining. This forms a tumor in the middle line of the back.—*Spina dorsalis*, *spina dorsi*, the vertebral column.—*Spina frontalis*. See *nasal spine* (a), under *nasal*.—*Spina helix*, the spinous process of the helix of the ear.—*Spina mentalis*, one of the mental or genial tubercles. See *mental*, *genial*.

**spinaceous** (spī'nā'shius), *a.* [*< Spiniacia + -ous* (aecon. to *-aceous*).] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of spinach, or the class of plants to which it belongs.

**spinach**, *spinage* (spī'nāj), *n.* [(a) According to the present pron., prop. spelled *spinage* (early mod. E. also *spynage*), this being an altered form of *spinach* (early mod. E. *spinache*); = MD. *spinagie*, *spinaci*, D. *spinacie* = LG. *spinacia*, *< OF. spinache*, *espinache*, *espinaque*, *espinaque*, *espinoche*, *espinoche*, etc., = Sp. *espina*, *espina* = Cat. *espina* = It. *spinace*, also *spinacchia*, *< ML. spinacia*, *spinacium*, also *spinacius*, *spinachia*, *spinachium*, *spinathia*, etc., after Rom. (NL. *spinacia*), *spinach*; cf. (b) Pr. *espina*, OF. *espina*, *espina*, *espina*, F. *espina*, *< ML. \*spiniarius*, *\*spiniarius*, *spinach*; (c) G. Dan. *spinat* = Sw. *spenat*, *spinat*, *< ML. \*spinatum*, *spinach*; (d) Pg. *espinafre*, *spinach* (cf. L. *spinifer*, spine-bearing); so called with ref. to the prickly fruit; variously formed, with some confusions, *< L. spina*, a thorn: see *spine*.] 1. A chonopodiaceous garden vegetable of the genus *Spinacia*, producing thick succulent leaves, which, when boiled and seasoned, form a pleasant and wholesome, though not highly flavored dish. There is commonly said to be but a single species, *S. oleracea*; but *S. glabra*, usually regarded as a variety, is now recognized as distinct, while there are two other wild species. The leaves of *S. oleracea* are sagittate, undivided, and prickly; those of *S. glabra* are larger, rounded at the base, and smooth. These are respectively the prickly-leaved and round-leaved spinach. There are several cultivated varieties of each, one of which, with wrinkled leaves like a Savoy cabbage, is the Savoy or lettuce-leaved spinach. All the species are Asiatic; the cultivated plant was first introduced into Europe by the Arabs by way of Spain.

2. One of several other plants affording a dish like spinach. See phrases below.—Australian *spinach*, a species of goosefoot, *Chenopodium auricomum*, a recent substitute for spinach; also, *Tetragonia implexicoma*, the Victorian bower-spinach, a trailing and climbing plant festooning bushes, its leaves covered with transparent vesicles as in the ice-plant.—Indian *spinach*. Same as *Malabar nightshade*. See *nightshade*.—Mountain *spinach*. See *mountain-spinach*.—New Zealand *spinach*, a decumbent or prostrate plant, *Tetragonia expansa*, found in New Zealand, Australia, and Tasmania, and also in Japan and southern South America. It has numerous rhom-

boid thick and succulent deep-green leaves.—Strawberry *spinach*. Same as *strawberry-Nite*.—Wild *spinach*, a name of several plants locally used as pot-herbs, namely *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus* and *C. album*, *Beta maritima* (the wild beet), and *Campanula latifolia*. [Prov. Eng.]

**Spinacia** (spī-nā'si-ā), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), *< L. spina*, a thorn, prickle, spine: see *spine*, and cf. *spinach*.] In *ichth.*, a genus of marine gasterosteids. *S. vulgaris* is the common sea-stickleback of northern Europe.

**Spinacia** (spī-nā'si-ā), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), *< ML. spinacia*, spinach: see *spinach*.] A genus of apetalous plants, of the order *Chenopodiaceae* and tribo *Atriplicaceae*. It is characterized by bractless and commonly dioecious flowers, the pistillate with a two- to four-toothed roundish perianth, its tube hardened and closed in fruit, covering the utricle and its single erect turgid seed. There are 4 species, all Oriental (for which see *spinach*). They are erect annuals, with alternate stalked leaves which are entire or sinuately toothed. The flowers are borne in glomerules, the fertile usually axillary, the staminate forming interrupted spikes.

**Spinacidae** (spī-nās'i-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Spinax* (-ac-) + *-idae*.] A family of anarthrous sharks, typified by the genus *Spinax*; the dogfishes. There are 6 or more genera and about 20 species of rather small sharks, chiefly of the Atlantic. Also called *Acanthiidae*, *Centrinidae*, and *Spinacae*.

**spinacine** (spī'nā-sin), *a.* [*< Spinax* (-ac-) + *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to the *Spinacidae*.

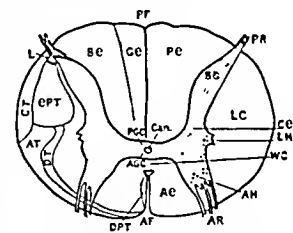
**spinacoid** (spī'nā-koid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Spinax* (-ac-) + *-oid*.] 1. A. Resembling or related to the dogfish; or of pertaining to the *Spinacidae*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Spinacidae*; a dogfish.

**spinage**, *n.* See *spinach*.

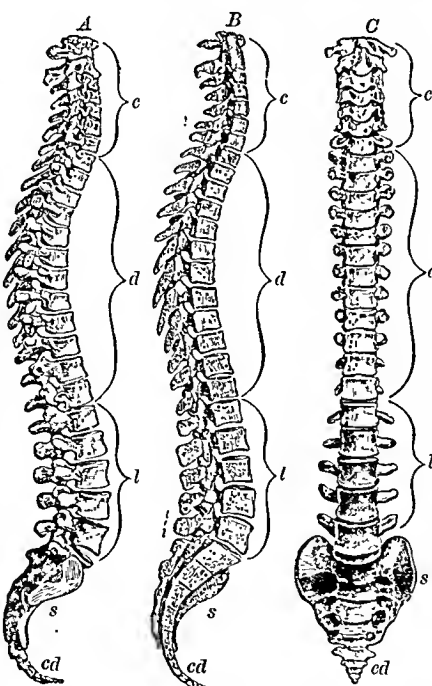
**spinal** (spī'nāl), *a.* [= F. *spinal* = Sp. *espinal* = Pg. *espinal* = It. *spinale*, *< LL. spinalis*, of or pertaining to a thorn or the spine, *< L. spina*, a thorn, prickle, spine, the spine or backbone: see *spine*.] In *anat.*: (a) Of or pertaining to the backbone, spine, or spinal column; rachidian; vertebral: as, *spinal* arteries, bones, muscles, nerves; *spinal* curvature; a *spinal* complaint. (b) Pertaining to a spine or spinous process of bone; spinous: as, the *spinal* point (the base of the nasal spine, or subnasal point): specifically used in craniometry. [Rare.]—Accessory *spinal* nerve, or *spinal* accessory. Same as *accessorius* (b).—Acute, atrophic and spastic *spinal* paralysis. See *paralysis*.—*Spinal* arteries, numerous branches, especially of the vertebral artery, which supply the spinal cord.—*Spinal* bulb, the medulla oblongata.—*Spinal* canal. See *canal*.—*Spinal* column, the spine or backbone; the vertebral column or series of vertebrae, extending from the head to the end of the tail, forming the morphological axis of the body of every vertebrate. In man the bones composing the spinal column are normally thirty-three—seven cervical, twelve dorsal or thoracic, five lumbar, five sacral, and four coccygeal. These form a flexuous and

sacral. Twenty-four of its bones are individually movable. The total length averages 26 or 27 inches. See *vertebra*, and *cut under backbone*.—*Spinal* cord, the main neural axis of every vertebrate, exclusive of the brain; the myelon, or the neuron without the encephalon; the spinal marrow, or nervous cord which extends in the spinal canal from the brain for a varying distance in different animals, and gives off the series of spinal nerves in pairs. The cord is directly continuous with the brain in all cranial vertebrates, and, with the brain, constitutes the neuron, or cerebrospinal axis, developed from an involution of epiblast in connection with a notochord (see *notochord* under *protobranchia*). The cord is primitively tubular, and may retain, in the adult, traces of its ecdysis (see *rhombocelia*), comparable to the ecdysis of the brain; but it generally solidifies, and also becomes fluted, or presents several parallel columns, from between certain of which the spinal nerves emerge. In man the cord is solid and subeylindrical, and extends in the spinal canal from the foramen magnum, where it is continuous with the oblongata, to the first or second lumbar vertebra. It gives off the spinal nerves, and may be regarded as made up of a series of segments, from each of which springs a pair of nerves; it is divided into cervical, thoracic, lumbar, sacral, and coccygeal regions, corresponding to the nerves and not to the adjacent vertebrae. There is an enlargement where the nerves from the arms come in (the cervical enlargement), and one where those from the legs come in (the lumbar enlargement). A cross-section of the cord exhibits a central H-shaped column of gray substance incased in white. (See *figure*.) The tracts of different functions are exhibited on one side of the cut; they are not distinguished in the adult healthy cord, but differ from one another in certain periods of early development, and may be marked out by secondary degenerations. The cord is a center for certain reflex actions, and a collection of pathways to and from the brain. The reflex centers have been located as follows: scapular, 5 C. to 1 Th.; epigastric, 4 Th. to 7 Th.; abdominal, 8 Th. to 1 L.; eremasterie, 1 L. to 3 L.; patellar, 2 L. to 4 L.; cystic and sexual, 2 L. to 4 L.; rectal, 4 L. to 2 S.; gluteal, 4 L. to 5 L.; Achilles tendon, 5 L. to 1 S.; plantar, 1 S. to 3 S. See also *cuts under brain, cell, Petromyzontidae*, and *Pharyngobranchii*.—*Spinal* epilepsy, muscle-clonus, spontaneous or due to assuming some ordinary position of the legs, the result of increased myotatic irritability, as in spastic paralysis.—*Spinal* foramina, the intervertebral foramina.—*Spinal* ganglia. See *ganglion*.—*Spinal* marrow. Same as *spinal cord*.—*Spinal* muscles, the muscles proper of the spinal column, which lie longitudinally along the vertebrae, especially the epaxial muscles of the back, constituting what are known in human anatomy as the *third*, *fourth*, and *fifth* layers of muscles of the back (the so-called first and second "layers" of human anatomy being not axial, but appendicular). One of these is called *spinialis*.—*Spinal* nerves, the numerous pairs of nerves which arise from the spinal cord and emerge from the intervertebral foramina. In the higher vertebrates spinal nerves originate by two roots from opposite sides of that section of the spinal cord to which they respectively pertain—a posterior, sensory, or ganglionated root, and an anterior, motor, or non-ganglionated root, which usually unite in one sensorimotor trunk before emergence from the intervertebral foramina, and then as a rule divide into two main trunks, one epaxial and the other hypaxial. The number of spinal nerves varies within wide limits, and bears no fixed relation to the length of the spinal cord, which latter may end high in the dorsal region, yet give off a leash of nerves (see *cauda equina*, under *cauda*) which emerge from successive intervertebral foramina as far as the coccygeal region. The spinal nerves form numerous and intricate connections with the nerves of the ganglionic system. Their epaxial trunks are always few and small in comparison with the size, number, and extent of the ramifications of the hypaxial trunks, which latter usually supply all the appendicular and most of the axial parts of the body.—*Spinal* reflexes. See *reflex*.—*Spinal* veins, the numerous veins and venous plexuses in and on the spinal column, carrying off blood from the bones and included structures. In man these veins are grouped and named in four sets. See *vena*.



Cross-section of Human Spinal Cord.

AG, anterior gray commissure; AL, anterior horn of gray matter; AR, anterior roots; AT, ascending anterolateral tract, or tract of Gowers; AC, posterior external column, or column of Burdach; CAN, central canal; CC, Clarke's column; CPT, crossed pyramidal tract; CT, cerebellar tract; DPT, direct or uncrossed pyramidal tract; DT, anterolateral descending tract; GE, postmedian column, or column of Goll; LI, Lissauer's tract; LC, lateral column; LIT, lateral horn or intermediate lateral tract of gray matter with contained ganglion cells; PC, posterior column; PF, posterior fissure; PGC, posterior gray commissure; PR, posterior root; SG, substantia gelatinosa; WC, anterior white commissure.



Human Spinal Column.

A, side view; B, same, in median sagittal section; C, front view; c, seven cervicals; d, twelve dorsals; l, five lumbar; s, five sacra, fused in a sacrum; cd, four caudals or coccygeals, forming a coccyx.

flexible column capable of bending, as a whole, in every direction. It is most movable in the lumbar and cervical regions, less so in the dorsal and coccygeal, fixed in the

with the oblongata, to the first or second lumbar vertebra. It gives off the spinal nerves, and may be regarded as made up of a series of segments, from each of which springs a pair of nerves; it is divided into cervical, thoracic, lumbar, sacral, and coccygeal regions, corresponding to the nerves and not to the adjacent vertebrae. There is an enlargement where the nerves from the arms come in (the cervical enlargement), and one where those from the legs come in (the lumbar enlargement). A cross-section of the cord exhibits a central H-shaped column of gray substance incased in white. (See *figure*.) The tracts of different functions are exhibited on one side of the cut; they are not distinguished in the adult healthy cord, but differ from one another in certain periods of early development, and may be marked out by secondary degenerations. The cord is a center for certain reflex actions, and a collection of pathways to and from the brain. The reflex centers have been located as follows: scapular, 5 C. to 1 Th.; epigastric, 4 Th. to 7 Th.; abdominal, 8 Th. to 1 L.; eremasterie, 1 L. to 3 L.; patellar, 2 L. to 4 L.; cystic and sexual, 2 L. to 4 L.; rectal, 4 L. to 2 S.; gluteal, 4 L. to 5 L.; Achilles tendon, 5 L. to 1 S.; plantar, 1 S. to 3 S. See also *cuts under brain, cell, Petromyzontidae*, and *Pharyngobranchii*.—*Spinal* epilepsy, muscle-clonus, spontaneous or due to assuming some ordinary position of the legs, the result of increased myotatic irritability, as in spastic paralysis.—*Spinal* foramina, the intervertebral foramina.—*Spinal* ganglia. See *ganglion*.—*Spinal* marrow. Same as *spinal cord*.—*Spinal* muscles, the muscles proper of the spinal column, which lie longitudinally along the vertebrae, especially the epaxial muscles of the back, constituting what are known in human anatomy as the *third*, *fourth*, and *fifth* layers of muscles of the back (the so-called first and second "layers" of human anatomy being not axial, but appendicular). One of these is called *spinialis*.—*Spinal* nerves, the numerous pairs of nerves which arise from the spinal cord and emerge from the intervertebral foramina. In the higher vertebrates spinal nerves originate by two roots from opposite sides of that section of the spinal cord to which they respectively pertain—a posterior, sensory, or ganglionated root, and an anterior, motor, or non-ganglionated root, which usually unite in one sensorimotor trunk before emergence from the intervertebral foramina, and then as a rule divide into two main trunks, one epaxial and the other hypaxial. The number of spinal nerves varies within wide limits, and bears no fixed relation to the length of the spinal cord, which latter may end high in the dorsal region, yet give off a leash of nerves (see *cauda equina*, under *cauda*) which emerge from successive intervertebral foramina as far as the coccygeal region. The spinal nerves form numerous and intricate connections with the nerves of the ganglionic system. Their epaxial trunks are always few and small in comparison with the size, number, and extent of the ramifications of the hypaxial trunks, which latter usually supply all the appendicular and most of the axial parts of the body.—*Spinal* reflexes. See *reflex*.—*Spinal* veins, the numerous veins and venous plexuses in and on the spinal column, carrying off blood from the bones and included structures. In man these veins are grouped and named in four sets. See *vena*.

**spinialis** (spī-nā'lis), *n.*; pl. *spiniales* (lēz). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), *< LL. spinalis*, pertaining to a thorn: see *spinal*.] In *anat.*, a series of muscular slips, derived from the longissimus dorsi, which pass between and connect the spinous processes of vertebrae: usually divided into the *spinialis dorsi* and *spinialis colli*, according to its relation with the back and the neck respectively.

**spinate** (spī'nāt), *a.* [*< NL. spinatus*, *< L. spina*, spine: see *spine*. Cf. *spinach* (d).] Covered with spines or spine-like processes.

**Spinax** (spī'naks), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), *< Gr. σπιν* or *σπιν*, a fish so called.] A genus of dogfishes, giving name to the family *Spinacidae*, and



represented by *S. niger* or *spinax*, a small black shark of Europe.

**Spindalis** (spin'da-lis), *n.* [NL. (Jardine and Selby, 1836); origin unknown.] A genus of thick-billed tanagers, of the family *Tauagridae*, peculiar to the Antillean region. They have a comparatively long bill, ascending goaws, and swollen upper mandible; in the male the coloration is brilliant orange varied with black and white. There are 6 species, *S. nigricapilla*, *portoricensis*, *multicolor*, *pretii*, *benedicti*, and *zeta*, respectively inhabiting Jamaica, Porto Rico, San Domingo, Cuba, Cozumel Island (off the Yucatan coast), and the Bahamas. The first-named builds a cup-shaped nest in trees or shrubs, and lays spotted eggs, and the others are probably similar in this respect. See cut under *cashebird*.

**spindle** (spin'dl), *n.* [Also dial. *spinnel*; < ME. *spindlic*, *spyndlic*, *spyndel*, *spyndelle*, *spyndyl*, *spyndylle*, < AS. *spindlic*, *spindlic*, earlier *spinel*, *spini*, *spini* (dat. *spinele*, *spinele*) (= MD. *spille* (by assimilation for \**spinele*), D. *spil* = OHG. *spinnela*, *spinnila*, *spinnala*, MHG. *spinnela*, *spinnel*, G. *spindel* (also *spille*, < D.) = Sw. Dan. *spindel*, a spindle, < *spinnan*, spin: see *spin*. Cf. *spill*.] 1. (a) In hand-spinning, a small bar, usually of wood, hung to the end of the thread as it is first drawn from the mass of fiber on the distaff. By rotating the spindle, the spinner twists the thread, and as the thread is spun it is wound upon the spindle.

Sing to those that hold the vital shears,  
And turn the adamant *spindle* round,  
On which the fate of gods and men is wound.  
Milton, *Areopagus*, l. 64.

(b) The pin which is used in spinning-wheels for twisting the thread, and on which the thread, when twisted, is wound. See cut under *spinning-wheel*. (c) One of the skewers or axes of a spinning-machine upon which a bobbin is placed to wind the yarn as it is spun. See cut under *spinning-jenny*.—2. Any slender pointed rod or pin which turns round, or on which anything turns. (a) A small axle or axis, in contradistinction to a shaft or large axle, as the arbor or mandrel in a lathe; as, the spindle of a vane; the spindle of the fusce of a watch. See *dead-spindle*, *live-spindle*. (b) A vertical shaft supporting the upper stone or runner of a mill in a flour-mill. See cut under *mill-spindle*. (c) In vehicles, the tapering end or arm on the end of an axle-tree. (d) A small shaft which passes through a door-lock, and upon which the knobs or handles are fitted. When it is turned it withdraws the latch. (e) In ship-building: (1) The upper main piece of a main mast. (2) An iron axle fitted into a block of wood, which is fixed securely between two of the ship's beams, and upon which the capstan turns. (f) In founding, the pin on which the pattern of a mold is formed. (g) In building, same as *needle*. (h) In cabinet-making, a short turned part, especially the turned or circular part of a baluster, stair-rail, etc.

3. Something having the form of a spindle (sense 1); a fusiform object. (a) The grip of a sword. (b) A pine-needle or leaf. [U. S.]

We went into camp in a magnificent grove of pines. The roots of the trees are buried in the *spindles* and burrs which have fallen undisturbed for centuries.

G. W. Nichols, *Story of the Great March*, xxxi.  
(c) The roll of not yet unfolded leaves on a growing plant of Indian corn.

Its [the spindle-worm's] ravages generally begin white the cornstalk is young, and before the spindle rises much above the tuft of leaves in which it is enbosomed.

Harris, *Insects Injurious to Vegetation*.

(d) In conch., a spindle-shell. (e) In anat., a fusiform part or organ. (1) A spindle-cell. (2) The inner segment of a rod or cone of the bacillary layer of the retina. See cut under *retina*. Huxley, *Crayfish*, p. 121. (f) In embryol., one of the fusiform figures produced by chromatin fibers in the process of karyokinesis. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII, 933.

4. In geom., a solid generated by the revolution of the arc of a curve-line about its chord, in opposition to a conoid, which is a solid generated by the revolution of a curve about its axis. The spindle is denominated *circular*, *elliptic*, *hyperbolic*, or *parabolic*, according to the figure of its generating curve. 5. A measure of yarn: in cotton a spindle of 18 hanks is 15,120 yards; in linen a spindle of 48 cuts is 14,400 yards.—6. A long slender stalk.

The *spindles* must be tied up, and, as they grow in height, rods set by them, lest by their bending they should break.

Mortimer.

7. Something very thin and slender.

I am fall'n away to nothing, to a *spindle*.  
Fletcher, *Women Pleased*, iv. 3.

**Ring-spindle**, a spindle which carries a travelling ring.—**Spindle side** of the house, the female side. See *spindle*.

**spindle** (spin'dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *spindled*, ppr. *spindling*. [*< spindlic*, *n.*] To shoot or grow in a long, slender stalk or body.

When the flowers begin to *spindle*, all but one or two of the biggest at each root should be nipped off. Mortimer.

**spindle-cataract** (spin'dl-kat'ra-kt), *n.* A form of cataract characterized by a spindle-shaped opacity extending from the posterior surface of the anterior part of the capsule to the anterior surface of the posterior part of the

capsule, with a central dilatation. Commonly called *fusiform cataract*.

**spindle-cell** (spin'dl-sel), *n.* A spindle-shaped cell; a fusiform cell.—**spindle-cell layer**, the deepest layer of the cerebral cortex, containing many fusiform cells with a few angular cells.—**spindle-cell sarcoma**. See *spindle-celled sarcoma*, under *sarcoma*.

**spindle-celled** (spin'dl-seld), *a.* Made up of or containing spindle-shaped cells.—**spindle-celled sarcoma**. See *sarcoma*.

**spindle-legged** (spin'dl-legd), *a.* Having long, thin legs; spindle-shanked.

A pale, sickly, *spindle-legged* generation of valetudinarians. Addison, *Tatler*, No. 148.

**spindle-legs** (spin'dl-legz), *n. pl.* Long, slim legs; hence, a tall, thin person with such legs or shanks: used humorously or in contempt.

**spindle-shanked** (spin'dl-shangk), *a.* Same as *spindle-legged*.

**spindle-shanks** (spin'dl-shangkz), *n. pl.* Same as *spindle-legs*.

A Weazel-faced cross old Gentleman with *Spindle-Shanks*. Steele, *Tender Husband*, i. 1.

**spindle-shaped** (spin'dl-shäpt), *a.* Circular in cross-section and tapering from the middle to each end; fusiform; formed like a spindle.

**spindle-shell** (spin'dl-shel), *n.* In conch., a spindle-shaped shell; a spindle. (a) A shell of the genus *Fusus* in some of its applications, as *F. antiquus*, the common spindle or red-wheel, also called *buckie* or *roaring buckie*. See cuts under *Fusus* and *Siphonostoma*, 2. (b) A spindle-stromb.

(c) A gastropod of the family *Muricidae* and genus *Chrysodomus*, having a spindle-like or fusiform shape and the canal slightly produced. The species inhabit chiefly the northern cold seas. See cut under *reverser*.

**spindle-step** (spia'dl-step), *n.* In mill- and spinning-spindles, the lower bearing of an upright spindle. E. H. Knight.

**spindle-stromb** (spin'dl-stromb), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Strombidae* and genus *Rostellaria*, having a spindle-like or fusiform shell with a long spire, and also a long anterior canal. The species inhabit the tropical Pacific and Indian oceans. See cut under *Rostellaria*.

**spindletail** (spin'dl-tül), *n.* The pin-tailed duck, *Dasia acuta*. See *pin-tail*, 1. [Local, U. S.]

**spindle-tree** (spin'dl-trē), *n.* A European shrub or small tree, *Euonymus Europæa* (*E. vulgaris*), growing in hedge-rows, on borders of woods, etc. It is so called from the use of its hard fine-grained wood in making spindles, and other uses have given it the names *prick-timber*, *skewer-wood*, and *pegwood*. It is one of the dogwoods. The name is carried over to the American *E. atropurpurea*, the wahoo or burning-bush, and to the Japanese *E. japonica*; it is also extended to the genus, and even to the order (Celastraceæ).

**spindle-valve** (spia'dl-valv), *n.* A valve having an axial guide-stem. E. H. Knight.

**spindle-whorl** (spin'dl-hwërl), *n.* See *whorl*.

**spindle-worm** (spin'dl-wërm), *n.* The larva of the noctuid moth *Achatodes* (or *Gortyna*) *zeæ*; so called because it burrows into the spindle of Indian corn. See *spindle*, *n.*, 3 (c). [Local, U. S.]

**spindling** (spind'ling), *a.* and *n.* [*< spindlic* + -ing<sup>2</sup>.] 1. *a.* Long and slender; disproportionately slim or spindle-like.

II. *n.* A spindling or disproportionately long and slim person or thing; a slender shoot. [Rare.]

Half-conscious of the garden-squirrel,  
The *spindlings* look unhappy. Tennyson, *Amphion*.

**spindly** (spind'li), *a.* [*< spindlic* + -y<sup>1</sup>.] Spindle-like; disproportionately long and slender or slim. [Colloq.]

The effect of all this may be easily imagined—*n* *spindly* growth of rootless ideas. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVI, 556.

**spindrift** (spin'drift), *n.* [A var. (simulating *spin*, go rapidly) of *spoon-drift*, *q. v.*] Naut., the spray of salt water blown along the surface of the sea in heavy winds.

**spine** (spin), *n.* [*< OF. espine*, F. *épine* = Pr. Sp. *espina* = Pg. *espinha* = It. *spina*, < L. *spina*, a thorn, prickle, also the backbone; prob. for \**spinea*, and akin to *spica*, a point, spike; see *spike*.] In the sense of 'backbone' *spine* is directly < L. *spina*. Hence *spinach*, *spinage*, *spinal*, *spiny*, *spinnet*, *spinney*, etc.] 1. In

bot., a stiff sharp-pointed process, containing more or less woody tissue, and originating in the degeneration or modification of some organ. Usually it is a branch or the termination of a stem or branch, indurated, leafless, and attenuated to a point, as in the hawthorn, sloe, pear, and honey-loose; its nature is clearly manifest by the axillary position, and also by the fact that it sometimes produces imperfect leaves and buds. A spine may also consist of a modified leaf (all gradations being found between merely spiny-toothed leaves and leaves which are completely contracted into simple or multiple spines, as in the barberry), or of a persistent petiole, as in some *Astragal* and in *Fouquieria*, or of a modified stipule, as in the common locust. A spine is to be clearly distinguished from a prickle, which is merely a superficial outgrowth from the bark. See *prickle*, 1.

2. The backbone; the rachis, *spina*, or spinal column of a vertebrate. The name is due to the series of spinous processes of the several vertebrae which it presents, forming a ridge along the middle of the back. See *spinal column* (under *spinal*), and *vertebra*, *vertebral*.

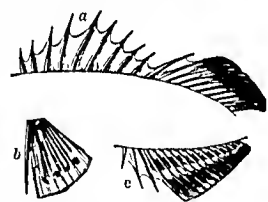
3. A name of some part in various animals. (a) In anat., a sharp process, point, or crest of bone; a spinous process, generally stouter than a styloid process; as, the spine of the ilium of the ischium, of the scapula of the pubis. See cuts under *innominate* and *shoulder-blade*. (b) In morph., a bony element, or pair of bony elements, which completes a segment of either the neural canal or the hemal canal of a vertebrate on the middle of the dorsal or ventral aspect of the body, the ossification intervening dorsad between a pair of neuropophyses or ventrad between a pair of hemapophyses, the former being a neural spine, the latter a hemal spine. Thus, the spinous process of a dorsal vertebra is the neural spine of that vertebra, and the segment of the sternum with which the rib of that vertebra articulates is the hemal spine of the same vertebra. Owen. See cuts under *dorsal*, *carapace*, and *endoskeleton*. (c) In mammal., a modified hair; a sharp, stiff, hard, horny dermal outgrowth, as one of the quills of a porcupine, or of the prickles of the hedgehog or spiny ant-eater. In many animals the transition from soft fur through harsh or bristly pelage to spines is very gradual. See cuts under *Echidnidae*, *Erinaceus*, and *porcupine*. (d) In ornith., a spur or encure, as of the wing or foot; a mucro, as of a feather. See cuts under *Palamedea*, *flascors*, and *macronate*. (e) In herpet., a sharp, prickly scale of considerable size; a horn. See cuts under *Crotalus* and *Phrynosoma*. (f) In conch., any considerable sharp projection of the shell. Such spines are endlessly modified in size, shape, and site. Good examples are figured under *muræx*, *scorpion-shell*, and *Spondylus*. (g) In Crustacea, any considerable spinous process of the carapace, of the legs, etc. Snail spines are the rule with most crustaceans. The large tail-spine of some is specified as the *telson*. (h) In entom., any comparatively short sharp projection of the chitinous body-wall of an insect. Such occur commonly upon the larvæ of *Lepidoptera*, upon the bodies of many adult *Coleoptera*, *Hemiptera*, and *Hymenoptera*, and upon the legs (principally upon the tibiae) of these and nearly all *Orthoptera* and many *Neuroptera*. The body-spines of adult insects are always of great use in classification. (i) In ichth., (1) A fin-spine; one of the unjointed and unbranched sharp bony rays of the fins, such as those

the presence of which gives name to the acanthopterygian fishes; a spinous fin-ray, as distinguished from a soft ray. See *ray*, 7, and the formula under *radial*, a. (2) A spinous process, as of an opercular bone. (3) The spinous process of some ganoid, placoid, etc., scales. See cuts under *Echinorhynchus*, *sand-fish*, *scale*, *searaven*, and *shackled-joint*. (j) In celothodermas, one of the movable processes which beset the exterior, as of an echinus, and are articulated with the tubercles of the body-wall. Primary spines are the large ones forming continuous series along the ambulacra, as distinguished from less-developed secondary and tertiary spines. Other spines are specified as *scutal*. See cuts under *Cidaris*, *Echinometra*, *Echinus*, *semita*, and *Spatangus*. (k) In general, some or any hard sharp process, like a spine; a thorn; a prickle: as, the spine at the end of the tail of the lion or the fer-de-lance.

4. In mach., any longitudinal ridge; a fin. E. H. Knight.—5. In lace-making, a raised projection from the cordonnet: one of the varieties of pinwork; especially, one of many small points that project outward from the edge of the lace, forming a sort of fringe.—6. The duramen or heartwood of trees: a ship-builders' term. See *duramen*.—Angular curvature of the spine. See *curvature*.—Anterior superior spine of the ilium. See *spines of the ilium*.—Concussion of the spine, in theoretic strictness, a molecular lesion of the spinal cord too fine for microscopic detection, but impairing the functions of the cord, and produced by violent jarring, as in a railway accident: often applied, without discrimination, to cases which, after an accident, exhibit various nervous or spinal symptoms without any manifest gross lesion which explains them. These include cases of traumatic neurasthenia, of hemorrhage in the cord or its membranes, of displacement and fracture of vertebrae, and of muscular and ligamentous strains.—Ethmoidal spine, a projection of the sphenoid bone for articulation with the cribriform plate of the ethmoid.—Hemal spine. See *def.* 3 (b), and *hemal*.—Interhemal spine. See *interhemal*.—Interneural spine. See *interneural*.—Lateral curvature of the spine. See *curvature*.—Mental external spine, the mental protuberance of the human mandible.—Mental spines, the gonial tubercles. See *gonial*.—Nasal, pharyngeal, pleural spine. See *the*



Spindle-shaped Root of Radish (*Raphanus sativus*).



a, b, c, spines (followed by soft rays) of the dorsal, ventral, and anal fins of an acanthopterygian fish; a, ten spines; b, one spine; c, three spines.



adjectives.—**Palatine spine.** See (*posterior*) *nasal spine*, under *nasal*.—**Posterior superior spine of the ilium.** See *spines of the ilium*.—**Pubic spine.** See below, and *pubic*.—**Railway spine,** concussion of the spine (especially in its more vague sense) resulting from railway accident.—**Scapular spine.** Same as *spine of the scapula*.

—**Sciotic spine,** the spine of the ischium.—**Semital spine.** See *semital*.—**Spine of the ischium,** a pointed triangular eminence situated a little below the middle of the posterior border of the ischium, and separating the lesser from the greater sacrosciatic notch. In man the pudic vessels and nerve wind around this spine.—**Spine of the pubis,** the pubic spine, a prominent tubercle which projects from the upper border of the pubis about an inch from the symphysis.—**Spine of the scapula,** the scapular spine, in man a prominent plate of bone separating the supraspinous and infraspinous fossae, and terminating in the acromion.—**Spine of the sphenoid,** a projection from the lower part of the greater wing of the sphenoid, extending backward into the angle between the petrous and squamous divisions of the temporal bone. Also called *spinous process of the sphenoid*.—**Spines of the ilium,** the iliac spines. In man these are four in number: the anterior extremity of the iliac crest terminates in the *anterior superior spine*, below which and separated from it by a concavity is the *anterior inferior spine*; in a similar manner the posterior extremity of the iliac crest terminates in the *posterior superior spine*, while below it is the *posterior inferior spine*, the two being separated by a notch.—**Spines of the tibia,** a pair of processes between the two articular surfaces of the head of the tibia, in the interior of the knee-joint, to which are attached the ends of the semilunar cartilages and the crucial ligaments of the joint.—**Three-spined spine,** a small spine-like projection upon the orbital part of the frontal bone for attachment of the pulley of the superior oblique muscle of the eye.

**spine-armed** (spín'árm'd), *a.* Armed with spines or spiny processes, as a murex; spinigerous.

**spineback** (spín'bák), *n.* A fish of the family *Notacanthidae*.

**spine-bearer** (spín'báir'ér), *n.* A spine-bearing caterpillar.

**spine-bearing** (spín'báir'ing), *a.* Having spines; spined or spiny; spinigerous.

**spinebelly** (spín'bel'í), *n.* A kind of balloon-fish, *Tetraodon lineatus*, more fully called *striped spinebelly*. See *cut* under *balloon-fish*.

**spinebill** (spín'bíl), *n.* An Australian meliphagino bird, *Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris*, formerly called *slender-billed creeper*, or another of this genus, *A. superciliosus*. In both these honey-eaters the bill is slender, curved, and extremely acute. They are closely related to the members of the genus *Myzomela*, but present a totally different pattern of coloration. The first-named is widely distributed on the continent and in Tasmania; the second inhabits western and southwestern Australia.

**spined** (spín'd), *a.* [*< spine + -ed*]. 1. Having a spine or spinal column; backbone; vertebrate. 2. Having spines; spinous or spiny: as, a *spined* caterpillar; the *spined* cicadas.—**Spined soldier-bug.** See *soldier-bug*.

**spinefoot** (spín'fút), *n.* A lizard of the genus *Acanthodactylus*, as *A. vulgaris* of northern Africa.

**spinel** (spín'el or spín-el'), *n.* [Also *spinelle*, *espinel*; early mod. E. *spiuclle*; < OF. *spinelle*, *espinelle*, F. *spinelle* = It. *spindella*, *spindel*; prob. orig. applied to a mineral with spine-shaped crystals; dim. of L. *spina*, a thorn, spine: see *spine*.] 1. A mineral of various shades of red, also blue, green, yellow, brown, and black, commonly occurring in isometric octahedrons. It has the hardness of topaz. Chemically, it consists of the oxides of magnesium and aluminum, with iron protoxide in some varieties, also chromium in the variety picotite. Clear and finely colored red varieties are highly prized as ornamental stones in jewelry. The red varieties are known as *spinel ruby* or *balas ruby*, while those of a dark-green, brown, or black color, containing iron protoxide in considerable amount, are called *ceylonite* or *pleonaste*. The valuable varieties, including the *spinel ruby* (see *ruby*), occur as rolled pebbles in river-channels in Ceylon, Burma, and Siam; they are often associated with the true ruby (corundum). The spinel group of minerals includes several species which may be considered as made up of equal parts of a protoxide and a sesquioxide (RO + R<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>). Here belong galuiste, magnetite, franklinite, etc. An octahedral habit characterizes them all.

There [in the Island of Zeylan] is also founde an other kynde of Rubies, which wee caule *Spinnelle* and the Indians Caropus. R. Eden, tr. of Antonio Pigafetta (First Books [on America], ed. Arber, p. 264).

2. A bleached yarn from which the linen tapo called inklo is made. E. H. Knight.—**Zinc-spinel.** Same as *galuiste*.

**spineless** (spín'les), *a.* [*< spine + -less*]. 1. Having no spine or spinal column; invertebrate. Hence—2. Having no backbone, vigor, or courage; limp; weak; nerveless.—3. Having the backbone flexible or supple.

A whole family of Sprites, consisting of a remarkably stout father and three *spineless* sons. Dickens, *Uncommercial Traveller*, iv. (Davies.)

4. In *ichth.*, having no fin-spines; soft-finned; anacanthine; malacocephalous: as, the *spineless* fishes, or *Anacanthini*.—**Spineless perch,** a piraterch.

**spinellane** (spi-nel'an), *n.* [*< spinelle + -ane*]. A blue variety of nesean occurring in small crystalline masses and in minute crystals, found near Andernach on the Rhine.

**spinelle** (spi-nel'), *n.* See *spinel*.

**spine-rayed** (spín'räd), *a.* In *ichth.*, acanthopterygian.

**spinescent** (spi-nés'ent), *a.* [*< L. spinescen(t)-s*, pp. of *spinescere*, grow thorny, < *spina*, a thorn, prickle, spino: see *spine*.] 1. In bot., tending to be hard and thorn-like; terminating in a spine or sharp point; armed with spines or thorns; spinose.—2. In zool., somewhat spinous or spiny, as the fur of an animal; very coarse, harsh, or stiff, as hair; spinulose.

**spinet** (spín'et), *n.* [*< L. spinetum*, a thicket of thorns, < *spina*, a thorn, spine: see *spine*. Cf. OF. *spinet*, F. dial. *épinet*, a thicket of thorns; and see *spinney*.] A small wood or place where briars and thorns grow; a spinney.

A satyr, lodged in a little *spinet*, by which her majesty and the Prince were to come, . . . advanced his head above the top of the wood. B. Jonson, *The Satyr*.

**spinet** (spín'et or spi-not'), *n.* [Formerly also *spinnet*, *espinette*; = D. *spinet* = G. Sw. *spinet* = Dan. *spinet*, < OF. *espinette*, F. *épinette* = Sp. Pg. *espineta*, < It. *spinetta*, a spinet, or pair of virginals (said to be so called because struck with a pointed quill), < *spinetta*, a point, spigot, etc., dim. of *spina*, a thorn, < L. *spina*, a thorn: see *spine*.] A musical instrument essentially similar to the harpsichord, but of smaller size and much lighter tone. Also called *virginal* and *couched harp*.—**Dumb spinet.** Same as *manichord*.

**spinetail** (spín'täl), *n.* In ornith.: (a) A passerine bird of the family *Dendrocolaptidae*, having stiff and more or less acuminate tail-feathers, much like a woodpecker's; a spine-tailed or sclerurine bird. See *cut* under *saberbill* and *Sclerurus*. (b) A cypseline bird of the subfamily *Chaturinae*; a spine-tailed or chaturine swift, having mucronate shafts of the tail-feathers. See *Acanthyllis*, and *cut* under *mucronate*. (c) The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. [Pennsylvania and New Jersey.]

**spine-tailed** (spín'täld), *a.* 1. In ornith.: (a) Having stiff and generally acuminate tail-feathers; dendrocolaptine; sclerurine. (b) Having mucronate shafts of the tail-feathers; chaturine.—2. In herpet., having the tail ending in a spine, as a serpent. See *fer-de-lance*, and *cut* under *Craspidoccephalus* and *Cyclura*.—3. In entom., having the abdomen ending in a spine or spines. The *Scotidae* are known as *spine-tailed wasps*, and the *Sapygidae* have been called *parasitic spine-tailed wasps*. See *cut* under *Ela*.

**spine-tipped** (spín'tipt), *a.* In bot., tipped with or bearing at the extremity a spine, as the leaves of agave.

**spin-house** (spín'hous), *n.* A place in which spinning is carried on. Also *spinning-honse*. See the quotation.

As we returned we stepp'd in to see the *Spin-house*, a kind of Birdwell, where incorrigible and lewd women are kept in discipline and labour. Evelyn, *Diary*, Aug. 10, 1641.

**spinocerebrate** (spi-ni-ser'ë-brät), *a.* [*< L. spina*, the spine, + *cerebrum*, the brain, + *-ate*]. Having a brain and spinal cord; cerebrospinal; myelencephalous.

**spindeltoid** (spi-ni-del'toid), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. spina*, the spine, + E. *deltoid*]. 1. *a.* Representing that part of the human deltoid muscle which arises from the spine of the scapula, as a muscle; pertaining to the spindeltoides.

II. *n.* The spindeltoides. **spindeltoides** (spi-ni-del-toi'dë-us), *n.*; pl. *spindeltoides* (-i). [NL.: see *spindeltoid*.] A muscle of the shoulder and arm of some animals, corresponding to the spinal or mesoscapular part of the human deltoides; it extends from the mesoscapula and metacromion to the deltoid ridge of the humerus.

**spiniferite** (spi-nif'ë-rit), *n.* [*< L. spinifer*, bearing spines (see *spiniferous*), + *-ite*]. A certain minute organism beset with spines, occurring in the Chalk flints. Their real nature is unascertained, but they have been supposed to be the gemmules of sponges.

**spiniferous** (spi-nif'ë-rus), *a.* [*< L. spinifer*, bearing spines, < *spina*, a thorn, spine, + *ferre* = E. *bear*]. Bearing or provided with spines; spinous or spiny; spinigerous.

**spiniform** (spi-ni-för'm), *a.* [*< L. spina*, a thorn, spine, + *forma*, form]. Having the form of a spine or thorn; spine-like. Hurley.

**spinigerous** (spi-nij'ë-rus), *a.* [*< LL. spiniger*, bearing thorns or spines, < L. *spina*, a thorn,

spine, + *gerere*, bear, carry.] Bearing spines, as a hedgehog; spinose; aculeate; spiniferous.—**Spinigerous elytra,** in entom., elytra each one of which has an upright sutural process, the two uniting, when the elytra are closed, to form a large spiniform process on the back, as in certain phytophagous beetles.

**Spinigrada** (spi-nig'rä-dj), *n.* pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *spinigradus*: see *spinigrade*.] An order of echinoderms, composed of the ophiurans and euryaleans, or the brittle-stars and gorgon's-heads. Forbes. [Rare.]

**spinigrade** (spi-ni-gräd), *a.* [*< NL. spinigradus*, < L. *spina*, a thorn, spine, + *grad*, walk, go: see *grade*]. Moving by means of spines or spinous processes, as an echinoderm; of or pertaining to the *Spinigrada*.

**spininess** (spi-ni-nes), *n.* Spiny character or state. (a) Thorniness. (b) Slenderness; slinness; lankness.

The old men resemble grasshoppers for their cold and bloodless spininess. Chapman, *Iliad*, iii. Commentarius.

**spinirector** (spi-ni-rek'tor), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. spina*, the spine, + *rector* for NL. *erector*, q. v.] I. *a.* Erecting, extending, or straightening the spine, or spinal column: noting the set or series of muscles of the back of which the erector spinae is the basis.

II. *n.* The erector spinae. (See *erector*.) It corresponds to the so-called fourth layer of the muscles of the back in human anatomy. Cones and Shute, 1887.

**spinispicule** (spi-ni-spi-k'ül), *n.* [*< L. spina*, a spine, + E. *spicule*]. A spiny sponge-spicule; a spiraster.

**spinispirula** (spi-ni-spir'ë-lä), *n.*; pl. *spinispirulae* (-lä). [NL., < L. *spina*, a spine, + *spirula*, a small twisted cake, dim. of *spira*, a coil, spiro: see *spire*.] A spiny sigmaspire; a sigmoid microscelere or flesh-spicule provided with spines. Also called *spiraster*. Sollas.

**spinispirular** (spi-ni-spir'ë-lär), *a.* [*< spinispirula + -ar*]. Spiny and slightly spiral, as a sponge-spicule; having the character of a spinispirula. Sollas.

**spinispirulate** (spi-ni-spir'ë-lät), *a.* [*< spinispirula + -ate*]. Same as *spinispirular*.

**spinitis** (spi-ni'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *spina*, the spine, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the spinal cord and its membranes, in the horse and other domestic quadrupeds.

**spinitrapezium** (spi-ni-trä-pë'zi-us), *n.*; pl. *spinitrapezia* (-i). [NL., < L. *spina*, the spine, + NL. *trapezium*.] The spinal as distinguished from the cranial part of the trapezium muscle, forming in some animals a nearly distinct muscle.

**spink** (spingk), *n.* [*< ME. spink, spynk, spynke* = Sw. dial. *spink*, also *spikke, spekke*, a sparrow (*gull-spink*, a goldfinch), = Norw. *spikke* (for *\*spinke*), a sparrow or other small bird; cf. Gr. *σπίγγος*, also *σπίκα*, a finch (< *σπίζω*, chirp); an imitative name, like the equiv. *pink*, *finch*.] The chaffinch, *Fringilla caelebs*. [Prov. Eng.]

The *spink* chants sweetest in a hedge of thorns. W. Harte.

**spink** (spingk), *n.* [Origin obscure; prob. in part a var. of *pink*.] The primrose, *Primula veris*; also, the lady's-smock, *Cardamine pratensis* (also *bog-spinks*), and some other plants. [Scotland.]

**spinnaker** (spín-ä-kér), *n.* [Said to be < *spin*, in senso of 'go rapidly'.] A jib-headed racing-sail carried by yachts, set, when running before the wind, on the side opposite to the mainsail.

**spinnel** (spín'el), *n.* A dialectal variant of *spind*.

**spinner** (spín'ér), *n.* [*< ME. spinnere, spynner, spinnare* (= D. G. *spinner* = Sw. *spinnare* = Dan. *spinder*); < *spin* + *-er*. Cf. *spider*.] 1. One who or that which spins, in any sense; one skilled in spinning. (a) A workman who gives shape to vessels of thin metal by means of a turning-lathe. See *spin*, r. 1, 8. (b) In *woolen-manuf.*, any thread-spinning machine; a drawing and twisting machine for making woolen threads. (c) A trawling fish hook fitted with wings to make it revolve in the water; a propeller spoon-bait. (d) In *hat-manuf.*, a machine for finishing the exterior of a hat. It consists of a flat oval table with a face corresponding to the curve of the hat-brim.

2. A spider; especially, a spinning-spider.

As if thou hadst borrowed legs of a *spinner* and a voice of a cricket. B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, l. 1.

3. See the quotation. [Eng.]

I do not know whether the daddly longlegs is ever called "gin spinner": but Jenny *Spinner* is certainly the name of a very different insect, viz. the metamorphosis of the iron-blue dun, which, according to Rorلد's nomenclature, is an epimeria of the genus *Clo*.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 153.



4. A spinneret.—5. The night-jar or night-churr, *Caprimulgus europæus*: from its cries, which may be likened to the noise of a spinning-wheel. See *ent* under *night-jar*. Also *wheel-bird*. Compare *reeler* in like use for another bird. [Wexford, Ireland.]—Ring-and-traveler spinner. Same as *ring-frame*.

**spinner<sup>2</sup>, n.** [ME. *spynner*; origin obscure.] A kind of bont.

As on Monday next after May day there come tydyngs to London, that on Thursday before the Duke of Suffolk come unto the costes of Kent full nero slower with his l. shepes and a litel *spynner*; the qweche *spynner* he sente with certeyn letters to certeyn of his trustid men.

Paston Letters, I. 124.

**spinneret** (spin'ér-et), *n.* [*spinner*<sup>1</sup> + -et.]

A part or organ concerned in the spinning of silk, gossamer, or cobweb, as of a silkworm or spider. Specifically—(a) One of the mamillæ of the arachnidium of a spider; one of the four, six, or eight little conical or nipple-like processes under a spider's abdomen and near its end, through which the viscid secretion of the arachnidial glands is spun out into threads of silk. Some of the spinnerets are three-jointed. See *arachnidium*. (b) One of the tubules of the labium of certain caterpillars, as silkworms, through which silk is spun out of the secretion of glands connected with the mouthparts. See *sericterium*. (c) One of the tubules of the anal segment of certain coleopterous larvae, as in the first larval stage (trungulin) of some blister-beetles (*Meloidæ*), through which a little silk is spun. See *cut* under *Sitaris*. (d) A like organ of any other insect.

**spinnerule** (spin'ér-ül), *n.* [*spinner*<sup>1</sup> + -ule.] One of the several individual tubules which collectively form the spinneret of a spider.

**spinnery** (spin'ér-i), *n.*; pl. *spinneries* (-iz). [= D. *spinnertij*, a spinning-house, = G. *spinnerei* = Sw. *spinnari* = Dan. *spindert*, spinning, spinning-house; as *spin* + -ery.] A spinning-mill. Imp. Dict.

**spinneth, n.** See *spinet*<sup>2</sup>.

**spinney, spinny<sup>2</sup>** (spin'i), *n.* [*ME. \*spineye*, *spenne*, < OF. *espineye*, *espinoie*, *espinoie*, F. *épine*, a thicket, grove, a thorny plot, < L. *spineta*, a thicket of thorns, < *spina*, a thorn; see *spine*. Cf. *spinet*<sup>2</sup>.] A small wood with undergrowth; a clump of trees or shrubs; a small grove or shrubbery.

As he spent our a *spenn*, to spyre the schrowe.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 1895.

A land . . . covered with fine hedgerow timber, with here and there a nice little grove or spinney.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 1.

**spinning** (spin'ing), *n.* [*ME. spynnyng*; verbal *n.* of *spin*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who spins.—2. The process of giving shape to vessels of thin metal by means of a turning-lathe.

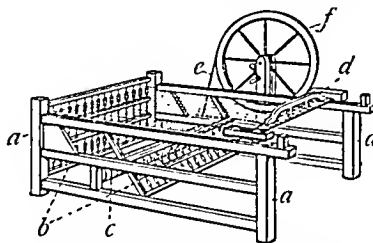
**spinning-frame** (spin'ing-frām), *n.* A machine by which cotton thread was twisted hard and firm, so as to make it suitable for the warp of cotton cloth: the invention of Richard Arkwright. E. H. Knight.

**spinning-head** (spin'ing-hed), *n.* An early form of spinning-machine in which the drawing and twisting mechanisms are combined in one head.

**spinning-house** (spin'ing-hous), *n.* Same as *spin-house*.

**spinning-jack** (spin'ing-jak), *n.* In cotton-manuf., a device for twisting and winding a sliver as it comes from the drawing-rollers. It is placed in the can, in which it rotates, the sliver being wound on a bobbin. E. H. Knight.

**spinning-jenny** (spin'ing-jen'i), *n.* A spinning-machine, invented by James Hargreaves



Hargreaves's Original Spinning-Jenny.

a, frame; b, frames supporting spindles; c, drum driven by the hand from the hand-wheel; d, and carrying separate hands (not shown) which separately drive each spindle; e, fluted wooden clasp which travels on wheels on the top of the frame, and in which the rovings are arranged in due order.

in 1767, which was the first to operate upon more than one thread. It has a series of vertical spindles, each of which is supplied with roving from a separate spool, and has a clasping and traversing mechanism by

means of which the operator is enabled to clasp and draw out all the rovings simultaneously during the operation of twisting, and to feed the twisted threads to the spindles when winding on—the whole operation being almost exactly like hand-spinning, except that a large number of rovings are operated upon instead of a single one.

**spinning-machine** (spin'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. Any machine for spinning; a mule; a spinner. Specifically—2. An apparatus which spins continuously, as distinguished from the intermittent action of the mule. E. H. Knight.

**spinning-mill** (spin'ing-mil), *n.* A mill or factory where thread is spun.

**spinning-mite** (spin'ing-mit), *n.* Any mite or acarid of the family *Tetranychidae*; a red-spider.

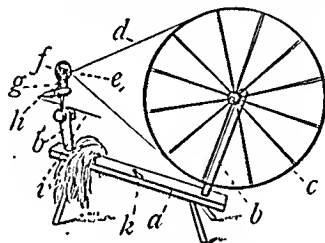
**spinning-organ** (spin'ing-ór-gan), *n.* The organ or apparatus by means of which a spider or caterpillar spins silk; an arachnidium, as of a spider. See *cut* under *arachnidium*.

**spinning-roller** (spin'ing-ról-ler), *n.* One of the iron wheels, covered with various materials—as rubber, vulcanite, paper, or felt—running in pairs in the drawing mechanism of a spinning-machine.

**spinning-spider** (spin'ing-spi'dér), *n.* A spider which spins cobwebs; specifically, a true spider or araneid, as distinguished from any other arachnid, whether it actually spins or not.

**spinning-wart** (spin'ing-wárt), *n.* A spinneret; one of the papille or mamillæ out of which a spider spins silk. See *cut* under *arachnidium*. Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 291.

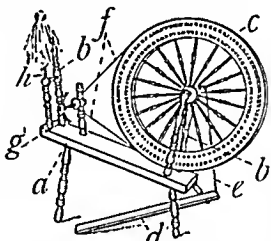
**spinning-wheel** (spin'ing-hwél), *n.* A machine for spinning wool, cotton, or flax into threads by hand. It consists of a wheel, band, and spindle, and



Spinning-wheel for Wool.

a, bench; b, standards; c, driving hand-wheel with flat rim, turned by the peg k held in the right hand of the spinner; d, cord-band, crossed at and driving the speed-pulley f; e, cord-band imparting motion to the spindle g; f, thread in process of spinning.

is driven by foot or by hand. Before the introduction of machinery for spinning there were two kinds of spinning-wheels in common use—the large wheel for spinning wool and cotton, and the small or Saxon wheel for spinning flax. The girle-wheel was a spinning-wheel formerly in use, small enough to be fastened to a girle or apron-string, and used while standing or walking about.



Spinning-wheel for Flax.

a, bench or stool; b, standards; c, driving hand-wheel grooved in its perimeter; d, treadle; e, rod which connects treadle with crank; f, cord-band which drives the flax spindle; g, flax; h, distaff upon which the flax to be spun is placed, and which in use is held in the left hand of the operator.

They plow it early in the year, and then there will come some *spiny* grass that will keep it from scalding.

Mortimer.

**spinode** (spí'nód), *n.* [*L. spina*, a thorn, spine, + *nodus*, a knot.] In *geom.*, a stationary point or cusp on a curve. A spinode may be conceived as resulting from the vanishing of the angle at a node between the two branches, the length of arc between them being reduced to zero, just as an inflection may be regarded as resulting from the vanishing of the interval between the two points of tangency of a bitangent, the total curvature between them at the same time vanishing. But this view in the latter case includes all the points of the inflectional tangent as points of the curve, and in the former case includes all lines through the spinode as tangents. For this reason the spinode, like the inflection, is reckoned as a distinct kind of singularity. A curve cannot, while remaining real, change continuously from having a cusp to having no cusp without passing through a form in which it has a spinode.

**spinode-curve** (spí'nód-kérv), *n.* A singularity of a surface consisting in a locus of points where tangent-planes to the curve intersect it in curves having spinodes at those points. The spinode-curve on a real surface is the boundary between a synclastic and an anticlastic region. It bears no resem-

blance to that singularity of a surface termed the *cuspidal curve*.

**spinode-torse** (spí'nód-tòrs), *n.* That torse of which a spinode-curve is the edge of regression. It is the envelop of tangent-planes to a surface intersecting it in curves having spinodes.

**spinose** (spí'nós), *a.* [*L. spinosus*, full of thorns; see *spinous*.] Full of spines; spinous; spinigerous or spiuiferous; armed with spines or thorns; of a spiny character: as, a *spinose* leaf; a *spinose* stem.—*Spinose maxilla*, in *entom.*, maxilla armed with spines at the apex, as in the dragon-fly.

**spinously** (spí'nós-li), *adv.* In *bot.*, in a spinose manner.

**spinosity** (spí-nós'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *spinostities* (-tiz). [*L. spinosita* (-t)s, thorniness, < *spinosus*, thorny, spiny: see *spinous*.] 1. The state of being spinous or spinose; rough, spinous, or thorny character or quality; thorniness: literally or figuratively.

The part of Human Philosophy which is Rational . . . seemeth but a net of subtilty and spinosity.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II.

2. A thorny part or thing; something thorny or crabbed.

**spinous** (spí'uns), *a.* [= F. *épineux* = Sp. *espinoso* = Pg. *espinoso* = It. *spinoso*, < L. *spinus*, full of thorns, thorny, spiny, < *spina*, a thorn, spino: see *spine*.] 1. In *zool.* and *anat.*: (a) Having spines; spiny; spinigerous or spiniferous. (b) Shaped like a spine; spiniform; having the character of a spine; sharp or pointed: as, a *spinous* process of bone. See *spinose*.—2. In *bot.*, same as *spinose*.—*Spinous foramen*, the foramen spinosum of the sphenoid. See *cut* under *foramen*.—*Spinous process* of a vertebra, one of the elements of most vertebrae, usually autogenous, or having its own center of ossification, forming a process, point, or plate of bone where the lateral halves of the neural arch, or neurapophyses, come together behind (in man) or above the neural arch; a neural spine. See *cut* under *axis*, *cervical*, *dorsal*, *hypapophysis*, *lumbar*, and *vertebra*.—*Spinous process* of the sphenoid. See *spine* of the *sphenoid*, under *spine*.—*Spinous rat*, a spiny rat, in any sense.—*Spinous shark*. See *shark*, and *Echinorhinus* (with *cut*).—*Spinous spider-crab*, *Maia squinado*, the common spider-crab.

**spinous-radiate** (spí'nus-rá-dí-üt), *a.* In *entom.*, rayed or encircled with spines.

**Spinozism** (spí-nó'zizm), *n.* [*Spinoza* (see *def.*) + -ism.] The metaphysical doctrine of Baruch (afterward Benedict) de Spinoza (1632–1677), a Spanish Jew, born at Amsterdam. Spinoza's chief work, the "Ethics," is an exposition of the idea of the absolute, with a monistic theory of the correspondence between mind and matter, and applications to the philosophy of living. It is an excessively abstruse doctrine, much misunderstood, and too complicated for brief exposition. The style of the book, an imitation of Euclid's "Elements," is calculated to repel the mathematician and logician, and to carry the attention of the ordinary reader away from the real meaning, while conveying a completely false notion of the mode of thinking. Yet, while the form is pseudomathematical, the thought itself is truly mathematical. The main principle is, indeed, an anticipation in a generalized form of the modern geometrical conception of the absolute, especially as this appears in the hyperbolic geometry, where the point and plane manifolds have a correspondence similar to that between Spinoza's worlds of extension and thought. Spinoza is described as a pantheist; he identifies God and Nature, but does not mean by Nature what is ordinarily meant. Some sayings of Spinoza are frequently quoted in literature. One of these is *incommutabilitas est negatio*, "all specification involves exclusion"; another is that matters must be considered *sub specie eternitatis*, "under their essential aspects."

**Spinozist** (spí-nó'zist), *n.* [*Spinoza* + -ist.] A follower of Spinoza.

**Spinozistic** (spí-nó-zis'tik), *a.* [*Spinozist* + -ic.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Spinoza or his followers: as, the *Spinozistic* school; *Spinozistic* pantheism.

**spinstor** (spin'stér), *n.* [*ME. spinstor*, *spynstare*, *spinnestere*, *spynnester* (= D. *spinstor*), with suffix -estre (E. -ster), < AS. *spinnan*, spin: see *spin*.] 1. A woman who spins; by extension, any person who spins; a spinner.

My wif was a webbe and wollen cloth made.

In spak to the *spynnesters* to spynnen hit oute.

Piers Plowman (C), vii. 222.

The silkworm is

Only man's spinstor.

Randolph, Muses' Looking-Glass, iv. 1.

Let the three housewifely *spinstors* of destiny rather curtail the thread of thy life.

Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 83.

2. An unmarried woman (so called because she was supposed to occupy herself with spinning): the legal designation in England of all unmarried women from a viscount's daughter downward; popularly, an elderly unmarried woman; an "old maid": sometimes used adjectively.

I, Anthony Lumpkin, Esquire, of Blank place, refuse you, Constantia Neville, *spinstor*, of no place at all.

Goldsmith, Sho Stoops to Conquer, v. 1.



O, that I should live to hear myself called *Spinster*!  
*Sheridan*, *The Rivals*, v. 1.  
 Here the *spinster* aunt uttered a loud shriek, and became senseless.  
*Dickens*, *Pickwick*, x.  
 3†. A woman of an evil life or character: so called from being forced to spin in the house of correction. See *spin-house*.

We are no *spinsters*; nor, if you look upon us, so wretched as you take us.  
*Fletcher* (and another?), *Prophetess*, iii. 1.  
*spinsterdom* (spin'stēr-dum), *n.* [*< spinster + -dom.*] *Spinsters* or "old maids" collectively. *G. Meredith*, *Manfred*, ii. 2. [Rare.]  
*spinsterhood* (spin'stēr-hūd), *n.* [*< spinster + -hood.*] The state of being a spinster; unmarried life or state.  
*spinsterhood* (spin'stēr-ship), *n.* [*< spinster + -ship.*] *Spinsterhood*. *Southey*.  
*spinstress* (spin'stress), *n.* [*< spinster + -ess.*] A woman who spins, or whose occupation is spinning; a spinster.

Let meander souls by virtue be enjoined,  
 As the good Greelan *spinstress* (Penelope) was of old.  
*Tom Brown*, *Works*, IV. 10. (*Davies*.)  
*spinstry* (spin'stri), *n.* [*< spinster + -y* (cf. *-cry*).] The work or occupation of spinning; spinning.

What new decency can be added to this your *spinstry*?  
*Milton*, *Church-Government*, ii. 2.  
*spintext* (spin'tekt), *n.* [*< spin, v., + obj. text.*] One who spins out long dreary discourses; a prosy preacher.

The race of formal *spintexts* and solemn saygraces is nearly extinct.  
*V. Enos*, *Winter Evenings*, ix.  
*spinthere* (spin'thēr), *n.* [= *F. spinthère*, *< Gr. σπινθήρ*, a spark.] A greenish-gray variety of sphene or titanite.  
*spintry* (spin'tri), *n.* [*< L. spintria, spintrita*, a male prostitute.] A male prostitute. [Rare.]

Ravished hence, like captives, and, in sight  
 Of their most grieved parents, dealt away  
 Unto his *spintries*, sculleries, and slaves.  
*B. Jonson*, *Sejanus*, iv. 5.

*spinula* (spin'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *spinulæ* (-lō). [*NL.*, *< L. spinula*, dim. of *spina*, a spine: see *spine*.] In *entom.*, a minute spine or hook. Specifically—(a) One of the little hooks bordering the anterior edge of the lower wing in most *Hymenoptera*: same as *hamulus*, 1 (a). (b) One of the bristles forming the strigilis.

*spinulate* (spin'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< spinula + -atē*.] In *zool.*, covered with little spines.—*Spinulate hairs*, hairs emitting minute rigid branches or spinules: such hairs cover many lepidopterous insects.

*spinulated* (spin'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< spinulate + -ed*.] Same as *spinulate*.

*spinule* (spin'ū-l), *n.* [*< L. spinula*, dim. of *spina*, a thorn, spine: see *spine*.] A small spine; a spinule.

*spinulescent* (spin'ū-les'ent), *a.* [*< spinule + -escent*.] In *bot.*, producing diminutive spinules; somewhat spiny or thorny.

*spinuliferous* (spin'ū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. spinula*, a spinule, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] In *bot.*, same as *spinulose*.

*spinulose* (spin'ū-lōs), *a.* [*< NL. spinulosus*: see *spinulose*.] In *bot.* and *zool.*, furnished with spinules or diminutive spines.

I have never seen any prominent spine upon the posterior elevation, though it is sometimes minutely *spinulose*.  
*Huxley*, *Crayfish*, p. 234.

*spinulosus* (spin'ū-lus), *a.* [*< NL. spinulosus*, *< L. spinula*, a spinule: see *spinulc*.] Same as *spinulose*.

*spinus* (spī'nus), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. σπινός*, a bird of the finch kind; cf. *spinuk*.] 1†. An old name of some small bird which feeds on seeds, as a thistle-bird, linnet, siskin, or bunting. Hence—2. [*cap.*] A genus of thistle-birds named by Koch in 1816, containing the linnet, the siskin or aberdevine, the goldfinch, the redpoll, and others, both of Europe and of America. In present usage, the siskin is *Spinus pinus*, the pine-finch is *S. pinus*, the goldfinch of Europe is *S. carduelis*, that of America is *S. tristis*, etc. The name wavers in application, and is more or less inexact synonymy with several others, as *Acanthis*, *Carduelis*, *Chrysomitris*, *Astragalinus*, *Agiothis*, *Laniaria*, *Laniola*, etc. See cuts under *siskin* and *goldfinch*.

*spiny* (spī'ni), *a.* [*< spinc + -y*.] 1. Having thorns or spines; full of spines; thorny; prickly.—2. Figuratively, thorny; perplexed; difficult; troublesome.

The *spiny* desarts of scholastic philosophy.  
*Parburton*, *On Prophecy*, p. 61. (*Latham*.)  
 3†. Thin; slim; slendor.  
 As in well-grown woods, on trees, cold *spiny* grasshoppers  
 Sit chirping  
*Chapman*, *Iliad*, iii. 161.  
 Faith, thou art such a *spiny* bald-rib, all the mistresses  
 In the town will never get thee up.  
*Middleton*, *Mayor of Queenborough*, iii. 3.

*Spiny ealamary*, a cephalopod of the genus *Acanthoteuthis*. *P. P. Carpenter*.—*Spiny crab*, a crab whose carapace is spiny, or has spinous processes; a spider-crab or maioid. See cut under *Oxyrhyncha*.—*Spiny fish*, a spiny-finned or acanthopterygian fish.—*Spiny lobster*. See *lobster*.—*Spiny rat*, one of sundry small rat-like rodents whose pelage is more or less spiny. (a) One of the South American species of *Echimy*s and *Loncheres* or *Nelomys*. See cut under *Echimy*s. (b) One of several pouched rats of the genus *Heteromys*.

*spiny-eel* (spī'ni-ēl), *n.* See *Mastacembelidae*.  
*spiny-finned* (spī'ni-find), *a.* In *ichth.*, having spinous fin-rays; spine-finned; acanthopterygious.

*spiny-skinned* (spī'ni-skind), *a.* Echinodermatous.

*spiont* (spī'on), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spyon*; = *D. G. Sw. Dan. spion*, *< OF. (and F.) espion*, a spy: see *spy*. Cf. *espionage*.] A spy.

Captaine of the *Spions*.  
*Heywood*, *Four Prentises of London* (*Works*, 1874, II. 242).

*spira*, *v.* An obsolete form of *spicer*.  
*spira* (spī'ri), *n.*; pl. *spiræ* (-rē). [*L.*, the base of a column, a spire: see *spire*.] In *arch.*, the moldings at the base of a column; a torus. Such a molding or moldings are not present in the Greek Doric order of architecture, but the feature is constant in all varieties of the Ionic and Corinthian. See cuts under *base*, 3.

*spirable* (spī'rā-bl), *a.* [*< L. spirabilis*, that may be breathed, respirable, *< spirare*, breathe, blow: see *spire*.] Capable of being breathed; respirable.

The *spirable* odor and pestilent steame ascending from it put him out of his bias of congruity.  
*Nashe*, *Lenten Stuffs* (*Harl. Mss.*, VI. 173). (*Davies*.)

*spiracle* (spī'r or spī'rā-kl), *n.* [*< ME. spyrakle*, *< OF. spiracle*, vernacularly *spirail*, *csprail* = *It. spiracolo*, *< L. spiraculum*, a breathing-hole, air-hole, *< spirare*, breathe: see *spire*.] 1. An aperture or orifice.

And after XL dnyes this *spiracle*  
 Is uppe to close, and whenne the [you] list, it [the wine] drinke.  
*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (*E. E. T. S.*), p. 202.

2. In *zool.*, an aperture, orifice, or vent through which air, vapor, or water passes in the act of respiration; a breathing-hole; a spiraculum: applied to many different formations. Specifically—(a) In *Mammalia*, the nostril or blow-hole of a cetacean, as the whale, porpoise, etc., through which air, mixed with spray or water, is expelled. (b) In *ichth.*, (1) An aperture on the upper side of the head, in front of the suspensorium of the lower jaw, observed in many fishes, as selachians and ganoids. This is the external opening of the hyomandibular cleft, or persistent first postoral visceral cleft, of the embryo. (2) The single nostril of the monorhine vertebrates, or myzonts—the lampreys and hags. (c) In *entom.*, a breathing-hole; the external orifice of one of the tracheæ or windpipes of an arachnid or myriapod, opening in the side of the body. In true insects (*Hexapoda*) the spiracles are typically twenty-two in number, a pair (one on each side) for each of the three thoracic segments, and for each of the anterior eight abdominal segments; but they are almost always lacking on some one or more of these. They are either simple openings into the respiratory system, or are provided with valves, sieves, or fringes of hair for the exclusion of foreign particles. See cut under *Systæchus*.

*spiracula*, *n.* Plural of *spiraculum*.

*spiracula*² (spī-rak'ū-lī), *n.*; pl. *spiraculæ* (-lō). [*NL.*: see *spiracle*.] In *entom.*, same as *spiracle*.

*spiracular* (spī-rak'ū-līr), *a.* and *n.* [*< spiraculum + -ar*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to a spiracle, breathing-hole, or blow-hole.—2. Fitted for or permitting respiration, as a spiraculo; respiratory.—*Spiracular arch*, in *ichth.*, one of the visceral arches of some fishes, between the mandibular and hyomandibular arches, in special relation with the spiracular cleft and spiracle.—*Spiracular cleft*, in *ichth.*, the hyomandibular cleft: so called from its relations to the spiracle in certain fishes, as all selachians and various ganoids. See *spiracle*, 2 (b) (1).—*Spiracular gill*, a false gill, or pseudobranch.—*Spiracular respiration*, breathing through spiracles, as in the tracheal respiration of many insects.

II. *n.* A small bone or cartilago in special relation with the spiracle of some fishes.

A series of small ossicles, of which two may be distinguished as *spiraculars*.  
*Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 648.

*spiraculate* (spī-rak'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< spiraculum + -atē*.] Provided with a spiracle.

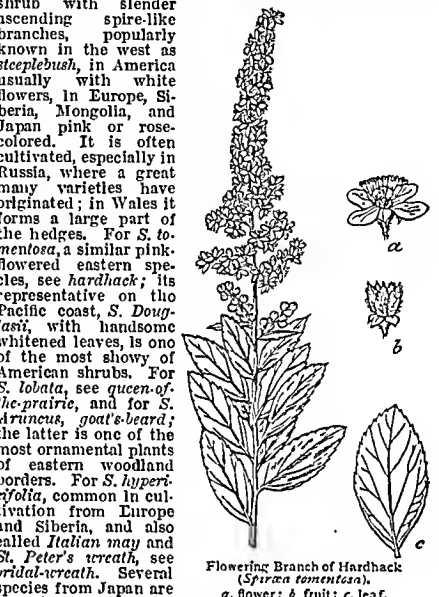
*spiraculiferous* (spī-rak'ū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. spiraculum*, a breathing-hole, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] In *entom.*, bearing a spiracle or breathing-pore: said of segments in which these organs are visible. See cut under *Systæchus*.  
*Westwood*.

*spiraculiform* (spī-rak'ū-li-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. spiraculum*, a breathing-hole, + *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, having the structure, form, or appearance of a spiracle; stigmatiform.

*spiraculum* (spī-rak'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *spiracula* (-lī). [*L.*: see *spiracle*.] 1. A spiracle, in any sense.—2. A breathing-hole in the aventaile, beaver, or messail of a helmet.

*spiræ*, *n.* Plural of *spira*.

*Spiræa* (spī-rē'ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Tournefort, 1700), *< L. spiræa*, *< Gr. σπειρα*, meadow-sweet, so called from the shape of its follicles, *< σπειρα*, a coil, spire: see *spire*.] 1. A genus of rosaceous plants, type of the *Spiræa*. It is characterized by fruit commonly of five follicles, containing usually numerous linear seeds with a membranous or rarely coriaceous outer seed-coat and little or no albumen. The flowers have four or five calyx-lobes, as many rounded petals, twenty to sixty filiform stamens, and a smooth or woolly fleshy disk. The Himalayan *S. parvifolia* is an exception in its solitary seeds and obconical calyx. There are about 50 species, widely scattered through temperate and cold regions of the northern hemisphere, and occurring rarely on mountains within the tropics. They are herbs or shrubs, bearing alternate simple pinnate or ternately compound leaves, usually furnished with free or wing-like and united stipules. The small white, pink, or rose-colored flowers form a copious axillary or terminal inflorescence, which is either a raceme, cyme, panicle, or corymb, or consists, as in *S. Aruncus*, of a diffuse panicle composed of numerous elongated slender spikes. Most of the species are highly ornamental in flower. They are now most commonly known, especially in cultivation, by the generic name *Spiræa*. Eleven species are natives of Europe, 3 of which occur in England; of these *S. Filipendula* is the dropwort, and the others, *S. salicifolia* and *S. Ulmaria*, are known as *meadow-sweet* (the latter also as *queen-of-the-meadows*, which see). Six species are natives of the northeastern United States, of which *S. salicifolia* is the most widely distributed, a shrub with slender ascending spire-like branches, popularly known in the west as *steepbush*, in America usually with white flowers, in Europe, Siberia, Mongolia, and Japan pink or rose-colored. It is often cultivated, especially in Russia, where a great many varieties have originated; in Wales it forms a large part of the hedges. For *S. tomentosa*, a similar pink-flowered eastern species, see *hardhack*; its representative on the Pacific coast, *S. Douglasii*, with handsome whitened leaves, is one of the most showy of American shrubs. For *S. lobata*, see *queen-of-the-prairie*, and for *S. Aruncus*, *goat's-beard*; the latter is one of the most ornamental plants of eastern woodland borders. For *S. hypericifolia*, common in cultivation from Europe and Siberia, and also called *Italian may* and *St. Peter's wreath*, see *bridal-wreath*. Several species from Japan are now abundant in ornamental grounds, as *S. Japonica* and its variety *S. Fortunei*, and *S. prunifolia*, the plum-leaved spiræa, a white-flowered shrub with handsome silky leaves. *S. Thunbergii* from Japan is much used in parks, forming a small diffuse shrub 2 or 3 feet high with light recurring branches whitened before the leaves with a profusion of small flowers usually in threes in the axils. Some Asiatic species with pinnate leaves and large terminal panicles of white flowers are arborescent, as *S. sorbifolia*, often seen as a shrub in New England dooryards, and *S. Kamchatka*, with the panicles very large, the flowers fragrant and feathery. The former *S. opulifolia*, the ninebark, and its variety *aurea*, the golden spindle of gardens, are now referred to *Neillia*, or by some separated as a genus *Physocarpus*. Many species possess moderate astringent or tonic properties; the roots of the British species are so used, and the flowers of *S. hypericifolia*; *S. Ulmaria* is valuable also as a diuretic. *S. tomentosa*, the principal American medicinal species, a plant of bitter and astringent taste, is used in New England and also formerly by the Indians as a tonic.



Flowering Branch of Hardhack (*Spiræa tomentosa*).  
 a, flower; b, fruit; c, leaf.

2. [*l. c.*] (a) A plant of this genus. (b) The white-flowered shrub *Astilbe Japonica*, now extensively imported into the United States and propagated under glass, forming one of the chief materials of Easter decorations.

*Spirææ* (spī-rē'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Bentham and Hooker, 1865), *< Spiræa + -æ*.] A tribe of poly-petalous plants, of the order *Rosaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with bractless and commonly persistent calyx-lobes, ten or more stamens, from one to eight superior carpels, usually each with two or more pendulous ovules, either indehiscent or ripening into follicles, and not included within the calyx-tube. It consists of 10 genera, of which *Spiræa* is the type. They are usually shrubs, all natives of the northern hemisphere; *Spiræa* only is of wide distribution; 4 others are confined to North America, of which *Nerissa* is found only in Alabama, and *Adenostoma* in California. Four or five other genera are confined to Japan and China.

*spiræic* (spī-rē'ik), *a.* [*< NL. Spiræa + -ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or derived from *Spiræa*.—2†. Same as *salicylic*.

*spiral* (spī'ral), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. spirale* = *Sp. Pg. espiral* = *It. spirale* = *D. spiraal* = *G. Sw. Dan. spiral*, *< ML. spiralis*, spiral (*linca spiralis*,



a spiral line, a spiral), < L. *spira*, a coil, spire: see *spire*.<sup>2</sup> 1. a. 1. Of or pertaining to a spire or coil; like a spire; pointed or shaped like a spire.—2. Winding around a fixed point or center, and continually receding from it, like a waterspring; specifically, in *conch.*, making a number of turns about the columella or axis of the shell; whorled. The whorls may be in one plane, producing the flat or discoid shell, or oftener wound into a spire, resulting in the ordinary turreted form. Compare cuts under *Planorbis* and *Limnaea*, and see *spire*.<sup>2</sup>, 2. 3. Winding and at the same time rising or advancing like a screw-thread: more accurately *helical* or *helicoidal*.

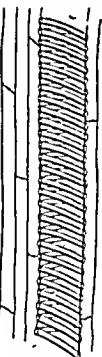


Flat Spiral of an Ammonite (*Ammonites* *tyroni*).

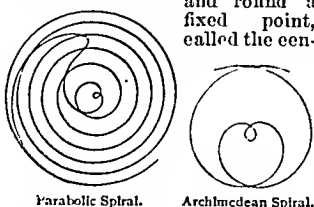
Where upward, in the mellow blush of day,  
The noisy biller wheeled his spiral way.  
Longfellow, Sunrise on the Hills.

**Spiral axis.** See *axis*.—**Spiral balance**, a form of balance in which the weight of the body under examination is measured by the stretching (torsion) of an elastic wire in the form of a long spiral. A common use of the simple form of spiral balance (see cut) is in determining the specific gravity of small fragments of minerals, which for this purpose are weighed first in the upper pan and then in that below, which is immersed in water.—**Spiral canal** of the cochlea, of the medulla. See *canal*, and cut under *earl*.—**Spiral duct**, in bot., same as *spiral vessel*.—**Spiral fracture**, a fracture of bone due to torsion, so that the broken ends have a more or less screw-like appearance.—**Spiral gearing**. See *gearing*.—**Spiral layer**, the middle one of the three layers or coats of the tracheal wall in insects. See *tamidium* and *trachea*.—**Spiral ligament** of the cochlea, the spiral ridge at the outer insertion of the basilar membrane: it is prismatic, or triangular in section.—**Spiral line**, the line connecting the radii or radiating lines of a geometrical spiral; web, and forming a continuous spiral from the circumference nearly to the center. It is formed after the radii have been put in place.—**Spiral nebula**, *phyllocladus*, *plexus*. See the nouns.—**Spiral point**. See *spire*.<sup>2</sup>, 3.—**Spiral pteropods**, the *Limacina*.—**Spiral pump**, a form of the Archimedeal screw water-elevator. See *Archimedeal screw*, under *Archimedeal*.—**Spiral screw**. See *screw*.—**Spiral space**, the area bounded at its two ends by successive parts of the same radius vector, mid within and without by successive parts of the same spiral.—**Spiral spring**. See *spring*.—**Spiral valve**, in *ichth.*, a continuous fold or ridge of mucous membrane which winds spirally about the interior of the intestine of some fishes, as ganoids.—**Spiral vessel**, in bot., a vessel which is usually long, with fusiform extremities, and has the walls thickened in a spiral manner with one or more simple or branched bands or fibers. In most cases the direction of the spiral is from right to left, but it frequently happens that the earlier formed spirals run in one direction, while those formed later run in an opposite direction. See *tissue*, *vessel*.—**Spiral wheels**, in mach. See *wheel*.

II. n. 1. In *geom.*, a plano curve which runs continuously round and round a fixed point, called the cen-

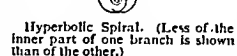


Spiral Vessel or Duct of *Euballium Elatium*.



Parabolic Spiral. Archimedeal Spiral.

ter, with constantly increasing radius vector, so that the latter is never normal to the curve; also, a part of such a curve in the course of which the radius from the center describes 360°. Besides the spirals mentioned below, the involute of the circle and the cycloids are very important. The principal spirals which have received attention are the spiral of Archimedes (usually understood to have been discovered by Conon the Samian), the radius of which increases uniformly with the angle; the hyperbolic spiral, whose radius vector is inversely proportional to the angle; the lituus, the square of whose radius vector is inversely proportional to the angle; and the logarithmic spiral, whose angle is proportional to the logarithm of the radius vector.



Hyperbolic Spiral. (Less of the inner part of one branch is shown than of the other.)

2. A helix or curve which winds round a cylinder like a screw.—3. A spiral spring.—4. In wool, one of the curls or convolutions in wool-fiber, the number of which in a unit of length is made the basis of an estimate of its quality for manufacturing.—5. In *zool.* and *anat.*, a spiral formation, as of a univalve, of the cochlea, etc.—**Airy's spirals**, the peculiar colored interference figures seen when two sections of quartz, one of a right-handed the other of a left-handed crystal, both cut transverse to the vertical axis, are placed one over the other, and viewed in converging polarized light.—**Curschmann's spirals**, in *pathol.*, bodies formed of spirally wound mucous threads with often a fine shining central thread. They seem to be casts of small bronchial, and are expected in asthma and certain forms of bronchitis.—**Double, equiangular, logarithmic, lexicodromic spiral**. See the adjectives.—**Logistic spiral**. Same as *logarithmic spiral* (which see, under *logarithmic*).—**Nerwiche spiral**, that second involute of the circle whose apex is midway between the center of the first involute and the center of the circle: so called because first shown by Sylvester at the meeting of the British Association at Norwich in 1863.—**Parabolic spiral**. See *parabolic*, and cut above.

**Spiral** (*spī'ral*), v. t.; pret. and pp. *spiraled*, *spiralled*, ppr. *spiraling*, *spiralling*. [*spiral*, n.] To make spiral; cause to move spirally.

The teeth of the cutter should be made to run slightly spiraled.  
Joshua Rose, Tractell Machinist, p. 346.

**Spirality** (*spī'ral-i-ti*), n. [*spiral* + *-ity*.] Spiral character or quality. *Science*, III. 583.

**Spirally** (*spī'ral-i*), adv. In the form or manner of a spiral.

**Spiral-tail** (*spī'ral-tāl*), n. The royal or king bird of paradise, *Cinnurus regius*: so called from the spiral coil at the end of the middle tail-feathers. See cut under *Cinnurus*.

**Spirament**, n. [*L. spiramentum*, a breathing-hole, air-hole, < *spirare*, breathe: see *spire*.<sup>3</sup>] A spiracle. *Rev. T. Adams, Works*, I. 78.

**Spirant** (*spī'rant*), n. [*L. spirant(-t)s*, ppr. of *spirare*, breathe, blow, exhale: see *spire*.<sup>3</sup>] A consonant uttered with perceptible blowing, or expulsion of breath; an alphabetic sound in the utterance of which the organs are brought near together but not wholly closed; a rustling, or fricative, or continuant consonant. The term is by some restricted to sounds of the grade of *vand*, *f*, the *th* of *thin* and that of *thine*, and the German *ch*; others make it include also the sibilants; others, the semivowels *w* and *y*.

**Spiranthes** (*spī-ran'thēz*), n. [NL. (Richard, 1818), so called in allusion to the spiral arrangement of the flowers; < Gr. *σπειρα*, a coil, spire, + *άνθος*, flower.] A genus of orchids, of the tribe *Neottia*, type of the subtribe *Spirantheae*. It is characterized by commonly spirally-ranked and somewhat ringent flowers with the upper sepal and the two petals erect or connivent and glandular, and the lateral sepals set obliquely on the ovary, or less decurrent, and by a column not prolonged into a free appendage, but usually decurrent on the ovary. There are about 80 species, widely dispersed through temperate and tropical regions of both hemispheres. They are terrestrial herbs from short rootstock or a cluster of fleshy fibers or thickened tubers. Many species produce small white or greenish fragrant flowers. In several spirals forming a dense spike; in some the spike is reduced to a single spiral or becomes straight and unilateral. The flowers are commonly small, but reach a large size in some tropical American species. The leaves are usually narrow, often grass-like. Six species are natives of the northeastern United States, all late-flowering and some of them then leafless. They are known as *lady's-tresses*, *S. cernua* also locally as *wild tobacco*, and *S. gracilis* as *corkscrew-plant*.

**Spiranthic** (*spī-ran'thik*), a. [*Spiranth*-y + *-ic*.] Of the nature of or affected with spiranthly.

**Spiranthy** (*spī-ran'thi*), n. [*Gr. σπειρα*, a coil, spire (see *spire*.<sup>2</sup>), + *άνθος*, a flower.] In bot., the abnormal dislocation of the organs of a flower in a spiral direction. Thus, Masters describes a curious flower of *Cypripedium insigne*, in which a displacement occurred by a spiral torsion proceeding from right to left, which involved the complete or partial suppression of the organs of the flower. Also spelled *spiranthy*.

**Spiraster** (*spī-ras'tēr*), n. [NL. < Gr. *σπειρα*, a coil, spire, + *αστήρ*, a star.] In sponges, an irregular polyact spicula in the form of a stout spiral with thick spines; a spinispirula. When these spines or rays are terminal, the spicula is called an *amphisaster*. *Sollas*.

**Spirastrosa** (*spī-ras-trō'sū*), n. pl. [NL.: see *spirastrose*.] In Sollas's classification of sponges, a group of eloristidan totetractinellidan sponges, generally provided with spirasters.

**Spirastrose** (*spī-ras'trōs*), a. [*Spiraster* + *-ose* (see *-ous*).] Having microscleres or flesh-spicules in the form of spirasters; of or pertaining to the *Spirastrosa*: distinguished from *sterastrose*.

**Spirated** (*spī-rā-ted*), a. [*Spirare* + *-ate* + *-ed*.] Formed into or like a spiral; twisted like a corkscrew. See cut under *basin*. [Rare.]

The males of this species [*Antilope bezartica*] have long, straight, spirated horns nearly parallel to each other, and directed backward. *Darwin, Descent of Man*, II. 235.

**spiration** (*spī-rā'shon*), n. [*LL. spiratio*(-n-), a breathing, < L. *spirare*, pp. *spiratus*, breathe, blow, exhale: see *spire*.<sup>3</sup>] 1. A breathing.

God did by a kind of spiration produce them.  
Barrow, Sermons, II. xxxiv.

2. In *theol.*, the act by which the procession of the Holy Ghost is held to take place; also, the relation or notion so constituted.

**spire** (*spī*), n. [Also *spear* (formerly also *spcer*), now commonly associated with *spear*.<sup>1</sup>; < ME. *spire*, *spyre*, *spir*, < AS. *spīr*, a stalk, = MLG. *spīr*, LG. *spīr*, a point, needle, sprout, = G. *spīr*, a needle, pointer, *spīre*, a spar, = Icel. *spīra*, a spar, still, a kind of beaker, = Sw. *spīra*, a spar, septon, pistil, = Dan. *spīre*, a spar, germ, shoot, *spīr*, a spar, spire (in arch.); perhaps connected with *spike*<sup>1</sup> and *spine*, or with *spear*.<sup>1</sup>] 1. A sprout or shoot of a plant.

An oak comth of a litel spire. *Chaucer, Troilus*, ii. 1335.

2. A stalk of grass or some similar plant; a spear.

Shal neuere spīr springen vp.  
*Piers Plowman* (C), xiii. 180.

Pointed Spires of Flax, when green,  
Will Ink supply, and Letters mark unseen.  
*Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's *Art of Love*.

3. The continuation of the trunk in a more or less ocurrent tree above the point where branching begins.

No tops to be received, except the spire and such other top or limb as may be grown on the main piece [British oak for navy contracts].  
*Laslett, Timber*, p. 72.

4. A name of various tall grasses, as the mar-ram, *Ammophila arundinacea*; the reed canary-grass, *Phalaris arundinacea*; and the common reed, *Phragmites communis*. *Britten and Holland, Eng. Plant Names*. [Prov. Eng.]—5. In *mining*, the tube carrying the train to the charge in the blast-hole: so called from the spires of grass or rushes used for the purpose. Also called *reed* or *rush*.—6. A body that shoots up to a point; a tapering body; a conical or pyramidal body; specifically, in arch., the tapering part of a steeple rising above the tower; a steeple; the great pinnacle, often of wood covered with lead, frequently crowning the crossing of the nave in large churches. The earliest spires, in the architectural sense, were merely pyramidal or conical roofs, specimens of which exist in some of the oldest Romanesque buildings. These roofs, becoming gradually elongated and more and more acute, resulted at length in the graceful tapering spire. Among the many existing medieval examples, that of Salisbury Cathedral is one of the finest; that of Senlis Cathedral, France, though not of great size, is one of the earliest of fully developed spires, and is admired for the purity and elegance of its design. The spires of medieval architecture are generally square, octagonal, or circular in plan; they are sometimes solid, more frequently hollow, and are variously ornamented with bands encircling them, with panels more or less enriched, and with pinnacles and spire-lights, which are of infinite variety. Their angles are sometimes crocketed, and they are often terminated by a finial. In later examples the general pyramidal outline is obtained by diminishing the diameter of the structure in successive stages, and this has been imitated in modern spires, in which the forms and details of classic architecture have been applied to an architectural creation essentially medieval. The term *spire* is sometimes restricted to signify such tapering structures, crowning towers or turrets, as have parapets at their base, while when the spire rises from the exterior of the wall of the tower, without the intervention of a parapet, it is called a *branch*. See also cuts under *branch*, *10, rood-steeple*, and *transept*.



Spire of Senlis Cathedral, France; Early 13th century.

The glorious temple rear'd  
After pile, far off appearing like a mount  
Of alabaster, top'd with golden spires.  
*Milton, P. R.*, iv. 548.

7. The top or uppermost point of a thing; the summit.

To silence that  
Which, to the spire and top of praises vouch'd,  
Would seem but modest.  
*Shak.*, Cor., i. 9. 24.

**spire** (*spī*), v.; pret. and pp. *spired*, ppr. *spiring*. [*ME. spiren*, *spyrin* (= Dan. *spīre* = Sw. *spira*, germinate); < *spīrē*, n.] I. *intrans.* 1. To sprout, as grain in malting.—2. To shoot; shoot up sharply.

Yon cypress spiring high,  
With pine and cedar spreading wide  
Their darksome boughs on either side.  
*Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone*, iv.

II. *trans.* 1. To shoot or send forth.



In gentle Ladies breast and bounteous race  
Of woman kind it freest Flowre doth *spire*.  
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 52.

## 2. To furnish with a spire or spires.

Like rampired walls the houses lean,  
All *spired* and domed and turreted,  
Sheer to the valley's darkling green.  
W. E. Henley, From a Window in Princes Street.

**spire**<sup>2</sup> (spir), *n.* [*F. spire* = *Sp. Pg. espira* = *It. spira*, < *L. spira*, < *Gr. σπειρα*, a coil, twist, wreath, spire, also a tore or anchor-ring. Cf. *Gr. σπῆρ*, a woven basket, *L. sporta*, a woven basket, *Lith. spartas*, a band. Hence *spiral*, etc.] 1. A winding line like the thread of a screw; anything wreathed or contorted; a coil; a curl; a twist; a wreath; a spiral.

His head . . .  
With burnish'd neck of verdant gold erect  
Amidst his circling *spires*, that on the grass  
Floated redundant. Milton, P. L., ix. 502.

2. In *conch.*, all the whorls of a spiral univalve above the aperture or the body-whorl, taken together as forming a turret. In most cases the spire is exerted from the last turn of the shell, giving the ordinary turreted conical or helicoid form of numberless gastropods; and in some long slender forms, of many turns and with small aperture, the spire makes most of the length of the shell, as figured at *Cerithium*, *Cylin-drella*, and *Terebra*, for example. In other cases, however, the spire scarcely protrudes from the body-whorl, and it may be even entirely included or contained in the latter, so that a depression or other formation occupies the usual position of the apex of the shell. (Compare cuts under *cochlea*, *Cypraea*, *Cymbium*, and *Ovulum*.) See also cut under *univalve*.



a, Spire of a Univalve (*Imbricaria conica*).

3. In *math.*, a point at which different leaves of a Riemann's surface are connected. Also called a *spiral point*.

**spire**<sup>3</sup> (spir), *v. t.* [= *OF. spirer*, *espicer*, *esperer* = *Sp. Pg. espirar* = *It. spirare*, < *L. spirare*, breathe. Hence ult. *spirit*, etc., and *aspire*, *conspire*, *expire*, *inspire*, *perspire*, *respire*, *transpire*.] To breathe.

But see, a happy Borean blast did *spire*  
From faire Pelorus parts, which brought us right.  
Vivans, tr. of Virgil (1632). (Nares.)

**spire**<sup>4</sup>, *v.* A Middle English form of *spice*<sup>1</sup>.  
**spire**<sup>5</sup> (spir), *n.* [*OF. spirer*.] The male of the red deer, *Cervus claphus*, in its third year.

A *spire* [has] brow [antler] and uprights.  
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 510.

**spire-bearer** (spir' bār' er), *n.* In *conch.*, a spirifer.

**spired**<sup>1</sup> (spird), *a.* [*< spire* + *-ed*.] Having a spire.

And Baal's *spired* Stone to Dust was ground.  
Cowley, Davids, ii.

**spired**<sup>2</sup> (spird), *a.* [*< spire* + *-ed*.] In *conch.*, having a spire, as a univalve shell; spiriferous; turreted.

**spire-light** (spir' lit), *n.* A window or opening of any kind for light in a spire.

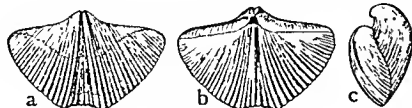
**spire-steeple** (spir' stē' pl), *n.* A spire considered as part of a steeple; a spire. [Rare.]

**spiric** (spir' rik), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. σπειρικός*, spiric, < *σπειρα*, a coil, < *σπειρεν*, sweep round.] 1. A. Pertaining to or in the form of a tore or anchor-ring. — *spiric body*, a tore. — *spiric line*. See *line*<sup>2</sup>.

II. *n.* A curve, the plane section of a tore. Such curves, which are bicircular quartics, were treated by the ancient geometers Eudoxus and Pappus.

**spiricle** (spir' i-kl), *n.* [*< NL. spiricula*, dim. of *L. spira*, a spire: see *spire*<sup>2</sup>.] In *bot.*, one of the delicate coiled threads in the hairs on the surface of certain seeds and achenes, which uncoil when wet. They probably serve in fixing small and light seeds to the soil, in order that they may germinate.

**Spirifer** (spir' i-fer), *n.* [*NL.* (Sowerby, 1816), < *L. spira*, a coil, spire, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] 1. The typical genus of *Spiriferidae*, having the long brachial appendages coiled into a pair of



*Spirifer centronatus*.  
a, ventral view; b, dorsal view; c, lateral view.

spirals, called the carriage-spring apparatus, supported upon similarly convoluted shelly lamellæ, and the shell impunctate, with a long straight hinge-line. Numerous species range from the Lower Silurian to the Permian. *S. hystericus* is an example. Also called *Spirifera*, *Spiriferus*.  
2. [*I. c.*] A member of this genus.

**Spiriferidae** (spir-i-fer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Spirifer* + *-idae*.] A family of arthropomatous brachiopods with highly developed spiral appendages, typified by the genus *Spirifer*, containing numerous genera, ranging from the Lower Silurian to the Liassic.

**spiriferine** (spi-rif'e-rin), *a.* [*< Spirifer* + *-ine*.] Bearing brachial appendages in the form of a spiral; of or pertaining to the *Spiriferidae*.

**spiriferoid** (spi-rif'e-roid), *n. and a.* [*< Spirifer* + *-oid*.] 1. *n.* A brachiopod of the family *Spiriferidae*.

II. *a.* Resembling a spirifer; having characters of the *Spiriferidae*.

**spiriferous** (spi-rif'e-rus), *a.* [*< NL. spirifer*, < *L. spira*, a coil, spire, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] 1. Having a spire, as a univalved shell; spired; turreted. — 2. Having spiral appendages, as a brachiopod; spiriferine. — 3. Containing or yielding fossil spirifers, as a geological stratum. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 507.

**spirignath** (spir'ig-nath), *n.* [*< NL. spirignatha* (Latreille, 1796), < *\*spirignathus*: see *spirignathus*.] The slender spirally coiled antlia or haustellum of lepidopterous insects. Also *spirignatha*, *spirittrompe*.

**spirignathous** (spi-rig' nā-thus), *a.* [*< NL. spirignathus*, < *Gr. σπειρα*, a coil, + *ναός*, a jaw.] Having a filiform sucking-tube coiled in a spiral, as a moth or butterfly; haustellate or antliate, as a lepidopterous insect.

**spirillar** (spir' i-lār), *a.* [*< Spirillum* + *-ar*.] In *bot.*, belonging to or resembling the genus *Spirillum*.

**Spirillum** (spi-ril' um), *n.* [*NL.* (Ehrenberg, 1830), dim. of *L. spira*, a coil, spiro: see *spire*<sup>2</sup>.] A genus or form-genus of *Schizomycetes* or bacteria, having cylindrical or somewhat compressed spirally twisted cells. They are rigid and furnished at each end with a cilium, and multiply by transverse division, the parts soon separating from one another. This genus, which according to some authorities also embraces the genus known as *Vibrio*, contains many species, found in swamp-water, salt water, infusions, etc. See *Schizomycetes*. — *Spirillum fever*. See *fever*<sup>1</sup>.

**spirit** (spir' it), *n.* [*< ME. spirit*, *spirite*, *spyrte*, *spyrte* (also *sprit*, *sprite*, < *E. spritel*), < *OF. esprit*, *esperit*, *espirit*, *F. esprit* = *Sp. espiritu* = *Pg. espirito* = *It. spirito*, spirit (= *G. Sw. Dan. spiritus*, spirits of wine, etc.), < *L. spiritus*, a breathing or blowing (as of the wind), a breeze, the air, a breath, exhalation, the breath of life, life, mind, soul, spirit, also courage, haughtiness, etc., < *L. spirare*, ghost, < *spirare*, breathe: see *spire*<sup>3</sup>. Cf. *spritel*, a doublet of *spirit*.] 1. According to old and primitive modes of thought, an invisible corporeal thing of an airy nature, scarcely material, the principle of life, mediating between soul and body. The primitive and natural notion of life was that it consisted of the breath, and in most languages words etymologically signifying 'breath' are used to mean the principle of life. *Spirit* is one of these, and translates the Greek πνεύμα. The ordinary notion of the Greek philosophers was that the soul is warm air. This was strengthened by the discovery, about the time of Aristotle (who, however, does not share the opinion of the distinction between the veins and the arteries. It is found elaborately developed in the writings of the Stoics, and especially of Galen. The spirit in the body exists in various degrees of fineness. The coarser kinds confer only vegetative life, and betray themselves in eruptions, etc.; there are, besides, a vital spirit (πνεύμα ζωοτακός) and an animal or psychical spirit (πνεύμα ψυχικός). At birth man was said to possess only vegetative spirit, but as soon as he draws breath this was thought to be carried through the left ventricle and the arteries to every part of the body, becoming triturated, and conveying animal life to the whole. The spirits were also said to be in different states of tension or tone, causing greater or less energy of body and mind. The vital spirits, being carried to the ventricles of the brain, were there further refined, and converted into spirits of sense, or animal spirits. In vision these spirits dart out from the eye to the object, though this be the most distant star, and immediately return laden in some form with information. This doctrine, modified by the addition of an incorporeal soul, and confused with the Hebrew conception of a spirit, was generally believed down to and into the scientific era. Old writers, therefore, who use phrases which are still employed metaphorically must be understood as meaning them literally. See *def. 3*.

There is no malice in this burning coal;  
The breath of heaven hath blown his *spirit* out.  
Shak., K. John, iv. 1. 110.

From the kind heat which in the heart doth reign  
The *spirits* of life do their beginning take;  
These *spirits* of life, ascending to the brain,  
When they come there the *spirits* of sense do make.

These *spirits* of sense in fantasie's high court  
Judge of the forms of objects ill or well;  
And so they send a good or ill report  
Down to the heart, where all affections dwell.

Besides, another motive power doth rise  
Out of the heart, from whose pure blood do spring  
The vital *spirits*, which, borne in arteries,  
Continuall motion to all parts do bring.

Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum.

Adam, now enforced to close his eyes,  
Sunk down, and all his *spirits* became entranced.  
Milton, P. L., xl. 419.

Thus much cannot be denied, that our soul acteth not immediately only upon bones, flesh, brains, and other such like gross parts of the body, but, first and chiefly, upon the animal *spirits*, as the immediate instruments of sense and fancy, as that by whose vigour and activity the other heavy and unwieldy bulk of the body is so nimbly moved. And therefore we know no reason why we may not assent here to that of Porphyrius: that the blood is the food and nourishment of the *spirit*, and that this *spirit* is the vehicle of the soul, or the more immediate seat of life.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, v. § 3.

2. The principle of life conceived as a fragment of the divine essence breathed into man by God. This conception is developed in the Old and New Testaments, in the writings of the Neoplatonists, and by theologians. In Biblical and theological language the spirit is the highest part of human nature, as most akin to the divine, connected mediately with the body through the soul, and spoken of alone, or in contradistinction to the body, or as distinguished from both body and soul (see *soul*).

All flesh died that moved upon the earth, . . . all in whose nostrils was the breath of the *spirit* of life.  
Gen. vii. 21, 22.

The *spirit* of Elijah doth rest on Elisha. 2 Ki. ii. 15.  
My *spirit* is consumed, my days are extinct, the grave is ready for me. Job xvii. 1.

Who among men knoweth the things of nman, save the *spirit* of the man, which is in him? 1 Cor. ii. 11 [R. V.]

Our body shall be turned into ashes, and our *spirit* shall vanish as the soft air. Wisdom of Solomon, ii. 3.

3. Metaphorically, animation; vivacity; exuberance of life; cheerfulness; courage; mettle; temper; humor; mood: usually in the plural. But in old writers this meaning is not figurative, since they conceived this quality to be due to the tension of animal spirits.

So feeble were his *spirits*, and so low.  
Chaucer, C. T., l. 1361.

Hastings went to the council that morning in remarkably high *spirits*. J. Gairdner, Rich. III., ii.

All furnish'd, all in arms; . . .  
As full of *spirit* as the month of May. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 101.

I wonder you can have such *spirits* under so many distresses. Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

4. A peculiar animating and inspiring principle; dominant influence; genius; that which pervades and tempers the conduct and thought of men, either singly or (especially) in bodies, and characterizes them or their works.

O *spirit* of love! how quick and fresh art thou!  
Shak., T. N., i. 1. 9.

This shows plainly the democratical *spirit* which acts our deputies. Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 141.

All seem to feel the *spirit* of the place,  
And by the general reverence God is praised.  
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 48.

That is the best part of each writer which has nothing private in it: . . . that which in the study of a single artist you might not easily find, but in the study of many you would abstract as the *spirit* of them all.

Emerson, Compensation.

And that law of force which governs all the changes of character in a given people at a given time, which we call the *Spirit* of the Age, this also changes, though more slowly still.

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 80.

5. The essence, real meaning, or intent of any statement, command, or contract: opposed to *letter*.

Who also hath made us able ministers of the new testament: not of the letter, but of the *spirit*: for the letter killeth, but the *spirit* giveth life. 2 Cor. iii. 6.

The scientific principles of Aristotle were in *spirit*, if not in form, in contrast with those of modern science. W. Wallace, Epicureanism, p. 171.

6. Incorporeal, immaterial being or principle; personality, or a personality, unconnected or only associated with a body: in Biblical use applied to God, and specifically [*cap.*] to the third person of the Trinity (the Holy Spirit); also to supernatural good and evil beings (angels).

God is a *spirit*: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth. John iv. 24.

But God hath revealed them unto us by his *Spirit*: for the *Spirit* searcheth all things, yea, the deep things of God. 1 Cor. ii. 10.

Putting together the ideas of thinking and willing, or the power of moving or quieting corporeal motion, joined to substance, of which we have no distinct idea, we have the idea of an immaterial *spirit*. Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxiii. 15.

If we seclude space out of our consideration, there will remain but two sorts of substances in the world: that is, matter and mind; or, as we otherwise call them, body and *spirit*. Watts, Logic, I. ii. § 2.

*Spirit* exists everywhere in nature, and we know of no *spirit* outside of nature. Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 455.

7. A person considered with respect to his peculiar characteristics of mind or temper,



especially as shown in action; a man of life, fire, energy, enterprise, courage, or the like, who influences or dominates: as, the leading *spirits* of the movement were arrested.

No place will please me so, no mean of death,  
As here by Caesar, and by you cut off,  
The choicest and master *spirits* of this age.

Shak., J. C., iii. 1. 163.

8. A disembodied soul, or a soul naturally destitute of an ordinary solid body; an apparition of such a being; a specter; a ghost.

Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was; and the *spirit* shall return unto God who gave it. Eccl. xii. 7.

Whilst he [the child] is young, be sure to preserve his tender mind from all impressions and notions of *spirits* and goblins or any fearful apprehensions in the dark.

Locke, Education, § 133.

9. A supernatural being; an angel, fairy, elf, sprite, demon, or the like.

I am a *spirit* of no common rate, . . .  
And I will purge thy mortal grossness so  
That thou shalt like an airy *spirit* go.

Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1. 157.

And when Saul inquired of the Lord, the Lord answered him not, neither by dreams, nor by Urim, nor by prophets. Then said Saul unto his servants, Seek me a woman that hath a familiar *spirit*.

1 Sam. xxviii. 6, 7.

Why, a *spirit* is such a little, little thing that I have heard a man who was a great scholar say that he'll dance ye a Lancashire hornpipe upon the point of a needle.

Addison, The Drummer.

10. A subtle fluid contained in a particular substance, and conferring upon it its peculiar properties. (a) In Bacon's philosophy, such a fluid for each kind of substance, living or dead.

The *spirits* or pneumatics, that are in all tangible bodies, are scarcely known. . . . *Spirits* are nothing else but a natural body, rarefied to a proportion, and included in the tangible parts of bodies, as in an luteum. And they be no less differing one from the other than the dense or tangible parts; . . . and they are never (almost) at rest; and from them and their motions principally proceed refraction, coagulation, concoction, maturation, putrefaction, vivification, and most of the effects of nature.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 93.

(b) In old chem., a liquor obtained by distillation: often in the plural.

11. A strong alcoholic liquor; in a restricted sense, such a liquor variously treated in the process of distillation, and used as a beverage or medicinally, as brandy, whisky, and gin; in the plural, any strong distilled liquor.

They are like too frequent use of *Spirits* in a time of health, which weaken the force of Nature by raising it too high.

Stillington, Sermons, II. ix.

12. A solution of tin in an acid, used in dyeing.—13. An aspirate; n breathing, as the letter *h*.

But be it [h] a letter or *spirit*, we have great use of it in our tongue, both before and after vowels.

B. Jonson, Eng. Grammar, iv.

14. The essence or active principle of anything.—15. In mod. German philos., the highest mode of existence; also, anything possessing such existence.—Animal, ardent, astral *spirits*. See the adjectives.—Aromatic *spirit*, a liquid composed of compound *spirit* of orange and alcohol.—Aromatic *spirit* of ammonia, a liquid composed of ammonium carbonate 40, water of ammonia 100, oil of lemon 12, oil of lavender-flowers 1, oil of pimento 1, alcohol 700, water to make 1,000 parts. It is stimulant, antacid, and is used in sick-headache or as an aid in recovering after alcoholic debauch.—Barwood *spirits*. Same as *tin spirits*.—Brethren of the Free Spirit, Brethren of the Holy Spirit. See brother.—Compound *spirit* of horse-radish, a liquid composed of scraped horse-radish root, bitter-orange peel, nutmeg, proof-spirit, and water.—Compound *spirit* of juniper, a liquid composed of oil of juniper 10, oil of caraway 1, oil of fennel 1, alcohol 5,000, water to make 5,000 parts. It is adjunct to diuretic remedies.—Compound *spirit* of lavender. Same as compound tincture of lavender (which see, under tincture).—Compound *spirit* of orange, a liquid composed of the oils of bitter-orange peel, lemon, coriander, star-anise, and alcohol.—Dulcified *spirit*. See dulcify.—Dyers' *spirit*. See dyer.—Familiar *spirit*. See familiar.—Fetid *spirit* of ammonia, a liquid composed of assafetida, strong solution of ammonia, and alcohol. It is a nervous stimulant, antacid.—Fever of the *spirit*. See fever.—Holy Spirit, or the Spirit, the Spirit of God; the Holy Ghost. See ghost.—In *spirit*. (a) Inwardly; as, to groan in *spirit*. (b) By inspiration; by or under the guidance of the Holy Spirit.

How then doth David in *spirit* call him Lord?

Mat. xxii. 43.

Mahwa-spirit, an alcoholic liquor distilled from fermented flowers of *Dussia latifolia*.—Master *spirit*. See master.—Materialized *spirit*. See materialize.—Medicinal *spirits*, medicines prepared either by macerating dried seeds, flowers, herbs, etc., in alcohol or spirit for two or three days before distillation, and then drawing off by a gentle heat, or extemporaneously by adding a proper proportion of essential oil to pure spirit of the prescribed strength. In this way are prepared spirits of aniseed, cassia, cinnamon, juniper, lavender, peppermint, rosemary, etc. They are used principally as aromatics and stimulants.—Methylated *spirit*. See methylate.—Perfumed *spirit*. Same as cologne.—Poor in *spirit*. See poor.—Proof *spirit*. See proof-

*spirit*.—Public *spirit*, active interest in the welfare of the community; disposition to exert or to deny one's self for the common good.—Pyro-acetic *spirit*. Same as acetone.—Pyroalcoholic *spirit*. Same as methylic alcohol (which see, under alcohol).—Pyroxylic *spirit*. See pyroxylic.—Rectified *spirit*. See rectify and alcohol.—Silent *spirit*. See silent.—*Spirit* colors. See color.—*Spirit* of ammonia, an alcoholic solution of ammonia, containing 10 per cent. by weight of the gas. It is stimulant and antispasmodic.—*Spirit* of anise, a liquid composed of oil of anise 10, alcohol 90 parts. It is a stomachic and carminative.—*Spirit* of ants. Same as *spirit* of formic acid.—*Spirit* of bitter almonds, a liquid composed of oil of bitter almonds, alcohol, and water.—*Spirit* of cajuput, a liquid composed of oil of cajuput 1, alcohol 40 parts.—*Spirit* of camphor, a liquid composed of camphor 10, alcohol 70, and water 20 parts.—*Spirit* of chloric ether. Same as *spirit* of chloroform.—*Spirit* of chloroform, a liquid consisting of purified chloroform 10, alcohol 90 parts.—*Spirit* of cinnamon, a liquid composed of oil of cinnamon 10, alcohol 90 parts; aromatic cordial.—*Spirit* of citron, a 2 per cent. solution of oil of citron in alcohol.—*Spirit* of cochlearia, a liquid composed of fresh scurvy-grass 8, alcohol 5, water 3 parts.—*Spirit* of cucumbers, a liquid made by distilling a mixture of grated cucumbers and alcohol 3 parts, used in making ointment of cucumber.—*Spirit* of curacao, a liquid composed of the oil of Curacao orange, fennel, bitter almonds, and alcohol.—*Spirit* of ether, a spirit composed of strong ether 30, alcohol 70 parts. It has properties similar to those of ether.—*Spirit* of formic acid, a liquid composed of formic acid, alcohol, and water.—*Spirit* of French wine. Same as brandy.—*Spirit* of Garus, a liquid composed of aloes 5, myrrh 2, clove 5, nutmeg 10, cinnamon 20, saffron 5, alcohol 5,000, water 1,000 parts.—*Spirit* of Gaultheria, a liquid composed of oil of Gaultheria 3, alcohol 97 parts; used for flavoring.—*Spirit* of ginseng. Same as *spirit* of nitroglycerin.—*Spirit* of hartshorn. See hartshorn.—*Spirit* of juniper, a liquid composed of oil of juniper 3, alcohol 97 parts; adjunct to diuretic medicine.—*Spirit* of lemon, a liquid composed of oil of lemon 10, lemon-peel 5, alcohol to make 100 parts; used for flavoring medicines, etc.—Also called *essence* of lemon.—*Spirit* of Mindererus, same as solution of acetate of ammonia (which see, under solution).—*Spirit* of myrrh. Same as balsam.—*Spirit* of niter. An obsolete name for nitric acid.—*Spirit* of nitroglycerin, a solution of nitroglycerin (glycerol) in alcohol, containing 1 per cent. by weight of nitroglycerin.—*Spirit* of nitrous ether. See nitrous.—*Spirit* of nutmeg, a liquid composed of oil of nutmeg 3, alcohol 97 parts. Also called *essence* of nutmeg, and used as a flavoring for medicines.—*Spirit* of orange, a liquid composed of oil of orange-peel 6, alcohol 94 parts; used in flavoring medicines.—*Spirit* of pepper, a liquid composed of oil of pepper 10 parts, pepperulit in powder 1 part, and alcohol to make 100 parts. Also called *essence* of pepper.—*Spirit* of phosphorus, a liquid composed of phosphorus and alcohol. Also called *tincture* of phosphorus.—*Spirit* of rosemary, a liquid composed of oil of rosemary 1, rectified spirit 40 parts; a perfume and adjunct to liniments, etc.—*Spirit* of sea-salt. Same as hydrochloric acid (which see, under hydrochloric).—*Spirit* of sassafras, the utmost refinement or nicety of sensation; sensibility or sensitiveness of touch, sight, etc.

To whose soft seizure  
The cygnet's down is harsh, and *spirit* of sense  
Hard as the palm of ploughman.

Shak., T. and C., i. 1. 68.

*Spirit* of soap, a liquid composed of Castile soap, alcohol, and water.—*Spirit* of spearmint, a liquid composed of oil of spearmint 10, powdered spearmint 1, alcohol 80 parts; a carminative.—*Spirit* of turpentine. Same as oil of turpentine (which see, under turpentine).—*Spirit* of wine. Same as alcohol.—*Spirits* Act, an English statute of 1850 (43 and 44 Vict., c. 24) which consolidates the laws relating to the manufacture and sale of spirits.—Sweet *spirit* of niter. Same as *spirit* of nitrous ether. (see animation), force, resolution.—4. Drift, gist, sense, significance, nature.—6. Soul, intellect, etc. (see mind); inner self, vital essence.

The first *spirit* quicksilver called is,  
The second orpiment, like thirrid ywis  
Sal armoniak, and the fertile brimstone.

Chaucer, Troil. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 203.

*Tin spirits*, solutions of tin, in the preparation of which nitric acid and sulphuric acid, as well as hydrochloric acid, are used.—Wood-spirit. Same as methylic alcohol (which see, under alcohol).—Syn. 3. Life, liveliness, etc. (see animation), force, resolution.—4. Drift, gist, sense, significance, nature.—6. Soul, intellect, etc. (see mind); inner self, vital essence.

*Spirit* (*spir'it*), *v. t.* [*Spirit*, *n.* Cf. *spirite*, *v.*]  
1. To animate; inspire; inspirit; excite; encourage; enliven; cheer: sometimes with up.

Shall our quick blood, *spirited* with wine,  
Seem frosty?

Shak., Hen. V., iii. 5. 21.

It is a concession or yielding from the throne, and would naturally *spirit* up the Parliament to struggle on for power.

Watpole, Letters, II. 393.

Well, I shall *spirit* up the Colonel as soon as I can.

Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xxx.

2. To convey away rapidly and secretly, as if by the agency of a spirit; kidnap; generally with off, away, or other adverb of direction.

When we came abreast of Old Panama we anchor'd, and sent our Canoe ashore with our Prisoner Don Diego de Pinas, with a Letter to the Governor, to treat about an Exchange for our Man they had *spirited* away.

Daupier, Voyages, I. 178.

3. To treat with spirits.

The whole carpet is to be cleaned, *spirited*, and dried, a square yard at a time. Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 142.

*Spiritally* (*spir'it-ly*), *adv.* [*\*spiritual* (= OF. *spiritual*, *espiritual*, < ML. *spiritalis*, < L. *spiritus*, breath, spirit; see *spirit*, and cf. *spir-*

*itual*) + *-ly*]. By means of the breath, as a spirant non-vocal sound.

We may conceive one of each [l or r occurring in a word] pronounced *spiritally*, the other vocally.

Holder, Elements of Speech, p. 58.

*Spirit-back* (*spir'it-bak*), *n.* In distilling, the cistern which holds the spirit.

*Spirit-blue* (*spir'it-blü*), *n.* An aniline blue derived from coal-tar, used for dyeing, and soluble in spirit (alcohol). There are two kinds. The first is prepared from rosaniline by heating it with an excess of aniline and some benzoic acid, distilling off the excess of aniline, saturating the residue with hydrochloric acid, drying, and powdering: it produces the hydrochloride of triphenyl-rosaniline. The second is prepared from diphenylamine by treating it with oxalic acid and hydrochloric acid, producing the hydrochloride of triphenyl-pararosaniline. The chemical composition of these two is not identical. They are used in dyeing silks, giving very pure blues, the latter being the finer. Also called *diphenylamine-blue*, *Gentiana blue*, *Humboldt blue*, *imperial blue*, *Lyons blue*, *rosaniline-blue*.

*Spirit-brown* (*spir'it-brown*), *n.* See brown.

*Spirit-butterfly* (*spir'it-but'ér-flü*), *n.* A tropical American butterfly of the genus *Ithomia*, of numerous species, delicate in form, with nearly scaleless gauzy wings.

*Spirit-duck* (*spir'it-dük*), *n.* 1. In the United States, the buffhead, *Clangula* (*Bucephala*) *albeola*: so called from its expertness in diving and its sudden appearances and disappearances. See *Clangula*, and cut under *buffhead*. 2.—2. Any duck that dives at the flash of a gun or twang of a bow-string; a conjuring duck. Compare *hell-diver*.

*Spirited* (*spir'it-ed*), *a.* [*< spirit* + *-ed*]. 1. Animated; full of life; lively; full of spirit or fire.

Dryden's translation of Virgil is noble and *spirited*.

Pope.

His rebuke to the knight and his sottish revellers is sensible and *spirited*.

Lamb, Old Actors.

2. Having a spirit of a certain character: used in composition, as in high-spirited, low-spirited, mean-spirited.

That man is poorly *spirited* whose life

Runs in his blood alone, and not in 's wishes.

Fletcher, Valentinian, v. 1.

3. Possessed by a spirit. [Rare.]

So talk'd the *spirited* sly snake. Milton, P. L., ix. 618.

=Syn. 1. *Spiritual*, etc. (see *spirituous*); ardent, high-mettled, high-spirited. See also animation. *Spiritedly* (*spir'it-ed-ly*), *adv.* In a spirited or lively manner; with spirit, strength, or animation.

*Spiritedness* (*spir'it-ed-ness*), *n.* Spirited nature or character; spirit; liveliness; life; animation. Boyle, Works, VI. 48.

*Spiriter* (*spir'it-er*), *n.* One who spirits another away; an abductor; a kidnapper. [Rare.]

While the poor boy, half dead with fear,

Writhe'd back to view his *spiriter*.

Cotton, Works, p. 257. (Davies.)

*Spiritful* (*spir'it-fül*), *a.* [*< spirit* + *-ful*. Cf. *spriteful*, *sprightly*]. Full of spirit; lively. Chapman. [Rare.]

*Spiritfully* (*spir'it-fül-i*), *adv.* In a spirited or lively manner. [Rare.]

*Spiritfulness* (*spir'it-fül-ness*), *n.* Liveliness; sprightliness. Harvey. [Rare.]

*Spirit-gum* (*spir'it-gum*), *n.* A quick-drying preparation used by actors and others to fasten false hair on the face.

*Spiriting* (*spir'it-ing*), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *spirit*, *v.*] The business, work, or service of a spirit; hence, work quickly and quietly done, as if by a spirit.

I will be correspondent to command,

And do my *spiriting* gently.

Shak., Tempest, 1. 2. 298.

*Spiritism* (*spir'it-tizm*), *n.* [*< spirit* + *-ism*]. Same as spiritualism, 3.

*Spiritist* (*spir'it-tist*), *n.* [*< spirit* + *-ist*]. Same as spiritualist, 3.

*Spiritistic* (*spir'it-tis'tik*), *a.* [*< spiritist* + *-ic*]. Of, pertaining to, founded on, or in harmony with spiritualism: as, *spiritistic* doctrines.

Those strange forces, equally occult, the mesmerie and the *spiritistic*.

Hovells, Undiscovered Country, p. 16.

*Spirit-lamp* (*spir'it-lamp*), *n.* See lamp<sup>3</sup>.

*Spiritleaf* (*spir'it-léf*), *n.* The manyroot, *Ruellia tuberosa*. Also *spiritweed*. [West Indies.]

*Spiritless* (*spir'it-less*), *a.* [*< spirit* + *-less*]. 1. Having no breath; extinct; dead.

'Tis the body

Of the great captain Penlus, by himself

Made cold and *spiritless*. Fletcher, Bonduca, v. 1.

2. Having no spirit, vigor, courage, or fire; without one's customary vivacity; wanting cheerfulness; dojected; depressed.



Why are you still so sad? you take our edge off;  
You make us dull and spiritless.

*Fletcher, Double Marriage, ii. 1.*

**spiritlessly** (spir'it-less-ly), *adv.* In a spiritless manner; without spirit; without exertion. *'Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, ix.*  
**spirit-level** (spir'it-lev'el), *n.* See *level*, 1.—**spirit-level** quadrant. See *quadrant*.  
**spiritly** (spir'it-ly), *a.* [*< spirit + -ly*]. Cf. *spiritley, sprightly*.] Spirited; spiritul.

Pride, you know, must be foremost; and that comes out like a Spaniard, with daring look, and a tongue thundering out braves, mounted on a spiritley jennet named Insolence.  
*Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 420. (Davies.)*

**spirit-merchant** (spir'it-mér'chant), *n.* A merchant who deals in spirituous liquors.

**spirit-meter** (spir'it-mē'tôr), *n.* An instrument or apparatus for measuring the quantity of spirit which passes through a pipe or from a still. Various forms are in use—as a rotating drum of known capacity, a piston moving in a cylinder of known capacity and recording its pulsations, vessels of known capacity which are alternately filled and emptied, or a form of rotary pump recording its revolutions. *E. H. Knight.*

**spiritoso** (spir-i-tō'sō), *adv.* [*It. = E. spirituous.*] In music, with spirit, energy, or animation. Also *spirituoso*.

**spirituous** (spir'it-us), *a.* [= *It. spiritoso*, < *ML. \*spirituosus*, < *L. spiritus*, spirit: see *spirit*.] 1. Of the nature of spirit; intangible; refined; pure; subtle.

More refined, more spirituous, and pure.

*Milton, P. L., v. 475.*

2†. Burning; ardent; fiery; active.—3. Same as *spirituous*. [*Rare.*]

**spirituousness** (spir'it-us-ness), *n.* The state of being spirituous; a refined state; fineness and activity of parts: as, the thinness and spirituousness of liquor.

**spirit-rapper** (spir'it-rap'ér), *n.* One who believes or professes to believe that he can summon the spirits of deceased persons and held intercourse with them by raps made by them upon a table in answer to questions, or by their causing the table to tilt up.

**spirit-rapping** (spir'it-rap'ing), *n.* A general name given to certain supposed spiritualistic manifestations, as audible raps or knocks on tables, table-turning, and kindred demonstrations. See *spiritualism*, 3.

**spiritrompe** (spir'it-tromp), *n.* [*F. (Latreille), < L. spirā, a coil, spire, + F. troupe, a trumpet: see trumpet*.] The long spiral tongue or antlia of lepidopterous insects; the spirograph.

**spirit-room** (spir'it-rōm), *n.* A room or compartment in a ship in which spirits are kept for the use of the officers and crew.

**spirit-stirring** (spir'it-stēr'ing), *a.* Stirring, reusing, or animating the spirit.

Farewell the neighing steed, and the shrill trump,  
The spirit-stirring drum, the ear-piercing fife.

*Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 352.*

**spiritual** (spir'it-tū-āl), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. spirituall, spyrytuale, spirituell, espirituell, < OF. spirituell, spiriteil, F. spiriteil = Fr. spirital = Sp. Pg. espiritual = It. spirituale, < LL. spiritualis, ef. pertaining to breath, breathing, wind, or air, or spirit, < L. spiritus (spiritu-), spirit, breath, air: see spirit*.] 1. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or being spirit in the sense of something between soul and body, or of a disembodied soul or a supernatural immaterial being.

So faire it was that, trusteth well,  
It seemed a place spirituell.

*Rom. of the Rose, i. 650.*

When to ende nyhed he,  
That thè soule moste yeldo being spirituell.

*Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), i. 5291.*

Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth,  
Unseen, both when we wake and when we sleep.

*Milton, P. L., iv. 677.*

2. Pertaining to the soul, or to the higher endowments of the mind, especially when considered as a divine influence.—3. Pertaining to the soul or its affections as influenced by the Divine Spirit; proceeding from or controlled and inspired by the Holy Spirit; pure; holy; sacred; divine.

Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who hath blessed us with all spiritual blessings in heavenly places in Christ.

*Eph. i. 3.*

God's law is spiritual; it is a transcript of the divine nature, and extends its authority to the acts of the soul of man.

*Sir T. Browne. (Imp. Dict.)*

4. Relating to sacred things; not lay or temporal; pertaining or belonging to the church; ecclesiastical.—*Lords spiritual.* See *lord*.—*Spiritual affinity.* See *affinity*, 1.—*Spiritual and corporal works of mercy.* See *mercy*.—*Spiritual automaton.* See *automaton*.—*Spiritual being.* Same as *intentional*

*being* (which see, under *being*).—**Spiritual body.** See *natural body*, under *natural*.—**Spiritual communion.** See *sacramental communion*, under *sacramental*.—**Spiritual corporations, spiritual courts, ecclesiastical corporations; ecclesiastical courts.** See *ecclesiastical*.—**Spiritual exercises, immutation, incest, matter, peer, etc.** See *exercise*, etc.—**Spiritual man.** (*a*) An inspired person; also, a holy man; an ecclesiastic.

Other elles I trowe that it be som spirituell man that God hath me sente for to defende this reame, nought for me but for Cristynte and holy cherche to mayntene.

*Martin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 226.*

Which Battell, because of the many spiritual Men that were in it, was called the White Battell.

*Daker, Chronicles, p. 108.*

(*b*) The spiritual nature: opposed to *physical man*.—**Spiritual sense of the Word.** Same as *internal sense of the Word* (which see, under *internal*).—*Syn. 1. Spiritu- ed, etc. (see spirituous), immaterial.*

II. *n.* 1. A spiritual thing.

Ascend unto invisibles; fill thy spirit with spirituals, with the mysteries of faith.

*Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. § 14.*

If [Dante] assigns supremacy to the pope in spirituals, and to the emperor in temporals.

*Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 30.*

2. A spiritual person. (*a*) One who is of a spiritual nature or character. (*b*) One charged with a spiritual office or calling.

We bee the spiritualles; we searche the bottome of Goddes commaundement.

*Sir T. More, Works, p. 390.*

**spiritualisation, spiritualise, etc.** See *spiritualization, etc.*

**spiritualism** (spir'it-tū-āl-izm), *n.* [= *F. spiritualisme = Sp. Pg. espiritualismo = It. spiritalismo; as spiritual + -ism*.] 1. The state of being spiritual; spiritual character.

*Millman.*—2. In *philos.*, the doctrine of the existence of spirit as distinct from matter, or as the only reality: opposed to *materialism*.—3. The belief that disembodied spirits can and do communicate with the living, especially through the agency of a person particularly susceptible to spiritualistic influences, called a medium; also, the various doctrines and theories, collectively, founded upon this belief.

In its modern form, spiritualism originated in the State of New York in the year 1848, and since that time has extended over the United States and Europe. The mediums through whom the supposed communications take place are of various kinds, no fewer than twenty-four different classes being mentioned in the books explanatory of spiritualism. Among the chief methods of communication are rappings, table-dippings, writing, and speaking; in the latter forms of communication the medium is supposed to be fully possessed by the spirit for the time being. Spiritualism has no formal system of theology, and it is contended by many of its advocates that it is not necessarily inconsistent with the maintenance of a faith otherwise Christian, and that spirit-communications are providential interventions for the purpose of inculcating the doctrine of immortality, and counteracting the material tendencies of the age. The meetings for spiritualistic communications are commonly called *séances*.

Also *spiritism*.

**spiritualist** (spir'it-tū-āl-ist), *n.* [= *F. spiritaliste = Sp. Pg. espiritualista = It. spiritalista; as spiritual + -ist*.] 1. One who professes a regard for spiritual things only; also, one whose employment is spiritual.

May not he that lives in a small thatched house . . . preach as loud, and to as much purpose, as one of those high and mighty spiritualists?

*Echard, Grounds of Contempt of Clergy (1696), p. 140. (Latham.)*

2. One who accepts philosophical spiritualism. See *spiritualism*, 2.

We may, as spiritualists, try to explain our memory's failures and blunders by secondary causes.

*W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 2.*

3. One who believes that intercourse may be and is held with departed spirits, especially through the agency of a medium; one who claims to hold such intercourse. Also called *spiritist*.

**spiritualistic** (spir'it-tū-āl-ist'ik), *a.* [*< spiritalist + -ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to philosophical spiritualism; idealistic.

The deep-lying doctrine of Spiritual Beings, which embodies the very essence of Spiritualistic as opposed to Materialistic philosophy.

*E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 334.*

2. Of or pertaining to modern spiritualism, or communication with departed spirits; produced by or believed to be due to the agency of departed spirits: as, spiritualistic manifestations; a spiritualistic séance.

**spirituality** (spir'it-tū-āl-i-ti), *n.*; pl. *spiritualities* (-tiz). [*< ME. spiritalite, spiritalte, < OF. spiritalite, spiritalte, espiritualte, esperituaute, etc., F. spiritalité = Sp. espiritualidad = Pg. espiritualidade = It. spiritalità, < LL. spiritalitas(-t-), < spiritalis, spiritual: see spiritual*.] 1. Spiritual nature or character; immateriality; incorporeality.

A pleasure made for the soul, suitable to its spirituality, and equal to all its capacities.

*South.*

2. Spiritual tendency or aspirations; freedom from worldliness and from attachment to the things of time and sense; spiritual tene; desire for spiritual good.

We are commanded to fast, that we may pray with more spirituality, and with repentance.

*Jer. Taylor, Sermons, Return of Prayers, i.*

No infidel can argue away the spirituality of the Christian religion; attacks upon miracles leave that unaffected.

*De Quincey, Essenes, i.*

His discourses were so valued, and his spirituality so revered, that his ministrations were coveted in all that region.

*New Princeton Rev., II. 140.*

3†. The clergy as a whole; the ecclesiastics; the church.

Five entire subsidies were granted to the king by the spirituality.

*Fuller.*

4. That which belongs to the church or to an ecclesiastic in his official capacity: generally in the plural, and distinguished from *temporalities*: as, spiritualities of a bishop (those profits and dues which a bishop receives in his ecclesiastical character).—**Guardian of the spiritualities.** See *guardian*.—**Spirituality of benefices, the tithes of land, etc.**

**spiritualization** (spir'it-tū-āl-i-zā'shōn), *n.* [*< spiritualize + -ation*.] 1. The act of spiritualizing, or the state of being spiritualized.—2. In *old chem.*, the operation of extracting spirit from natural bodies.

Also spelled *spiritualisation*.

**spiritualize** (spir'it-tū-āl-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spiritualized*, ppr. *spiritualizing*. [*< F. spiritaliser = Sp. Pg. espiritualizar = It. spiritalizzare; as spiritual + -ize*.] 1. To make spiritual, or mere spiritual; elevate above what is worldly or bodily.

Unless we endeavour to spiritualize ourselves, . . . the older we grow the more we are embroiled and debased.

*Southey, The Doctor, elxxiv.*

2. To infuse spirituality or life into; inform with spirit or life; animate.

This seen in the clear air, and the whole spiritualized by endless recollections, fills the eye and the heart more forcibly than I can express.

*Carlyle. (Imp. Dict.)*

3. To draw a spiritual meaning from, or impart a spiritual meaning to: as, to spiritualize a text of Scripture.—4. In *chem.*: (*a*) To extract spirit from. (*b*) To convert into spirit, or impart the properties of spirit to.

Also spelled *spiritalise*.

**spiritualizer** (spir'it-tū-āl-i-zér), *n.* [*< spiritalize + -er*.] One who spiritualizes, in any sense. Also spelled *spiritaliser*.

The most licentious of the allegorists, or the wildest of the spiritualizers.

*Warburton, Divine Legation, ix. 2.*

**spiritually** (spir'it-tū-āl-i), *adv.* [*< ME. spyritually; < spirital + -ly*.] 1. In a spiritual manner; without corporeal grossness, sensuality, or worldliness; with purity of spirit or heart.—2. As a spirit; ethereally.

The sky . . .

Bespangled with those isles of light,  
So wildly, spiritually bright.

*Byron, Siege of Corinth, xi.*

3. In a spiritual sense.

**spiritual-minded** (spir'it-tū-āl-mīn'ed), *a.* Having the mind set on spiritual things; having holy affections; spiritual.

**spiritual-mindedness** (spir'it-tū-āl-mīn'ed-ness), *n.* The state of being spiritual-minded; spirituality of mind.

**spiritualness** (spir'it-tū-āl-ness), *n.* The state or character of being spiritual; spirituality.

**spirituality** (spir'it-tū-āl-ti), *n.* [*< ME. spiritalte, < OF. spiritalte, etc.: see spirituality*.] The ecclesiastical body; the whole clergy of any national church.

It [the church] is abused and mistaken for a multitude of shaven, shorn, and oiled, which we now call the spirituality and clergy.

*Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 12.*

**spirituelle** (spir'it-tū-él'), *a.* [*F., fem. of spirital: see spirital*.] Characterized by or exhibiting a refined intellectuality, grace, or delicacy: noting primarily but not exclusively a woman or the ways of women.

I have the air of youth without freshness, but noble, sweet, lively, spirituelle, and interesting.

*The Century, XL. 654.*

**spirituosity** (spir'it-tō-os'it-i), *n.* [*< spirituous + -ity*.] 1. Spirituous character or quality: as, the spirituosity of beer.—2. Immateriality; ethereality. *Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 421.*

**spirituoso** (spir'it-tū-ō'sō), *adv.* Same as *spiritoso*.

**spirituous** (spir'it-tū-us), *a.* [= *Dan. spirituøs; < OF. (and F.) spiritueux = Pg. espirituoso, spir-*



ituos; cf. *G. spirituosus*, Sw. Dan. *spirituosa*, pl., alcoholic liquors; < ML. *\*spirituosus*, full of spirit; < L. *spiritus*, spirit; see *spirit*; cf. *spirifous*.] 1†. Having the quality of spirit; ethereal; immaterial; intangible.—2†. Lively; active; gay; cheerful; enlivening.

Hedon. Well, I am resolved what I'll do.  
Ana. What, my good *spirituos* spark?

E. Johnson, Cynthia's Revels, III. 2.

That it may appear olery and *spirituos*, & fit for the welcomes of cheerful guests; the principal difficulty will be in contriving the lights and stair-cases.

Sir H. Wotton, Reliquio, p. 42.

3. Containing much alcohol; distilled, whether pure or compounded, as distinguished from *fermented*; ardent: applied to a liquor for drinking.—Syn. 3. *Spirituos*, *Spiritual*, *Spirited*. *Spirituos* is now strictly confined to the meaning of alcoholic; as, *spirituos*, ardent, or intoxicating liquors. *Spiritual* is as strictly confined to that higher field of meaning which is opposed to corporeal or carnal, secular or temporal. *Spirited* expresses active animal spirits, or that spirit which is a vigorous movement of the feelings and the will: as, a *spirited* horse, boy, reply.

**spirituosness** (spir'i-tū-us-ness), *n.* The character of being *spirituos*. Boyle.

**spiritus** (spir'i-tus), *n.*; pl. *spiritus*. [L.: see *spirit*.] 1. A breathing; an aspirate.—2. In *phar.*, spirit; any *spirituos* preparation: the official name of various spirits, specified by a qualifying term: as, *spiritus vini Gallici*, spirit of French wine (that is, brandy); *spiritus ætheris compositus*, compound spirit of ether.—*Spiritus* asper, a rough breathing; in *Gr. gram.*, the mark (') placed over or before an initial vowel, or over the second letter of an initial diphthong, to indicate that it should be preceded by a sound like *h* in English; also placed over *p* when it is initial or is preceded by mother *p* (ðp).—*Spiritus* lenis, a soft or smooth breathing; in *Gr. gram.*, the mark (') denoting the absence of the rough breathing.

**spiritweed** (spir'it-wēd), *n.* Same as *spiritleaf*.

**spirit-world** (spir'it-wēld), *n.* The world of disembodied spirits; Hades; the shades.

**spirity** (spir'i-ti), *a.* [*< spirit + -y*.] 'Full of spirit; spirited. [Scotch.]

**spirivalve** (spir'i-valv), *a.* [*< L. spira*, a coil, spire, + *valva*, door (valve).] Having a spiral shell, as a univalve mollusk; spirally whorled, as a shell.

**spirket** (spēr'kot), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In ship-building, a space forward and aft between the floor-timbers. Hammersly.

**spirketting, spirketting** (spēr'kot-ing), *n.* [*< spirket*.] In ship-building, the strakes of plank worked between the lower sills of ports and waterways. Thearle, Naval Arch., § 209.

**spiriling** (spēr'ling), *n.* Same as *sparking*.

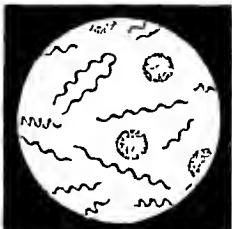
**Spirobranchia** (spi-rō-brang'ki-ā), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Gr. σπειρα*, a coil, spire, + *βράχια*, gills.] Same as *Brachiopoda*. Also *Spirobranchia*.

**spirobranchiate** (spi-rō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. spirobranchiatus*, < *Gr. σπειρα*, a coil, spire, + *βράχια*, gills.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Spirobranchiata*; brachiopod.

II. *n.* A brachiopod.

**Spirochæta** (spi-rō-kē-tā), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1833), < *Gr. σπειρα*, a coil, spire, + *χαίτη*, a bristle.]

A genus of *Schizomycetes* or bacteria, having the cells united in long slender threads which usually show narrow spiral windings. The filaments have the liveliest movements, and clearly propel themselves forward and back, but are also able to bend in various ways. *S. plicatilis* occurs among algae in swamp-water; *S. Obermeieri*, found in the blood of those sick with recurrent fever, is the cause of the disease; *S. Cohnii* is found in the mucus of the teeth, and *S. gigantea* in sea-water. Also *Spirochæta*.



*Spirochæta Obermeieri*.

**spirogonimium** (spi-rō-gō-nim'i-um), *n.*; pl. *spirogonimia* (-i). [NL., < *Gr. σπειρα*, a coil, spire, + *NL. gonimium*, *q. v.*] In bot., a gonimium similar to a hormogonimium, but nonfiliform, with the syngonimia subglobose, smaller and more scattered, as in *Omphalaria*.

**Spirogyra** (spi-rō-jī-rī), *n.* [NL. (Link, 1833), so called with ref. to the spiral bands of chlorophyll in the cells; < *Gr. σπειρα*, a coil, spire, + *γύρος*, a circle, ring.] A genus of fresh-water algae, of the class *Conjugatæ* and order *Zygnemaceæ*. They are among the commonest of fresh-water algae, forming dense bright-green masses, in both running and stagnant water, and have often a slimy feel, owing to the well-developed mucilaginous sheath in which each filament is enveloped. The cells have one to several parietal chlorophyll-bands spirally winding to the right. Conjugation is scalariform or lateral. There are about 40 species

and very many varieties in the United States. They are popularly called *frog-spit* or *frog-spittle*. See *frog-spit*, and cuts under *chlorophyll* and *conjugation*, 4.

**spirolet, spirolet** (spī-rōl, -rol), *n.* [*< OF. spirole*, a small culverin.] A small culverin.

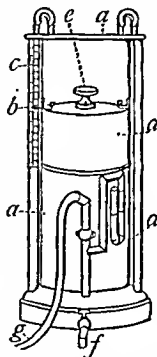
Long pieces of artillery called hosilets, and smaller sized ones, known by the name of *spirolets*.

Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, I. 47.

**spiroloculine** (spi-rō-lok'ū-lin), *a.* Composed of spirally coiled loculi or chamberlets: specifically noting certain foraminifers. Amer. Jour. Sci., No. 160, p. 328.

**spirometer** (spi-rom'e-tēr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *spirare*, breathe (see *spire*), + *metrum*, measure.] A contrivance for measuring the extreme differential capacity of the human lungs.

The instrument most commonly employed consists of an inverted chamber submerged in a water-bath. The breath is conducted by a flexible pipe and internal tube so as to collect in the chamber, which rises in the water, and is fitted with an index which marks the cubic inches of air expired after a forced inspiration. In the accompanying cut, *a* is a small gas-holder containing an inverted vessel *a'*; *b*, index, which shows on the scale *c* the number of cubic inches expired; *d*, manometer, which, when *a* is held down, shows the pressure which the lungs can exert; *e*, plug-valve for outlet of expired air; *f*, cock for outlet of water; *g*, tube through which the expiration is made.



Spirometer.

**spirometric** (spi-rō-met'rik), *a.* [*< Spirometer + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to the spirometer; ascertained by means of the spirometer; as tested by the spirometer.—**Spirometric capacity**, extreme differential capacity of the lungs, measured by the total amount of air which can be expired after the fullest possible inspiration.

**spirometry** (spi-rom'e-tri), *n.* [*< Spirometer + -y*.] The use of the spirometer in measuring the capacity of the lungs.

**Spiromonas** (spi-rō-mō-nas), *n.* [NL. (Perty, 1852), < *Gr. σπειρα*, a coil, spire, + *μόνος*, a unit.] A genus of pantostomatous flagellate infusorians, spirally twisted on their long axis (whence the name). These animalcules are free-swimming or temporarily attached, soft and plastic, with two anterior subequal flagella, one of which is adherent at will. *S. rotunda* is an example. According to Kent, the *Cyclidium distortum* and *Heteromita angulata* of Dujardin are both species of *Spiromonas*.

**spirophore** (spī-rō-fōr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *spirare*, breathe, + *Gr. φέρω*, < *φέρω* = *E. bear*.] An apparatus for producing artificial respiration in cases of suspended animation, as in persons rescued from drowning. It consists of an air-tight case, in which the body is inclosed up to the neck, and an air-pump, for producing at proper intervals a partial vacuum in the case, thus causing the external air to fill the lungs of the patient.

**Spirophyton** (spi-rot'i-ton), *n.* [NL. (Hall), < *Gr. σπειρα*, a coil, spire, + *φύτον*, a plant.] A genus of fossil algae, a characteristic plant of a subdivision of the Devonian occurring in the State of New York, and called from this fossil (*Spirophyton cauda-galli*) the *cauda galli* grit. This alga belongs to a group which appeared early in the Silurian, and continued into the Tertiary, but is now extinct. The frond of *Spirophyton* was broad, thin, with a distinct transversal nervation, and spirally convoluted around a slender axis, the convolution widening with the distance from the point of attachment.

**spirozoid** (spi-rō-zō'id), *n.* [*< Gr. σπειρα*, a coil, spire, + *E. zoid*.] The defensive zooid of certain hydroid hydrozoans, as of *Podocoryne*, a tubularian polyp: so called as coiling or curling spirally when not in action. These zooids are long slender filaments always provided with cilia or lasso-cells for netting, and are sometimes called *spiralozooids*. Compare *dactylozooid* and *nachopopolyp*.

**spirt<sup>1</sup>, spirt<sup>2</sup>**. See *spurt<sup>1</sup>, spurt<sup>2</sup>*.

**spirtle, v. and n.** See *spurtle*.

**Spirula** (spī-r'ū-lā), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1799), < L. *spirula*, dim. of L. *spira*, a coil, spire: see *spire*.] 1. In *Cephalopoda*: (*a*)

A genus of sepoid cuttlefishes, typical of the family *Spirulidae*, having a delicate shell in the hinder part of the body rolled into a flat or discoidal spiral, with discrete whorls whose involute spiro presents ventrally, and no guard. There are several species, as *S. larva* and *S. fragilis*. The shells are common, and are sometimes carried by the Gulf Stream to the coast of England,

but specimens of the entire animal are extremely rare. Also *Spirulæ*, *Spirulæ*. (*b*) [*< L. c.*; pl. *spirulæ* (-læ).] A member of this genus. Imp. Dict.—2. [*< L. c.*; pl. *spirulæ* (-læ).] In sponges, an irregular spineless polyact spicule of spiral form.

**spirulate** (spī-r'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< L. spirula*, dim. of L. *spira*, a coil, spire (see *Spirula*), + *-atē*.] Spiral in form, or in disposition of parts; spirally arranged: said of structures, markings, etc.

**Spirulidæ** (spī-r'ū-li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spirula* + *-idæ*.] A family of cephalopods, typified by the genus *Spirula*. They are squids or sepoids with the mantle supported by a cartilaginous prominence or ridge and a corresponding pit or furrow, the fins small and terminal, and an internal tubular shell partitioned into numerous chambers by transverse septa, and wound in a loose coil.

**spirulite** (spī-r'ū-lit), *n.* [*< NL. Spirula + -ite*.] A fossil cephalopod resembling or related to *Spirula*.

**spiry<sup>1</sup>** (spī-r'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. *spirie*; < *spire* + *-y*.] 1. Having the form of a spire or pyramid; tapering like a spire.

In these lone walls (their dry's eternal bound)  
Those moss-grown domes with *spiry* turrets crown'd.  
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 142.

2. Abounding in spires or steeples.

And villages embosom'd soft in trees,  
And *spiry* towns by surging columns mark'd  
Of household smoke. Thomson, Spring, l. 953.

**spiry<sup>2</sup>** (spī-r'i), *a.* [*< spire* + *-y*.] Of a spiral form; spiral; wreathed; curled.

Had in the *spiry* volumes of the snake.  
Dryden, State of Innocence, iv. 2.

**spiscious<sup>1</sup>**, *a.* A variant of *spissous*.  
**spisst** (spis), *a.* [= OF. *espais*, *espois*, F. *épais* = Sp. *espeso* = Pg. *espesso* = It. *spesso*, < L. *spissus*, thick, compact, dense.] Thick; close; dense.

This *spiss* and dense, yet polish'd, this copious, yet concise treatise of the variety of languages. Brerewood.

**spissated** (spis'ū-ted), *a.* [*< L. spissatus*, pp. of *spissare*, thicken, condense, < *spissus*, thick, compact: see *spiss*.] Inspissated; thickened, as by evaporation. Warburton, Divine Legation, ii. 4.

**spissed†** (spist), *a.* [*< spiss + -ed*.] Thickened; condensed; inspissated.

Of such a *spissed* substance there's no need.  
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 214.

**spissitude** (spis'i-tūd), *n.* [*< L. spissitudo*, thickness, density, < *spissus*, thick, compact: see *spiss*.] Density; the denseness or compactness which belongs to substances not perfectly liquid nor perfectly solid; inspissated condition.

From this Grossness and *Spissitude* of Air proceeds the slow Nature of the Inhabitants. Howell, Letters, I. i. 8.

**spissoust** (spis'us), *a.* [*< L. spissus*, thick: see *spiss*.] Thick. Hist. of France (1655). (Nares.)

**spit<sup>1</sup>** (spit), *n.* [(*a*) < ME. *\*spitte*, *spytte*, *spette*, earlier *spite*, *spyte*, *spete*, < AS. *spitu*, a spit, = MD. *spit*, *spet*, *spet*, *spete*, D. *spit* = MLG. *spit*, LG. *spitt* = OHG. MHG. *spiz*, G. *spies* (= Dan. *spid* = Sw. *spett*, < LG. *f*), a roasting-spit, in G. also the branches of a deer's horn (hence OF. *espoit*, *espoir*, a spit, *espois*, F. *épois*, a deer's horn, = Sp. Pg. *espato*, a spit, = Olt. *spito*, *spedo*, a spit); orig. neut. of the adj., OHG. *spizet*, MHG. *spitze*, *spiz*, G. *spitz*, pointed (G. *spitze*, a point). (*b*) Cf. LG. *speet* (prop. *\*spiet*), a spear, in humorous use a sword, = OHG. *spioz*, MHG. *spiez*, G. *spies*, a spear, lance, pike, = Icel. *spjót*, a spear, = Sw. *spjut* = Dan. *spyd*, a spear (hence OF. *espict*, *espel*, *espie*, also *espoit*, *espoir* = It. *spiedo*, *spiede*, a spear). (*c*) Cf. Icel. *spjita*, a spit, a wooden peg; *spjót*, a spear. The above forms have been partly confused with one another. (*d*) Cf. W. *pid*, a tapering point.] 1. A slender bar, sharply pointed at the end, to be thrust through meat which is to be roasted in front of the fire. The rotation of the spit brings all parts of the meat in turn to the heat. The ordinary spit is several feet long, and rests on supports at the sides of the fireplace. Shorter spits are used for small birds, kidneys, etc. See cut under *spit-roast*.

With your arms crossed on your thin-belly doublet like a rabbit on a spit. Shak., L. L. L., III. 1. 20.

He loves roast well  
That eats the spit.  
Fletcher, Mad Lover, II. 1.

2†. A sword. [Cant.]

Going naked with a spit on his shoulder.  
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 300.

3†. The obelisk or dagger (†) used as a reference-mark.

Either your staves or your *spits* (that I may use Origen's notes) shall be welcome to my niggard.  
Sp. Hall, To Hugh Cholmley. (Latham.)



*Spirula lewis*.



4. A small point of land running into the sea, or a long narrow shoal extending from the shore into the sea.

Bnt Hermod rode with Niord, whom he took  
To show him *spits* and beaches of the sea.  
M. Arnold, Balder Dead, iii.

On a narrow *spit* of sand between the rocks a dozen  
little girls are laughing, romping, and pattering about.  
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, ii.

5. In *wearing*, the spindle or wire which holds the cop, spool, or pirn in the shuttle.

*spit*<sup>1</sup> (*spit*), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spitted*, ppr. *spitting*. [*< ME. spitten, spytten, spiten = MD. spiten, speten, D. speten = MLG. LG. speten = OHG. spizzen, G. spissen = Dan. spidde (cf. Sp. Pg. cspetar), spit, turn on a spit; from the noun.*] I. *trans.* 1. To thrust a spit through; pierce, transfix, or impale with or as with a spit: as, to *spit* a loin of veal.

Look to see . . .  
Your naked infants *spitted* upon pikes.  
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 3. 38.

How lov'd Patroclus with Achilles joins,  
To quarter out the ox, and *spit* the loins.  
W. King, Art of Cookery, i. 203.

2. To string on a stick and hang up to dry, as herring in a smoke-house.

II. *intrans.* To roast anything on a spit; attend to a spit; use a spit.

*spit*<sup>2</sup> (*spit*), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spit* or *spat*, ppr. *spitting*. [Under this form are merged several orig. diff. forms: (a) Early mod. E. and dial. also *spet*, *< ME. spitten, spytten* (pret. *spitte, spytte, sputte, spat*), *< AS. spittan, \*spyttan* (pret. *\*spytte*) = *G. spitzzen = Sw. spotta = Dan. spytte, spit*; (b) late MHG. *sputzen, G. spuetzen = Icel. spýta, spit*; (c) *ME. speten* (pret. *spette, spete, spetide*), *< AS. spētan* (pret. *spētte*), *spit*. These forms are supposed to be connected with *spew*, but their relations are not clear. The similar forms, MD. *spieken*, also *spugen*, MLG. *spigen, spiggen, G. spucken, spit*, are secondary forms of the verb cognate with AS. *spīwan, E. spew*: see *spew*. Hence *spattle*, *spittle*, and prob. ult. *spot*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To eject saliva from the mouth; expectorate.

When he had thus spoken, he *spat* on the ground, and made clay of the spittle.  
John ix. 6.

Let him but fasting *spit* upon a toad,  
And presently it bursts and dles.  
Fletcher and Massinger, A Very Woman, iii. 1.

2. To fall in scattered drops, as rain. [Colloq.] "And"—putting her hand out at the window—"I think it's *spitting* already." Miss Ferrier, Marriage, vii.

It had been *spitting* with rain for the last half-hour, and now began to pour in good earnest.  
Dickens, Sketches, Tales, vii.

3. To make a noise as if spitting, like an angry cat.—To spit on or upon, to treat with gross insult or ignominy.

II. *trans.* To eject from the mouth; spew; especially, to eject as or with saliva: as, to *spit* blood.

Thus *spitte* I out my venom under hewe  
Of holynesse, to seme holy and trewe.  
Chaucer, Prologue to Pardoner's Tale, l. 135.

Sir Roger told me that Old Moll had been often brought before him for making Children *spit* Pins, and giving Maids the Night Mare.  
Addison, Spectator, No. 117.

To spit sixpences, to spit with a white nummular ex- pectoration from a dry mouth. [Low.]

He had thought it rather a dry discourse; and, beginning to *spit sixpences* (as his saying was), he gave hints to Mr. Wildgoose to stop at the first public-house they should come to.  
Graves, Spiritual Quixote, iv. 6. (Davies.)

To spit white, to spit from a dry or feverish mouth, especially after a debauch. [Low.]

If it be a hot day, and I brandish any thing but a bottle, I would I might never *spit* white again.  
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 237.

*spit*<sup>3</sup> (*spit*), *n.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *spet*; *< ME. spyt*; *< spit*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] 1. What is ejected from the mouth; saliva; spume.—2. The act of spitting: as, a cat gives an angry *spit*.

The speckl'd toad . . .  
Defies his foe with a fell *spit*.  
Lovelace, Lucasta, Toad and Spider, p. 42.

3. In *entom.*: (a) The spume of certain insects; a frothy, fleecy, or waxy substance secreted by various homopterous bugs from specialized pores scattered over the general surface of the body. (b) An insect which produces such spume: as, the cuckoo-spit, *Ptyelus spumarius*. See *spittle-insect*.—4. A light fall of rain or snow; especially, rain or snow falling in light gusts or scattered drops or flakes.

*Spits* of rain dashed in their faces.  
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 175.

5. Image; likeness. [Vulgar.]

There was a large lithograph of a horse, dear to the remembrance of the old man from an indication of a dog in

the corner. "The very *spit* of the one I had for years; it's a real portrait, sir, for Mr. Hanbart, the printer, met me one day and sketched him."

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 483.

*spit*<sup>3</sup> (*spit*), *v. t.* [*< D. spitten, dig*; appar. connected with *speten, spit*: see *spit*<sup>1</sup>.] To spade; plant by spading.

Saffron . . . in the month of July, . . . when the heads thereof have been plucked up, and after twenty days *spit- ted* or set againe under mould.

Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 453. (Davies.)

*spit*<sup>3</sup> (*spit*), *n.* [E. dial.; cf. *spit*<sup>3</sup>, *v.*] A spade; hence, the depth of a spade in the earth; a spading or spadeful. [Prov. Eng.]

It [a curious harp] was raised by labourers at the depth of twelve *spits* or spadings under the earth in Coolness Moss, near Newcastle, between Limerick and Killarney.  
O'Curry, Anc. Irish, II. xxxiii.

*spital*, *spittle*<sup>2</sup> (*spit*<sup>1</sup>, *spit*<sup>1</sup>), *n.* [*< ME. spyt- tile, spitel, spytelle*, by aphesis from *hospital*: see *hospital*.] A hospital; properly, a hospital for lazars.

He is  
A *spittle* of diseases, and, indeed,  
More loathsome and infectious.  
Massinger, Picture, iv. 2.

Kind, pious hands did to the Virgin build  
A lonely *Spital*, the belated swain  
From the night terrors of that waste to shield.  
Wordsworth, Guilt and Sorrow, xvii.

*spital-house*, *spittle-house* (*spit*<sup>1</sup>, *spit*<sup>1</sup>), *n.* A hospital. All the Cripples in tenne *Spittle-houses* shewe not more halting.  
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 35.

*spital-man*, *spittle-man* (*spit*<sup>1</sup>, *spit*<sup>1</sup>), *n.* One who lives in a spital or hospital.

Good Preachers that live ill (like *Spittle-men*)  
Are perfect in the way they neuer went.  
Davies, Summa Totalis, p. 26. (Davies.)

*spital-sermon*, *spittle-sermon* (*spit*<sup>1</sup>, *spit*<sup>1</sup>), *n.* A sermon preached at or in behalf of a spital or hospital. B. Jonson, Under- woods, lxi.

*spitball* (*spit*<sup>1</sup>, *bál*), *n.* Paper chewed and made into a ball to be used as a missile. [Colloq.]

*spitbox* (*spit*<sup>1</sup>, *boks*), *n.* [*< spit*<sup>2</sup> + *box*<sup>2</sup>.] A box, usually of wood, filled with sand, sawdust, or the like, to receive discharges of spittle, tobacco-juice, etc.; a spittoon. Such boxes are sometimes open, as in country taverns in America, sometimes covered, the cover being easily raised by a lever arrangement, as is common on the continent of Europe.

*spit-bug* (*spit*<sup>1</sup>, *bug*), *n.* Any spittle-insect. *spitchock* (*spich*<sup>1</sup>, *kok*), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of *\*spitecock* (*< spit*<sup>1</sup> + *cock*<sup>1</sup>), which may have been orig. a name for a fowl roasted on a spit, transferred fancifully to an eel split and broiled. Cf. *spatchcock*.] An eel split and broiled.

Will you have some Cray-fish and n *Spitch-cocke*?  
Webster and Dekker, Northward Hoe, i. 1.

*spitchock* (*spich*<sup>1</sup>, *kok*), *v. t.* [*< spitchock*, *n.*] To spit (an eel) lengthwise and broil it.

Yet no man lards salt pork with orange-peel,  
Or garnishes his lamb with *spitchock*'d eel.  
W. King, Art of Cookery, l. 18.

If you chance to be partial to eels, . . . Have them *spitch-cock'd*—or stew'd—they're tooooly when fried!

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 337.

*spit-curl* (*spit*<sup>1</sup>, *kér*), *n.* A small lock of hair curled so as to lie flat on the temple: so called jocosely or contemptuously from the circumstance that they were often made with the help of saliva. [Colloq. and vulgar.]

*spit-deep* (*spit*<sup>1</sup>, *dép*), *a.* [*< spit*<sup>3</sup> + *deep*.] Having the depth of a spade-cut. [Prov. Eng.]

*spite* (*spit*), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spight*; *< ME. spite, spyt, spyyt*; by aphesis from *despice*: see *despice*. Cf. *spitous* for *despitous*.] 1. Injury; mischief; shame; disgrace; dishonor.

I'll find Demetrius and revenge this *spite*.  
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 420.

Day and night he'll work my *spight*,  
And hanged I shall be.  
Robin Hood and the Bishop (Child's Ballads, V. 299).

2. A disposition to thwart and disappoint the wishes of another; ill-will; malevolence; malice; grudge; rancor.

This is not the opinion of one, for some priuate *spite*, but the judgement of all. Ascham, The Scholemster, p. 78.

Nor called the gods, in vulgar *spite*,  
To vindicate his helpless right.  
Marvell, Essay on Government.

3. Chagrin; vexation; ill luck; trouble.

The time is out of joint: O cursed *spite*,  
That ever I was horn to set it right!  
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 189.

In *spite* of, literally, in defiance or contempt of; in opposition to; hence, notwithstanding. Sometimes abbreviated to *spite* of.

Death to me subscribes,  
Since, *spite* of him, I'll live in this poor rhyme.  
Shak., Sonnets, cvii.

Honor is into Scotland goug,  
In *spite* of England's skill.  
Johnie Scot (Child's Ballads, IV. 59).

=Syn. 2. Animosity, Ill-will, Enmity, etc. (see animosity), pique, spleen, defiance. In *spite* of, *Despite*, etc. See *notwithstanding*.

*spite* (*spit*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spited*, ppr. *spitting*. [Early mod. E. also *spight*; *< lato ME. spite*; *< spile, n.*] 1. To dislike; regard with ill-will.

I gat my master's good-will, who before *spited* me.  
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

Hasb bated or *spited* Obed, from Margaret's account, partly because of misunderstandings with his mother.  
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 3.

2. To thwart; cross; mortify; treat maliciously: as, to cut off one's nose to *spite* one's face. I'll sacrifice the lamb that I do love,  
To *spite* a raven's heart within a dove.  
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 134.

3. To fill with vexation; offend.

The nobles, *spited* at this indignity done them by the commons, firmly united in a body.  
Swift, Nobles and Commons, iii.

*spite-blasted* (*spit*<sup>1</sup>, *blás*<sup>1</sup>), *a.* Distracted or defeated by spite. Nash, Pierce Peniless, p. 34. [Rare.]

*spiteful* (*spit*<sup>1</sup>, *fúl*), *a.* [*< ME. spytfulle*; *< spite* + *-ful*.] Filled with spite; having a malevolent or grudging disposition; malicious.

A wayward son,  
*Spiteful* and wrathful.  
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 5. 12.

*spitefully* (*spit*<sup>1</sup>, *fúl*-i), *adv.* 1. Shamefully; outrageously.

And the remnant took his servants, and entreated them *spitefully*, and slew them.  
Mat. xxii. 6.

2. In a spiteful manner; mischievously; maliciously.

At last she *spitefully* was bent  
To try their wisdom's full extent.  
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

*spitefulness* (*spit*<sup>1</sup>, *fúl*-nes), *n.* The state or character of being spiteful; the desire to vex, annoy, or injure, proceeding from irritation; malevolence; malice.

It looks more like *spitefulness* and ill nature than a diligent search after truth.  
Keill, Against Burnet.

*spitfire* (*spit*<sup>1</sup>, *fír*), *n.* [*< spit*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*, + obj. *fire*.] An irascible or passionate person; one whose temper is hot or fiery. [Colloq.]

*spit-frog* (*spit*<sup>1</sup>, *frog*), *n.* [*< spit*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, + *frog*<sup>1</sup>.] A small sword. John Taylor, Works (1630). [Slang.] (Nares.)

*spitkid* (*spit*<sup>1</sup>, *kíd*), *n.* Naut., a spitbox.

*spitoust*, *a.* [ME., also *spetous*; by aphesis from *despitous*: see *despitous*. Cf. *spite*.] Spiteful; malicious; mischievous.

That arose was as with felonye  
Envenymed, and with *spitous* blame.  
Rom. of the Rose, i. 979.

*spitously*, *adv.* [ME., *< spitous* + *-ly*<sup>2</sup>.] Spitefully; angrily; injuriously.

They were ful glad when I spak to hem faire,  
For, God it wot, I chidde hem *spitously*.  
Chaucer, Prologue to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 223.

*spit-poison* (*spit*<sup>1</sup>, *poi*<sup>1</sup>, *zn*), *n.* [*< spit*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*, + obj. *poison*.] A malicious or venomous person; one given to calumny.

The scourge of society, n *spit-poison*, a viper.  
South, Sermons, X. 290.

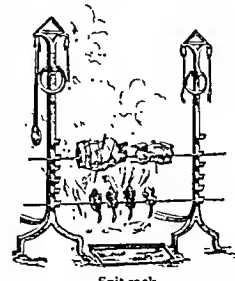
*spit-rack* (*spit*<sup>1</sup>, *rak*), *n.* An iron rack, formerly used, on which a spit was hung before a fire. A common form was that of a pair of tall andirons fitted with hooks to support the ends of the spit.

*spit-sticker* (*spit*<sup>1</sup>, *stik*<sup>1</sup>, *ér*), *n.* In engraving, a graver with convex faces.  
E. H. Knight.

*spit-sword* (*spit*<sup>1</sup>, *sörd*), *n.* Same as *estoc*: a term introduced in the sixteenth century.  
Grose.

*spittard* (*spit*<sup>1</sup>, *árd*), *n.* [*< spit*<sup>1</sup> + *-ard*. Cf. *spitter*<sup>1</sup>.] A two-year old hart; a spitter. Topsett, Four-Footed Beasts (1607), p. 122. (Halliwell.)

*spitted* (*spit*<sup>1</sup>, *éd*), *p. a.* [*< ME. y-spyted*, *spit- ted*: see *spit*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Put upon a spit; thrust through, as if with a spit; impaled.—2.





Spiked, or shot out to a point like a spit or hodkin, but without tines or branches: said of the antlers of a deer.

Let trial be made . . . whether the head of a deer that by age is more spitted may be brought again to be more brached.

Bacon, Not. Hist., § 757.

**spittent**. An obsolete past participle of *spit*<sup>2</sup>.

**spitter**<sup>1</sup> (spit'ér), *n.* [*< spit*<sup>1</sup> + *-er*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. One who puts meat on a spit.—2. A young deer whose antlers are spitted; a brocket or pricket.

**spitter**<sup>2</sup> (spit'ér), *n.* [*< spit*<sup>2</sup> + *-er*<sup>1</sup>.] One who spits, or ejects saliva from the mouth.

**spitting** (spit'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *spit*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*]

1. The act or practice of expectoration.—2. An appearance seen on the surface of silver which has been melted in considerable quantity and then allowed to cool slowly, protuberances like miniature volcanic cones being formed just as the surface of the metal begins to solidify, through the orifices of which oxygen gas escapes, sometimes with sufficient violence to throw out bits of the molten metal. This is frequently seen in the cupellation of silver in the large way. The same phenomenon is exhibited by melted platinum, which, like silver, absorbs oxygen when melted, and gives it off again on cooling. Also called *sprouting*.—Spitting of blood. Same as *hemoptysis* (which see).

**spitting-snake** (spit'ing-snāk), *n.* A venomous serpent of the family *Najidae*, *Spedon hamachates* of South Africa. This snake, when irritated, has the habit of spitting in spray the poisonous saliva which has dribbled from its fangs.

**spittle**<sup>1</sup> (spit'l), *n.* [Formerly also *spittle*; a var. of *spittle*, conformed to the verb: see *spittle*<sup>2</sup>, *spit*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] The mucous substance secreted by the salivary glands; saliva; saliva ejected from the mouth.

Over men, mowed with greave hope and hunger of golde, begonne agayne to swalowe downe theyr spittle.

Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 118].)

The Priests abhorre the Sea, as wherein Nilus dieth; and smit is forbidden them, which they call Typhons spittle.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 572.

To lick the spittle of. See *lick*.

**spittle**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* See *spit*.

**spittle**<sup>3</sup> (spit'l), *n.* [*< ME. spytelle*; dim. of *spit*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. A kind of small spade.—2. A spade-like implement with a short handle, used in putting cakes into an oven. [Prov. Eng.]

**spittle**<sup>4</sup> (spit'l), *v. t.* [*< spittle*<sup>3</sup>, *n.*] To dig or stir with a small spade. [Prov. Eng.]

**spittle-fly** (spit'l-flī), *n.* A spittle-insect.

**spittle-insect** (spit'l-in'sekt), *n.* Any one of several different homopterous insects of the family *Cercopidae*, as species of *Aphrophora*, *Lepyronia*, and *Phytius*; a spit-lug or frog-hopper. The larva and pupa live upon plants, enveloping and entirely concealing themselves within a mass of frothy material which they secrete, sometimes called *toad-spittle* or *frog-spit* and *cuckoo-spit*. See cut under *frog-hopper*.

**spittle-of-the-stars** (spit'l-ov-thē-stārz'), *n.* See *Nostoc*, 2.

**spittly** (spit'li), *a.* [*< spittle*<sup>1</sup> + *-y*<sup>1</sup>.] Containing or resembling spittle; slimy.

**spittoon** (spi-tōn'), *n.* [Irreg. *< spit*<sup>2</sup> + *-oon*.] A vessel for receiving what is spit from the mouth; especially, a round vessel of metal, earthenware, or porcelain, made in the form of a funnel at the top, and having a bowl-shaped compartment beneath, which may be partly filled with water; a cuspidor.

A gentleman with his hat on, who omused himself by spitting alternately into the spittoon at the right hand side of the stove and the spittoon on the left.

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xvi.

**spit-venom** (spit'ven'om), *n.* [*< spit*<sup>2</sup> + *venom*. Cf. *spit-poison*.] Poisonous expectoration. [Rare.]

The spit-venom of their poisoned hearts breaketh out to the annoyance of others. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, V. ii. § 2.

**spitz** (spits), *n.* [*< G. spitz*, also *spitzhund*, a Pomeranian dog, so called from its pointed muzzle; *< spitz*, a point: see *spit*<sup>1</sup>.] A spitz-dog.

**spitz-dog** (spits'dog), *n.* [A half translation of *G. spitzhund*, a Pomeranian dog, *< spitz*, a point, + *hund*, a dog, = *E. hound*.] A variety of dog, so called from the pointed muzzle; a Pomeranian dog. See *Pomeranian*.

**spitzflute** (spits'flüt), *n.* [*< G. spitz*, a point, + *E. flute*.] In organ-building, a stop having conical pipes of metal, which give a thin, somewhat reedy tone.

**spitzkasten** (spits'käs-ten), *n.* [*< G. spitz*, a point, + *kasten*, a chest: see *chest*<sup>1</sup>.] In mining, a pointed box; a V-rat; a German word frequently used by writers in English on ore-dressing.

**Spiza** (spi'zai), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1828), *< Gr. σπιζα*, a finch, *< σπιζω*, pipe, chirp. Cf. *spink*<sup>1</sup>.] A genus of fringilline birds, including a number of types, and hence variously limited. (a) That genus of painted finches of which the common indigo-bird of the United States is the type; synonymous with *Passerina* or *Hartulanus* of Vieillot, and *Cyanopiza* of Baird. See cut under *indigo-bird*. (b) Now employed for the silk-buntings, of which the common dickcissel or black-throated bunting, *S. americana*, is the type; synonymous with



Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*).

*Eurpiza*. The male is 6½ inches long, 10½ in extent of wings; the plumage is smooth and compact; the upper parts are grayish-brown, streaked with black on the back; the lower are whitish, shaded with gray, tinged with bright yellow on the breast, and marked with a large black throat-patch; the edge of the wing is yellow; the lesser and middle coverts are bright-chestnut; the lower eyelid is white, the supercilious stripe yellow, and the bill dark horn-blue. The female is similar, but plainer, being less tinged with yellow, and having no black throat-patch, but a few black maxillary or pectoral streaks. This bunting is widely but irregularly distributed in the United States, especially in the eastern half, abounding in some districts, but seldom or never seen in others apparently as eligible. It nests on the ground or in a low bush, and lays four or five plain pale-greenish eggs (rarely speckled). The nuptial male has a quaint monotonous ditty, three notes of which are rendered in the name *dickcissel*—a word which originated in Illinois, and crept into print in or about 1876.

**Spizæus** (spi-zæ'e-us), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), *< Gr. σπιζα*, a finch (see *Spiza*), + *æros*, an eagle.] A genus of *Falconidae*, including hawks or small eagles having the feet feathered to the bases of the toes, the tail square or little rounded, the wings short and rounded, and the head, in the typical species, with a long occipital crest. The genus is sometimes restricted to such birds as the crested eagle of Brazil, *S. manducator* or *S. ornatiss*; in a wider sense, it includes 12 or more species of Central and South America, Africa, India and the Indo-Malayan region, Celebes, Formosa, and Japan. Also *Spizæos*.

**Spizella** (spi-zel'i), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1832), *< Spiza* + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of small American finches or sparrows, the chipping-sparrows, having the wings pointed, the tail long and emarginate, the back streaked, and the under parts not streaked in the adult. It includes several of the most familiar sparrows of the United States, the chippy or chip-bird, *S. socialis* or *domestica*; the field-sparrow, *S. agrestis* or *pusilla*; the tree-sparrow, *S. monticola*; the clay-colored bunting and Brewer's bunting, *S. pallida* and *S. breweri*; and the black-chinned sparrow, *S. atrigularis*. See cut under *field-sparrow*.

**Spizellina** (spi-ze-li'ne), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Spizella* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of *Fringillidae*, containing a large number of small spotted and streaked sparrows. None of those which occur in the United States have any red, blue, or orange colors. S. F. Baird, 1858.

**spizelline** (spi-zel'in), *a.* [*< Spizella* + *-ine*.] Resembling or related to the chipping-sparrow; of or pertaining to the *Spizellinae*.

**spizine** (spi'zin), *a.* [*< Spiza* + *-ine*.] Resembling or related to the finches or buntings of the genus *Spiza*.

**Splachneæ** (splak'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Splachnum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of bryaceous mosses, named from the genus *Splachnum*. Also *Splachnei*, *Splachnaeæ*.

**Splachnum** (splak'num), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), *< Gr. σπλάχνον*, some cryptogamous plant.] A genus of bryaceous mosses, giving name to the tribe *Splachneæ*. They are loosely caespitose, mostly annual plants, with soft, slender branches, which bear distant lower and tufted upper leaves, all with very loose areolation. The capsule is long-pedicelled, small, oval or short-cylindrical, provided with a peristome of sixteen linear orange-colored teeth. There are 6 North American species.

**splaiet**, *v.* An old spelling of *splay*.

**splanadēt**, *n.* Same as *splanade*.

**splanchnapophysial** (splangk'nā-pō-fiz'i-āl), *a.* [*< splanchnapophysis* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a splanchnapophysis.

**splanchnapophysis** (splangk'nā-pō-fiz'i-sis), *n.* *pl. splanchnapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., *< Gr. σπλάνχ-*

νον, *pl. σπλάχνα*, viscera, + *ἀπόφυσις*, an offshoot: see *apophysis*.] An apophysis or outgrowth of a vertebra on the opposite side of the vertebral axis from a neuropophysis, and inclosing or tending to inclose some viscera. See cut under *hyapophysis*.

**splanchnic** (splangk'nik), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. σπλάνχικός*, pertaining to the viscera, *< σπλάχνον*, *pl. σπλάχνα*, viscera, bowels.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the viscera or entrails; visceral; intestinal; enteric.—Splanchnic cavities, the visceral cavities of the body.—Splanchnic musculature, the muscles of the splanchnopleure; that one of the two chief layers of coelomatic muscles which surrounds the alimentary canal: contrasting with *somatic musculature*, or the muscles of the somatopleure.—Splanchnic nerves, three nerves from the thoracic sympathetic ganglia—the first or great, the second lesser or small, and the third smallest or inferior. The first goes to the semilunar ganglion, the second to the coeliac plexus, the third to the renal and coeliac plexuses.—Splanchnic wall, the splanchnopleure.

II. *n.* A splanchnic nerve.

**splanchnocœle** (splangk'nō-sēl), *n.* [*< Gr. σπλάνχνον*, *pl. σπλάχνα*, the viscera, + *κοίλος*, hollow.] A visceral cavity; specifically, the visceral cavity of a brachiopod, an anterior division of which is the brachioœle or brachial chamber, and the lateral parts of the posterior division of which are the pleuroœles.

**splanchnographer** (splangk-nog'ra-fēr), *n.* [*< splanchnograph* + *-er*.] One who describes viscera; a writer on splanchnography.

**splanchnographical** (splangk-nō-graf'i-āl), *a.* [*< splanchnograph* + *-ic*.] Descriptive of viscera; pertaining to splanchnography.

**splanchnography** (splangk-nog'ra-fig), *n.* [*< Gr. σπλάνχνον*, *pl. σπλάχνα*, viscera, + *-γραφία*, *< γράφω*, write.] Descriptive splanchnology; a description of or a treatise on viscera.

**splanchnological** (splangk-nō-loj'i-āl), *a.* [*< splanchnology* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to splanchnology.

**splanchnologist** (splangk-nō-lō-jist), *n.* [*< splanchnology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in splanchnology.

**splanchnology** (splangk-nō-lō-ji), *n.* [*< Gr. σπλάνχνον*, *pl. σπλάχνα*, viscera, + *-λογία*, *< λόγος*, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning viscera.

**splanchnopleura** (splangk-nō-plō'rā), *n.* *pl. splanchnopleuræ* (-rō). [NL.: see *splanchnopleure*.] Same as *splanchnopleure*.

**splanchnopleural** (splangk-nō-plō'rāl), *a.* [*< splanchnopleure* + *-al*.] Forming the walls of viscera; constituting or pertaining to the splanchnopleure.

**splanchnopleure** (splangk'nō-plō'rē), *n.* [*< NL. splanchnopleura*, *< Gr. σπλάνχνον*, *pl. σπλάχνα*, viscera, + *πλευρά*, the side.] The inner or visceral layer of mesoderm, formed by the splitting of the mesothelast, separated from the somatopleure by the perivisceral space, coelomatic cavity, or coeloma. It is formed in these animals whose germ becomes four-layered in the above manner, and then constitutes the musculature and connective tissue of the intestinal tract and its annexes—the lining epithelium being derived from the hypoblast. Thus, the connective tissue and muscular substance of the lungs, liver, kidneys, etc., and the thickness of the walls of the stomach, bowels, etc., are all splanchnopleural. The term is contrasted with *somatopleure*.

**splanchnopleuric** (splangk'nō-plō'rēk), *a.* [*< splanchnopleure* + *-ic*.] Same as *splanchnopleural*. Foster, Elements of Embryology, i. 2.

**splanchnoskeletal** (splangk-nō-skēl'e-tāl), *a.* [*< splanchnoskeleton* + *-al*.] Skeletal or hard, as a part of a viscus; forming a part of, or relating to, the splanchnoskeleton.

**splanchnoskeleton** (splangk'nō-skēl'e-tōn), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. σπλάνχνον*, *pl. σπλάχνα*, viscera, + *σκελετόν*, skeleton.] The splanchnic or visceral skeleton; those hard parts of the body, collectively considered, which are developed in special relation with the viscera, and serve to support or contain them. Such are teeth, branchial arches, tracheal rings, bonelets of the eyeball and heart, penis-bones, etc. The term originated with Carus, 1828, and acquired currency through Owen and others. Its difference of meaning from *enteroskeleton* is not clear in all its applications.

**splanchnotomical** (splangk-nō-tōm'i-āl), *a.* [*< splanchnotomy* + *-ic*.] Anatomical in respect of the viscera; of or pertaining to splanchnotomy.

**splanchnotomy** (splangk-not'ō-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. σπλάνχνον*, *pl. σπλάχνα*, viscera, + *-τομία*, *< τέμνω*, cut.] Dissection of the viscera; the anatomy of the viscera; more commonly called *visceral anatomy*.

**splash** (splash), *v.* [A var. of *plash*<sup>1</sup>, with unorig. *s*, regarded as intensive; perhaps 'sug-



gested by the appar. relation of *smash* to *mask*.  
1. *trans.* 1. To spatter or bespatter, as with water, mud, or any other liquid.

In earling a partridge, I *splashed* her with gravy from head to foot. *Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey, 1806.

2. To dash or throw about in splashes: as, to *splash* dirty water on one.—3. To accomplish with splashing or plashing.

The stout, round-stemmed little vessel ploughed and *splashed* its way up the Hudson, with great noise and little progress. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 170.

4. To ornament with splashed decoration.—*Syn.* 1 and 2. *Spill*, etc. See *stop*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To dabble or spatter about in water or other liquid; dash or spatter water about.

It is in knowledge as in swimming; he who flounders and *splashes* on the surface makes more noise, and attracts more attention, than the pearl-diver who quietly dives in quest of treasures to the bottom.

*Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 211.

2. To fall with or make a splashing sound.

The heavy burden *splashed* in the dark blue waters. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxi.

**Splashing** *fremitus*, *fremitus* caused by succession.  
**splash** (*splash*), *n.* [*< splash, v.*] 1. Water or other liquid thrown upon anything.—2. A noise or effect as from water or mud thrown up or dashed about.

The *splash* and stir  
Of fountains spouted up and showering down. *Tennyson*, Princess, l.

3. A spot of dirt or other discoloring or disfiguring matter; a blot; a dahl.

Her [Blanche's] very mode of writing is complex, nay, is careless, incoherent; with dashes and *splashes*, with involutions, abruptures, whiffs, and tortuosities. *Carlyle*, Varulagen von Enke's Memoirs.

4. A spot or splash of color strongly differing from the surrounding color, as on the hide of a horse, cow, or other animal.—5. A complexion-powder, generally the finest rice-flour, used by women to whiten their necks and faces.—6. A shad-wash.

**splash-board** (*splash'board*), *n.* A guard of wood, or an iron frame covered with leather, in front of a wheeled vehicle or a sleigh, to protect the occupants from the splashing of the horses' feet; a dash-board or dasher. The guard placed over a wheel (on a passenger railroad-car, at the ends of the steps to protect them from dirt thrown by the wheels) is also sometimes called a splash-board. Also *splash-wing*.

He filled the glass and put it on the *splash-board* of the wagonette. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, xix.

**splasher** (*splash'er*), *n.* [*< splash + -er*.] 1. One who or that which splashes. Specifically—2. That which is splashed; a contrivance to receive splashes that would otherwise deface the thing protected. (a) A guard placed over locomotive-wheels to protect persons on the engine or the machinery from the wheels, or from wet or dirt thrown up by them. (b) A guard over a wheel to prevent the splashes from entering the vehicle, or to protect the carmen of the riders on entering. (c) A screen placed behind a wash-stand to protect the wall from water that may be splashed.

**splash-wing** (*splash'wing*), *n.* Same as *splash-board*.

**splashy** (*splash'y*), *a.* [*< splash + -y*.] Full of dirty water; wet; wet and muddy; splashy.

Not far from hence is Sedgemore, a watery, *splashy* place. *Dezob*, Tour through Great Britain, II. 34. (*Darwin*.)

**splat**, *v. t.* [*Early mod. E. splatte*; *< ME. splatten*; a secondary form of *split* (f).] To split; splash; extend; spread out.

*Splatte* that pyke. *Babes Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 203.

Pliche II not downwarde,  
Nor *splatte* II not to flatte.

*Palladius*, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

**splatch** (*splach*), *n.* and *v.* A variant of *spotch*.  
**splatter** (*splat'er*), *v. t.* [*Prob. a var. of spatter*, like *splutter* as related to *sputter*. Cf. *splot*.] To make a noise, as in dashing water about; splash; cast or scatter about.

Dull prose-folk Latin *splatter*. *Burns*, To William Simpson.

**splatter-dash** (*splat'er-dash*), *n.* An uproar; a bustle. [*Colloq.*]

**splatterdashes** (*splat'er-dash-es*), *n. pl.* Same as *splatterdashes*.

**splatter-faced** (*splat'er-fäst*), *a.* Broad- or flat-faced.

Oh, lawk I declare I be all of a tremble;  
My mind II mingles me about Sukey Wimbble,  
A *splatter-faced* wench, neither civil nor nimble!  
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, I. iv. (song).

**splay** (*splä*), *v. t.* [*< ME. splayen, splayen, splayen*; by aphesis from *display*: see *display*.] 1. To display; unfold; spread out; hence, to cut up; carve: as, to *splay* a fish.

The cock confesseth eminent enpide  
When he his gemy tail begynneth *splay*.  
*Palladius*, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

To *splayen* out hiro leves on brede  
Agyen the sunno.

*Lydgate*, Complaint of the Black Knight, l. 33.

2. To dislocate, as a horse's shoulder.—3. In *arch.*, to slope; form with an oblique angle, as the jambs or sides of a window. See the noun.

**splay** (*splä*), *n.* [*< splay, v.*] 1. Spread; flaro.

By hammering in the corners of a bit, caro should be taken to preserve the *splay* throughout to the extremity, by properly inclining the face of the hammer.

*Morgan*, Mining Tools, p. 40.

2. In *arch.*, a sloped surface, or a surface which makes an oblique angle with another, as when



Plan of Portal of Notre Dame, Paris. See *splays*.

the opening through a wall for a door or window widens from the position of the door or window proper toward the face of the wall. A large chamber is called a *splay*.

Among the most marked of these defects in design of facade of Melina Cathedral is the projection of the great portal jambs, with their archivolts, beyond the faces of the buttresses, and the continuation of the *splays* to the outer faces of the jambs, so that those of the adjoining portals almost meet in a sharp edge.

C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 110.

3. In *fact.*, the outward widening of an embrasure from the mouth toward the exterior of the parapet. See *embrasure*.—*Splay* cut, an inclined cut on the edges of fancy brickwork.

**splay** (*splä*), *a.* [*< splay, v.*] Spread or spreading out; wide and flat; turned outward; hence, clumsy; awkward. See *splay-foot*, *splay-mouth*.

In the German mind, as in the German language, there does seem to be something *splay*, something blunt-edged, unhandy, and inefficient.

M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, Pref.

**splay** (*splä*), *v. t.* [*A var. of splay, prob. by confusion with splay*.] Same as *splay*. *Shak.*, M. for M., II. 1. 243.

**splayod** (*spläd*), *a.* [*< splay + -od*.] Having a *splay* form; *splay*.

**splayer** (*splä'er*), *n.* In tile-masonry, a segment of a cylinder used as a mold for curved tiles, as ridge- or hip-tiles, drain-tiles, etc.

**splay-foot** (*splä'füt*), *n.* and *a.* [*< splay + -foot*.] 1. *n.* A broad flat foot turned more or less outward. A *splay-foot* may be only coarse or uncouth, but in extreme cases it amounts to the deformity known as *talipes valgus*, a kind of clubfoot.

II. *a.* Having *splay*-feet; *splay-footed*.

Thou' still some traces of our rustic vein  
And *splay-foot* verse remain'd and will remain.  
Pope, Imitation of Horace, Epistle I, l. 271.

**splay-footed** (*splä'füt'ed*), *a.* [*Early mod. E. also splay-footed*; as *splay-foot + -ed*.] Having *splay*-feet.

Salutes from a *splay-footed* witch. . . .  
Creaking of raven, or the screech of owl,  
Are not so badling mischief.

*Ford*, Broken Heart, v. 1.

**splay-mouth** (*splä'mouth*), *n.* A naturally large or wide mouth; also, the mouth stretched wide in a grin or grimace.

Hadst thou but, Janus like, a face behind,  
To see the people what *splay-mouths* they make.

*Dryden*, Ir. of Persia's Satires, l. 110.

**splay-mouthed** (*splä'mouth'ed*), *a.* Having a *splay*-mouth; making the mouth *splay*, as in a grimace.

These solemn, *splay-mouth'd* gentlemen, Madam, says I, only do II to improve in natural philosophy.

*Tom Brown*, Works, II. 271. (*Darwin*.)

**spleen** (*splän*), *n.* [*< ME. spleen, splen, < OF. spleen, esplein, esplain, esplen, esplen = It. splene, < L. splen, < Gr. σπλην = L. lien* (for orig. \**splien*) = Skt. *plihan* (for orig. \**splihan*), the spleen.] 1. A non-glandular, highly vascular organ which is situated in the abdomen, on the left side, in connection with the digestive organs, and in which the blood undergoes certain modifications in respect of its corpuscles. This viscous has no proper secretion and no excretory duct, and in these respects agrees with the thyroid, thymus, and adrenal bodies. In man the spleen is of an oblong flattened form, dark livid-red in color, soft and friable in texture, and extremely vascular. It lies in the left hypochondriac region, carrying the cardiac end of the stomach. The spleen has been supposed to be the seat of various emotions. Its enlargement or inflammation, under malarial poisoning, is known as *agene-enke*. See cut under *pancreas*.

I thought their *spleens* would break; they laugh'd us all  
Out of the room. *Beau. and Fl.*, Maud's Tragedy, III. 2.

2. Ill humor; melancholy; low spirits.

He affected to complain either of the *Spleen* or his Memory.

*Congreve*, Way of the World, l. 6.  
Such [melancholic fancy] as now and then presents itself to musing, thoughtful men, when their spirits are low, and the *spleen* hath gotten possession of them.

*Dr. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xii.

3. Bad temper; anger; ill-will; malice; latent spite; grudge: as, to vent one's *spleen*; a fit of the *spleen*.

A hare-brain'd Hotspur, govern'd by a *spleen*.  
*Shak.*, I. Hen. IV., v. 2. 10.

The Dauphin all this while, though outwardly having made a Reconciliation with the Duke of Burgogne, yet inwardly bearing a *Spleen* against him, intended nothing so much as his Destruction. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 174.

4. A sudden impulse, fancy, or caprice; a whim.

A thousand *spleens* bear her a thousand ways.  
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 907.

5. Mood; disposition.

Haply my presence  
May well abate the over-merry *spleen*.  
*Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., l. 137.

They [the Presbyterians] came to that *Spleen* at last that they would rather enthrall themselves to the King again than admit their own Brethren to share in their Liberty.

*Hilton*, Ans. to Salmasius.

In the *spleen*, in low spirits; out of sorts; in ill humor.—On the *spleen*, on the impulse of the moment; suddenly; impulsively.

Words which said are on the *spleen*,  
In faire language peynted ful pleasantly.

*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 62.

**spleen** (*splän*), *v.* [*< spleen, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To deprive of the spleen; extirpate the spleen of.

Animals subjected to this operation tend to become fat, and may live for an indefinite period apparently in perfect health.

Animals *spleened* grow salacious. *Arbuthnot*.

2. To anger; annoy. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 326.—3. To dislike; hate.

Sir T. Wentworth *spleen'd* the bishop for offering to bring his rival into favour.

*Ep. Hackel*, Alp. Williams, II. 83. (*Darwin*.)

II. *intrans.* To have a longing; become disgusted. [*Rare*.]

It is fairly sickening; I *spleen* at it.

*A. T. Cooke*, The Congregationalist, Jan. 1, 1885.

**spleenative**, *a.* An obsolete form of *splenitive*.

**spleenful** (*splän'fúl*), *a.* [*< spleen + -ful*.] Full of or displaying spleen; angry; peevish; fretful; melancholy; hypochondriacal; splenetic.

Myself have calm'd their *spleenful* mutiny.

*Shak.*, 2. Hen. VI., III. 2. 128.

**spleenfully** (*splän'fúl-i*), *adv.* In a spleenful manner.

**spleenish** (*splän'ish*), *a.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *splenish*; *< spleen + -ish*.] Spleeny; affected with spleen; arising from disordered spleen; ill-natured.

But here yourselves you must engage  
Somewhat to cool your *spleenish* rage.

*Drayton*, Nymphidia.

**spleenishly** (*splän'ish-ly*), *adv.* In a spleenish manner. [*Imp. Dict.*]

**spleenishness** (*splän'ish-ness*), *n.* The state of being spleenish. [*Imp. Dict.*]

**splenitive**, *a.* An obsolete form of *splenitive*.

**spleenless** (*splän'less*), *a.* [*< spleen + -less*.] Having no spleen; hence, free from anger, ill humor, malice, spite, or the like; kind; gentle.

A *spleenless* wind so stretcht  
Her wings to waft us. *Chapman*, Odyssey, XII. 247.

**spleen-pulp** (*splän'pulp*), *n.* The proper substance of the spleen, contained in the areoles of the trabecular tissue of that organ, forming a soft mass of a dark reddish-brown color, like grumous blood.

Also *splenic pulp* or *tissue*.

**spleen-sickt**, *a.* Splenetic. [*Levin*.]

**spleen-stone** (*splän'stön*), *n.* Same as *jade* or *nephrite*.

**spleenwort** (*splän'wört*), *n.*



Spleenworts.  
1. frond of *Asplenium adnigrum*; 2. frond of *Asplenium septentrionale*; 3. frond of *Asplenium septentrionale*.



Any fern of the genus *Asplenium*. The ebony spleenwort is *A. ctenium*; the maidenhair spleenwort is *A. Trichomanes*; the wall-rue spleenwort is *A. Ruta-muraria*.

**spleeny** (splō'ni), *a.* [*< spleen + -y*]. Full of or characterized by spleen. (a) Angry; peevish; fretful; ill-tempered; irritable; fiery; impetuous. The heart and harbour'd thoughts of ill make traitors, Not spleeny speeches. *Fletcher, Valentinian, II. 3.* (b) Melancholy, or subject to fits of melancholy; affected with nervous complaints.

**splegett**, *n.* [Appar. an erroneous form of *spledgct*.] A wet cloth for washing a sore. *Imp. Dict.*

**splenadenoma** (splō-nad-e-nō'mū), *n.* [NL, *< Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + NL. adenoma, q. v.*] Hyperplasia of the spleen-pulp.

**splenalgia** (splō-nal'jī-jī), *n.* [NL, *< Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + αλγος, pain.*] Pain in the spleen or its region.

**splenalgic** (splō-nal'jīk), *a.* [*< splenalgia + -ic*]. Affected with splenalgia; having pain in the spleen or splenic region.

**splenalgic** (splō-nal'jī), *n.* Same as *splenalgia*.

**splenauze** (splō-nāk'sē), *n.* [*< Gr. σπλήν, the spleen, + αἰσῆ = αἰσῆσις, increase, amplification: see auresis.*] Enlargement of the spleen.

**splencular** (spleng'kū-ljīr), *a.* [*< splenicule + -ar*]. Having the character of a spleniculus; pertaining to a spleniculus.

**splencule** (spleng'kūl), *n.* [*< NL. spleniculus.*] A spleniculus or splenule.

**splenculus** (spleng'kū-lus), *n.; pl. splenculi (-li).* [NL, dim. of *L. splen*, *< Gr. σπλήν, spleen: see spleen*.] A little spleen; an accessory or supplementary spleen; a splenule; a lienculus.

Such splenic bodies are frequently found in association or connection with the spleen proper.

**splendency** (splōn'den-si), *n.* [*< splendent + -cy*]. Splendor. *Machin, Dumb Knight, I. (Davies.)*

**splendent** (splēn'dent), *a.* [Formerly also *splendaut*; = OF. *splendient* = Sp. Pg. *esplendente* = It. *splendente*, *< L. splendent(-s)*, ppr. of *splendere*. Hence (*< L. splendere*) also *splendor*, *splendid*, *resplendent*, etc.] 1. Shining; resplendent; beaming with light; specifically, in *color*, *mineral*, etc., having a very bright metallic luster; reflecting light intensely, as the elytra of some beetles, or the luster of galena. Compare *iridescent*.

But what talk I of these, when brighter stars  
Darken their splendid beauty with the scarres  
Of this insatiate sinne? *Times' Whistle (L. E. T. S.), p. 30.*

A splendent sun shall never set.  
*B. Jonson, Entertainment at Theobalds.*

2. Very conspicuous; illustrious.

Divers great and splendent fortunes.  
*Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie, p. 60.*

**splendid** (splēn'did), *a.* [*< F. splendide* = Sp. *espléndido* = Pg. *espléndido* = It. *splendido*, *< L. splendidus*, shining, brilliant, *< splendere*, shine; see *splendent*.] 1. Shining; brilliant; specifically, in *color*, *mineral*, etc., having brilliant metallic colors; splendent.—2. Brilliant; dazzling; gorgeous; sumptuous; as, a *splendid* palace; a *splendid* procession.

Our state of splendid rassalage. *Milton, P. L., II. 252.*

Indeed the entertainment is very splendid, and not unreasonable, considering the excellent manner of dressing their meats, ood of the service. *Eccllyn, Diary, Feb. 27, 1614.*

3. Conspicuous; illustrious; grand; heroic; brilliant; noble; glorious; as, a *splendid* victory; a *splendid* reputation.

But man is a noble animal, splendid in ashes, and pompous in the grave. *Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, v.*

We hold that the most wonderful and splendid proof of genius is a great poem produced in a civilised age. *Macaulay, Milton.*

4. Very fine; excellent; extremely good; as, a *splendid* chance to make a fortune. [Colloq.]

Mr. Zach distinguished himself in Astronomy at Gotha, where I saw his splendid Observatory lately constructed by the Duke. *Abbe Menin, in Ellis's Letters, p. 440.*

The dessert was splendid. . . Oh! Todgers could do it, when it chose. *Mind that.*

**splendidly** (splēn'did-li), *adv.* In a splendid manner. (a) Brilliantly; gorgeously; magnificently; sumptuously; showily; gloriously. (b) Excellently; exceedingly well; finely. [Colloq.]

**splendidness** (splēn'did-nes), *n.* The character of being splendid; splendor; magnificence. *Boyle.*

**splendiferous** (splēn-dif'ō-rus), *a.* [Irreg. *< L. splendor*, brightness, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Splendor-bearing; splendid; brilliant; gorgeous. [Obsolete or colloq.]

O tyme most ioyfull, daye most splendiferous!  
The clerenesse of heaven now opereth vnto vs.  
*Bp. Bale, Enterlude of Johao Bapt. (1535).*

Where is all your gorgeous nttire from Oriental climes?  
I see the splendiferous articles arrive, and then they vanish forever. *G. Reade, Hard Cash, xxviii.*

**splendor**, **splendour** (splēn'dor), *n.* [*< OF. splendeur, splendor, F. splendeur* = Pr. *splendor* = Sp. Pg. *esplendor* = It. *splendore*, *< L. splendor*, brightness, *< splendere*, shine; see *splendent*.] 1. Great brightness; brilliant luster; as, the *splendor* of the sun.

A sudden splendour from behind  
Flush'd all the leaves with rich gold-green.  
*Tennyson, Arabian Nights.*

2. Great show of richness and elegance; magnificence; pomp; parade; grandeur; eminence; as, the *splendor* of a victory.

Romulus, belov'd to give laws to his new Romans, found no better way to procure an esteem and reverence to them than by first procuring it to himself by *splendor* of habit and retinue. *South.*

A *splendor* of diction which more than satisfied the highly raised expectation of the audience. *Macaulay, Warren Hastings.*

3. In *her.* See *sun in splendor*, under *sun*. = syn. 1. *Refulgence, Brilliance*, etc. See *radiance*, *n.*—2. *Gorgeousness, display, showiness, renown.* See *grand*, *splendorous*, *splendrous* (splēn'dor-us, -drus), *a.* [*< splendor + -ous*]. Having splendor; bright; dazzling.

Your beauty is the hot and *splendrous* sun.  
*Drayton, Idea, xvi.*

**splenectomist** (splē-nek'tō-mist), *n.* [*< splenectomy + -ist*]. One who has excised the spleen.

**splenectomy** (splē-nek'tō-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + εκτομή, n. cutting out.*] In *surg.*, excision of the spleen.

**splenectopia** (splē-nek'tō-pi-jī), *n.* [NL, *< Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + οπτος, away from a place: see ectopia*.] Displacement of the spleen.

**splenic** (splē-net'ik or splēn'ō-tik), *a. and n.* [*< ME. splenetyk, < OF. splenetique, F. splendétique* = Sp. *esplénico* = It. *splenetico*, *< LL. spleneticus*, *< L. splen*, spleen; see *spleen*.] 1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the spleen; splenic.—2. Affected with spleen; ill-humored; peevish; fretful; spiteful.

You honour me when I am sick,  
Why not when I am *splenic*? *Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. vii. 6.*

II. 1. The spleen.

It solveth ferve, and helpeth *splenetic*;  
Digestion it waketh, and eke quick.  
*Palladius, Husbandrie (L. E. T. S.), p. 103.*

2. A person affected with spleen.

The *Spleneticks* speak just as the Weather lets 'em—  
They are mere talking Barometers. *Steele, Tender Husband, III. 1.*

**splenetical** (splē-net'ik-al), *a.* [*< splenic + -al*]. Same as *splenic*. *Sir H. Wotton.*

**splenetically** (splē-net'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a morose, ill-humored, or splenic manner.

**splenetive**, *a.* An obsolete form of *splénitive*.

**splenia**, *n.* Plural of *splenium*.

**splénial** (splō'ni-al), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. σπληνιον, a bandage, compress.*] 1. *a.* In *zool.* and *anat.*: (a) Acting like a splint or clasp; having the character of a splénial: netting one of the pieces of the compound ramus of the lower jaw of many vertebrates below mammals. (b) Of or pertaining to the splénium of the brain; as, the *splénial* border of the corpus callosum. See *splénium*. (c) Of or pertaining to a splénus; as, the *splénial* muscles of the neck.

II. *n.* The splénial element of the compound mandible of a vertebrate below a mammal. It is a bone—of various shape in different animals, as birds, reptiles, and fishes—applied like a splint to the inner side of each ramus of the mandible, between the articular and the dentary elements. See *cut under Galina*.

**splénic** (splēn'ik), *a.* [*< OF. splénique, F. splénique* = Sp. *esplénico* = Pg. *esplénico*, *splénico* = It. *splénico*, *< L. splénicus*, *< Gr. σπληνικός*, pertaining to the spleen, affected in the spleen, hypochondriac, *< σπλήν, spleen: see spleen*.] Of or pertaining to the spleen; as, *splénic* vessels, nerves, tissue, etc.; *splénic* disease.—*Splénic* apoplexy. (a) Very rapid malignant onthrax. (b) Hemorrhage into the substance of the spleen.—*Splénic* artery, the main source of arterial blood-supply of the spleen, in man the

largest one of three branches of the celiac axis. See *cut under pancreas*.—*Splénic* corpuscles. See *Malpighian corpuscles*, under *corpuscle*.—*Splénic* fever. Same as *malignant anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).—*Splénic* flexure. See *flexure*.—*Splénic* hernia, protrusion of the spleen, or some part of it, through an opening in the abdominal walls or the diaphragm.—*Splénic* lymphatics, the absorbent vessels of the spleen, originating in the arterial sheaths and trabeculae of that organ, passing through the lymphatic glands of the hilum, and ending in the thoracic duct.—*Splénic* nerves, nerves of the spleen derived from the solar plexus and the pneumogastric nerve.—*Splénic* plexus. See *plexus*.—*Splénic* pulp or tissue. Same as *splénic-pulp*.—*Splénic* veins, veins which convey from the spleen to the portal vein the blood which has been modified in character in the spleen.

**splénical** (splēn'ik-al), *a.* [*< splénic + -al*]. Same as *splénic*. [Rare.]

**spléniculus** (splō-nik'ū-lus), *n.; pl. spléniculi (-li).* [NL, dim. of *L. splen*, spleen; see *spleen*.] A spleniculus.

**splénii**, *n.* Plural of *splénus*.

**splénisation**, *n.* See *splénification*.

**spléniserrate** (splō-ni-ser'āt), *a.* [*< NL. splénus + serratus*]. Consisting of, represented by, or pertaining to the splénii and serrati muscles of the back; as, the *spléniserrate* group of muscles. *Cowes and Shute, 1887.*

**spléniserrator** (splō-ni-se-rā'tor), *n.; pl. spléniserratores (-ser-ā-tō-rēs).* [NL: see *spléniserrate*.] The spléniserrate muscles, collectively considered as a muscular group, forming the so-called "third layer" of the muscles of the back, composed of the splénus capitis, splénus colli, serratus posticus superior, and serratus posticus inferior. *Cowes and Shute, 1887.*

**splénish**, *a.* An obsolete erroneous spelling of *splénish*.

**splénitic** (splō-nit'ik), *a.* [*< splénitis + -ic*]. Inflamed, as the spleen; affected with splénitis.

**splénitis** (splō-nit'is), *n.* [NL, *< L. splen*, *< Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + -itis*. Cf. *Gr. σπληνίτις*, fem. adj., of the spleen.] Inflammation of the spleen.

**splénitive** (splēn'ī-tiv), *a.* [Also *splónative*, and formerly *splénative*, *splénitive*, *splénitive*; irreg. *< L. splen*, spleen, + *-it-iv*.] 1. That acts or is fitted to act on the spleen.

Whereby my two cunning philosophers were driven to  
study Galen new, and seek *splénative* simples to purge  
their popular patients of the opinion of their old traditions  
and customs. *Shake, Pierce Peniless, p. 73.*

2. Splénitic; fiery; passionate; irritable.

For, though I am not *splénitive* and rash,  
Yet have I something in me dangerous,  
Which let thy wisdom fear. *Shake, Hamlet, v. 1. 284.*

**splénium** (splō'ni-um), *n.; pl. splénia (-i).* [NL, *< Gr. σπληνιον, a bandage, compress.*] In *anat.*, the thickened and rounded free border in which the corpus callosum ends behind. Also called *pad*. See *cut I*, under *cerebral*.

**splénus** (splō'ni-us), *n.; pl. splénii (-i).* [NL, (sc. *musculus*), *< Gr. σπληνιον, a bandage, compress.*] A broad muscle, extending from the upper part of the thorax, on the back and side of the neck, beneath the trapezius. In man the splénus arises from the nuchal ligament and from the spinous processes of the seventh cervical and of the first six dorsal vertebrae. In ascending the neck, it is divided into two sections—(a) the *splénus capitis*, inserted into the occipital bone beneath the superior curved line, and partly into the mastoid process, and (b) the *splénus colli*, inserted into the transverse processes of some of the upper cervical vertebrae. The splénus of each side is separated from its fellow by a triangular interval, in which the complexus appears. The splénii together draw the head backward, and separately turn it a little to one side. See *cut under muscle*.

**splénization** (splō-ni-zā'shen), *n.* [*< L. splen*, spleen, + *-izo + -ation*.] In *pathol.*, a change produced in the lungs by inflammation, in which they resemble the substance of the spleen. Compare *hepatization*. Also spelled *splénistation*.

**splénocoele** (splō-nō-sāl), *n.* [*< Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + κήλη, a tumor.*] A splenic tumor; a horuia or protrusion of the spleen.

**splénodynia** (splō-nō-din'ī-jī), *n.* [NL, *< Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + δύνω, pain.*] Pain in the spleen.

**splénographical** (splō-nō-graf'ī-kal), *a.* [*< splénograph + -ic*]. Descriptive of the spleen; relating to splénography.

**splénography** (splō-nōg'grā-fī), *n.* [*< Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + γραφία, < γράφειν, write.*] The descriptive anatomy of the spleen; a treatise on the spleen.

**splénoid** (splē'noid), *a.* [*< Gr. \*σπληνοειδής, σπληνώδης, like the spleen, < σπλήν, spleen, + εἶδος, form.*] Like the spleen; having the appearance of a spleen, or of splenic tissue or substance.

**splénological** (splō-nō-lej'ī-kal), *a.* [*< splénolog + -ic*]. Of or pertaining to splénology;



relating to the structure and function of the spleen.

**splenology** (splē-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.*] The science or knowledge of the spleen; the body of anatomical and physiological fact or doctrine respecting the structure and function of the spleen.

**splenomalacia** (splē-nō-ma-lā'si-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + μαλακία, softness, < μαλακός, soft.*] Softening of the spleen.

**splenopathy** (splē-nop'ā-thī), *n.* [*< Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + πάθος, suffering.*] Disease of the spleen.

**splenotomical** (splē-nō-tom'i-kal), *a.* [*< splenotomy + -ic-al.*] Anatomical as regards the spleen; pertaining to splenotomy.

**splenotomy** (splē-not'ō-mī), *n.* [*< Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + τομία, < τέμνειν, ταμείν, out.*] Splenological anatomy; incision into or dissection of the spleen.

**splent** (splent), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *splint*.

**splenter** (splen'tēr), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *splinter*.

**splenule** (splen'ūl), *n.* [*< NL. \*splenulus, dim. of L. splen, < Gr. σπλήν, the spleen: see spleen.*] A splenule, or little spleen; a rudimentary spleen. *Owen.*

**spletet**, *v.* See *splat*.

**spleuchan, spleughan** (splō'éhan), *n.* [*< Gael. Ir. spleuchan, a pouch.*] A pouch or pocket; especially, a tobacco-pouch.

*Ye ken Joek Hornbook 't the clachan;  
Deil mak his king's-hood in (huto) a spleuchan!*  
*Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.*

**splice** (splis), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spliced*, ppr. *splicing*. [= OF. \**esplisser, espisser, F. épisser* = Sw. *splissa* = Dan. *splidse, spiedse, splicse*, splice, *< MD. splissen*, an assimilated form of \**splitsen*, D. *splitsen*, splice; so called with ref. to the splitting of the strands of the rope; with formative -s, *< MD. splitten, splijten*, D. *splijten*, split, = MHG. *splizen*, G. *spleissen*, split: see *split*. The G. *splissen*, *splizzen*, splice, may be a secondary form of *spleissen*, split, and this itself the source of the OF. and the D., Sw., etc., forms; or it may be from the D.] 1. To unite or join together, as two ropes or the parts of a rope by interweaving the strands of the ends; also, to unite or join together by overlapping, as two pieces of timber, metal, or other material. See *splice*, *n.*

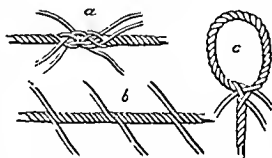
When the long tale, renew'd when last they met,  
Is *spliced* anew, and is unfinish'd yet.  
*Crabbe, Works*, II. 164.

2. To join in marriage; marry. [Slang.]

Alfred and I intended to be married in this way almost from the first; we never meant to be *spliced* in the matrimonial way of other people. *Charlotte Brontë, Vilette*, xi.

**Spliced eye**. Same as *eye-splice*.—**Splicing-clamp**, a clamp used to hold the ends or parts to be spliced.—To *splice the main-brace*. See *main-brace*.

**splice** (splis), *n.* [*< splice, v.*] 1. The joining together of two ropes or parts of a rope by interweaving part of the untwisted strands of each, or the union so effected. The *short splice* is used for a rope where it is not to pass through blocks. The *long splice* or *round splice* is made by unlaid the ends of ropes that are to be joined together and following the lay of one rope with a strand of the other until all the strands are used, and then neatly tucking the ends through the strands so that the size of the rope will not be changed. This occupies a great extent of rope, but by the three joinings being fixed at a distance from one another the increase of bulk is diminished, hence it is adapted to run through the sheave-hole of a block, etc. The *eye-splice* or *ring-splice* forms a sort of eye or circle at the end of a rope, and is used for splicing in thimbles, etc. See cut under *eye-splice*.



Splices of Ropes.  
*a*, short splice; *b*, long splice; *c*, eye-splice.

2. The junction of two pieces of wood or metal by overlapping and bolting or otherwise fastening the ends; a scarf. See cut under *scarf*, 2.

**splice-grafting** (splis'grāf'ting), *n.* See *grafting*, 1.

**splice-piece** (splis'pēs), *n.* On a railway, a fish-plato or break-joint plate used where two rails come together, end to end.

**splicer** (spli'sēr), *n.* [*< splice + -er*.] One who splices; also, a tool used in splicing.

**splicing-fid** (spli-sing-fid), *n.* *Naut.*, a tapered wooden pin or marlinspike used to open the

strands of a rope in splicing. It is sometimes driven by a mallet called a *commander*. *E. H. Knight.*

**splicing-hammer** (spli-sing-ham'er), *n.* A hammer with a face on one end and a point on the other, used in splicing.

*E. H. Knight.*

**splicing-shackle** (spli-sing-shak'l), *n.* A shackle in the end of a length of chain around which the end of a rope is taken and spliced when the chain and cable are to be secured together.

**splindert**, *v.* See *splinter*, *v.*

**spline** (splin), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. In *mach.*, a rectangular piece or key fitting into a groove in the hub of a wheel, and a similar groove in a shaft, so that, while the wheel may slide endwise on the shaft, both must revolve together. See cut under *paint-mill*.

—2. A flexible strip of wood or hard rubber used by draftsmen in laying out broad sweeping curves, especially in railroad work. The spline has a narrow groove on its upper edge to which can be anywhere attached the projecting finger of the heavy weight which keeps it in any desired position while the curve is being drawn.

**spline** (splin), *v. t.* [*< spline, n.*] To fit with a spline.

**splicing-machine** (spli-ning-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine-tool for cutting grooves and key-seats.

**splint** (splint), *v. t.* [= Sw. *splinta*, splinter; a secondary, nasalized form of *split*: see *split*. In sense 2 also dial. *splint*; *< ME. splenten*; from *split*, *n.*] 1. To splinter; shiver. *Florio*. [Rare].—2. To join together, confine, or support by means of splints, as a broken limb.

**splint** (splint), *n.* [Formerly also still dial. also *splint*; *< ME. \*splinte, splyntic, splent, splente* (> AF. *esplente*), a splint, = D. *splint*, a piece of money, = MLG. *splinte*, LG. *splinte, splint* (> G. *splint*), a thin piece of iron, = Sw. *splint*, a kind of spike, a forelock, flat iron peg (cf. *sprint*, a forelock), = Dan. *splint*, a splinter; from the verb: see *split*, *v.* Cf. *splinter*.] 1. A piece of wood or other substance split off; a splinter.

The spears splintered in *splint*.

*Martin* (E. E. T. S.), li. 623.

2. A thin flexible strip of wood (or metal) adapted to a particular use. Specifically—(a) One of a number of strips woven together to make chair-seats, baskets, etc. (b) A lath. [Prov. Eng.] (c) A piece of wood used to splice or stiffen a weak or broken beam. (d) One of the thin strips of wood used in making matches, brooms, etc. *E. H. Knight.* (e) A tapering strip of wood formerly used to adjust a shell in the center of the bore of a mortar. *E. H. Knight.* (f) In *armor*, a narrow plate of steel overlapping another. Splints were used for protecting parts of the body where movement had to be allowed for. See also cut under *solleret*. (g) In *surgery*, a thin piece of wood or other substance used to hold or confine a broken bone when set, or to maintain any part of the body in a fixed position. See *pistol-splint*.

3. In *anat.*, a bone acting as a splint; a splint-bone.—4. In *farriery*: (a) Periostitis in the horse, involving the inner small and the large metacarpal or cannon-bone, rarely also the corresponding metatarsal bones. It is caused mainly by concussion, and sometimes leads to lameness. (b) An exostosis of the splint-bone of a horse; a bony callus or excrescence on a horse's leg formed by periostitis of a splint-bone.

Outward diseases, as the spavin, *splint*, ring-bone, wind-gall.

*Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.*

5. Alburnum or sap-wood.

**splintage** (splin'tāj), *n.* [*< splint + -age*.] The application or use of splints.

**splint-armor** (splint'är'mōr), *n.* Armor made of splints. See *splint*, 2 (f).

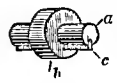
**splint-bandage** (splint-ban'dāj), *n.* An immovable bandage, as a starch, gum, plaster of Paris, etc., bandage.

**splint-bone** (splint'bōn), *n.*

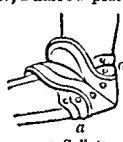
1. In *anat.*: (a) The splenium of the mandible. See *splenium*. (b) The fibula or perone, which acts like a splint to the tibia.—2. In *farriery*, a splint; one of the reduced lateral metacarpals or metatarsals of the horse, closely applied to one side of



Splicing-shackle.



Spline.  
*a*, shaft; *b*, pulley; *c*, spline or feather fitted to a groove in both *a* and *b*.



*a, a*, Splints



Splint-armor, 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire du Mobilier français.")

the back of the cannon-bone, or middle metacarpal or metatarsal. See cuts under *cannon-bone*, *Perissodactyla*, *pisiform*, and *solidungulate*.

**splint-bottomed** (splint'bot'mnd), *a.* [*< splint + bottom + -ed*.] Having the bottom or seat made of splints, or thin strips of wood, generally interwoven: as, a *splint-bottomed* chair. Also *split-bottomed*.

**splint-box** (splint'box), *n.* A form of fracture-box consisting of a support for the leg with hinged side strips, adjustable foot-piece, and often a support for the thigh, which is attached by means of a hinge so that it may be adjusted.

**splint-coal** (splint'kōl), *n.* A variety of cannel-coal having a more or less slaty structure. See *slate-coal*.

**splinted** (splin'ted), *a.* [*< splint + -ed*.] Composed of splints: as, *splinted* armor.

**splinter** (splin'tēr), *v.* [Formerly also *splinder*; *< ME. \*splinteren, splinderen*, *< D. splinteren*, split, shiver, = Dan. *splintre*, splinter; cf. Sw. *splitra*, separate, = G. *splitten*, splinter; a freq. form of *split*, ult. of *split*: see *split*, *v.*, *split*, *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To split or rend into long thin pieces; shiver.

"The postern gate shakes," continued Rebecca; "it crashes—it is *splintered* by his blows."

*Scott, Ivanhoe*, xxix.

2. To support by a splint, as a broken limb; splint.

This broken joint . . . entreat her to *splinter*; and . . . this crack of your love shall grow stronger than it was before.

*Shak., Othello*, li. 3. 329.

II. *intrans.* To be split or rend into long pieces; shiver.

A lance that *splinter'd* like an icicle.

*Tennyson, Geraint*.

**splinter** (splin'tēr), *n.* [Formerly also *splenter*; = MD. *splinter*, splenter, D. *splinter*; cf. MD. *splenter* = G. *splitter*, a splinter: see *splinter*, *v.*] A sharp-edged fragment of anything split or shivered off more or less in the direction of its length; a thin piece (in proportion to its length) of wood or other solid substance rent from the main body; a splint.

The *splenders* of their spears they break.

*Battle of Balrinnes* (Child's Ballads, VII. 227).

Several have picked *splinters* of wood out of the gates (of a church) for relics.

*Addison, Remarks on Italy* (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 369).

**splinter-bar** (splin'tēr-bār), *n.* A cross-bar in front of a vehicle to which the traces of the horses are attached; also, the cross-bar which supports the springs.

**splinter-bone** (splin'tēr-bōn), *n.* The fibula.

**splintered** (splin'tērd), *a.* [*< splinter + -ed*.] In *her.*: (a) Same as *shivered*. (b) Same as *ragged*.

**splinter-netting** (splin'tēr-net'ing), *n.* *Naut.*, a netting formed of small rope rigged on a man-of-war to prevent accidents from splinters and falling spars in action.

**splinter-proof** (splin'tēr-prōf), *a.* Proof against the splinters of bursting shells: as, *splinter-proof* shelters.

**splintery** (splin'tēr-i), *a.* [*< splinter + -y*.] 1. Apt to splinter: as, *splintery* wood.—2.

Consisting of or resembling splinters.—3. In *mineral.*, noting a fracture of minerals when the surface produced by breaking is slightly roughened by small projecting splinters or scales.

**splint-machine** (splint'mā-shēn'), *n.* In *wood-working*, a machine for planing thin veneers, or riving slats or splints from a block of wood for making matches, veneers, etc.; a slivering-machine.

**splint-plane** (splint'plān), *n.* A plane for cutting or riving from a board splints for boxes, blind-slats, etc.; a scale-board plane. *E. H. Knight.*

**split** (split), *v.*; pret. and pp. *split* (sometimes *splitted*), ppr. *splitting*. [Not found in ME. or AS., and prob. of LG. origin: = OFries. *splita* = MD. D. *splijten* = MLG. *spliten*, LG. *splitten* = MHG. *splizen*, G. *spleissen* = Dau. *splitte*, split, = Sw. dial. *splitta*, split, separate, disentangle (cf. Sw. *splitra*, separate). Connection with *spald*, split, cannot be made out: see *spald*. The E. dial. *sprit*, split, may be a var. of *split*, or else of Sw. *spricka*, split. Hence ult. *splice*, *splint*, *splinter*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To cleave or rend lengthwise; separate or part in two from end to end forcibly or by cutting; rive; cleave.



Ho straight Inform'd a lute,  
Put neck and frets to it; of which a suit  
He made of *split* quills.  
*Chapman*, *Homeric Hymn to Hermes*, l. 88.

2. To tear asunder by violence; burst; rend;  
as, to *split* a rock or a sail.

Do't, and thou hast the one half of my heart;  
Do't not, thou *split'st* thine own.

*Shak.*, *W. T.*, i. 2. 349.  
That Man makes me *split* my Sides with Laughing, he's  
such a Wag. *Steele*, *Tender Husband*, ii. 1.

3. To divide; break into parts.

The parish of St. Pancras is *split* into no less than 21  
districts, each district having a separate and independent  
"Board."

*Mayhew*, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 157.

4. To cause division or disunion in; separate  
or cause to separate into parts or parties, as  
by discord.

In states notoriously Irreligious, a secret and irresistible  
power *splits* their councils, and smites their most re-  
fined policies with frustration and a curse. *South*.

5. In *leather-manuf.*, to divide (a skin) paral-  
lel with one of its surfaces. See *splitting-ma-*  
*chine*.—6. In *coal-mining*, to divide (a current  
of air passing through any part of a mine) so  
that various districts, as required, shall be sup-  
plied.—To *split* hairs. See *hair*.—To *split* one's  
votes, in cases where an elector has more than one vote,  
to vote for candidates of opposite parties.

He calls himself a Whig, yet he'll *split* votes with a Tory  
—he'll drive with the Debarrys.

*George Eliot*, *Felix Holt*, xl.  
= *seal*. 1-3. *Tear*, *Cleave*, etc. See *rend*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To break or part lengthwise;  
suffer longitudinal division; become divided or  
cleft: as, timber that *splits* easily.—2. To part  
asunder; suffer disruption; burst; break in  
pieces: as, the sails *split* in the gale.—3. Fig-  
uratively, to burst with laughter. [Colloq.]

Each had n gravity would make you *split*.  
*Pope*, *Imit. of Horace*, II. II. 131.

4. To differ; separate; disagree.

We. . . struck upon the corn-laws, where we *split*.  
*Tennyson*, *Audley Court*.

5. To divulge secrets; inform upon one's ac-  
complices; betray confidence. [Slang.]

I might have got clear off, if I'd *split* upon her. . .  
But I didn't blab it. *Dickens*, *Oliver Twist*, xxv.

6. To vote for candidates of opposite parties.  
See *to split one's votes*, under I.

I'll plump or I'll *split* for them as treat me the hand-  
somest and are the most of what I call gentlemen; that's  
my idee. *George Eliot*, *Felix Holt*, xl.

7. To run or walk with long strides. [Colloq.]  
—To make (or let) all *split*. See *make*.

*split* (*split*), *n.* [= *MD. spile*, *D. spleet*, a *split*,  
rent, = *G. spicisse*, a *splinter*, = *Dan. Sw. split*,  
a *split*, rent; see *split*, *v.*] 1. A splinter; a  
fragment; a splinter.

If I must totter like a well-grown oak,  
Some under-shrubs shall in my vicinity fall  
Be crush'd to *splits*. *Ford*, *Tis Pity*, v. 3.

2. One of a number of short flat strips of steel,  
cane, etc., placed in vertical parallel order at  
small distances from one another in a frame to  
form the reed of a loom. The threads of the  
web are passed through the splits, which beat  
up the web to compact the fabric.—3. An  
osier, or willow twig, split so as to have one  
side flat, used in basket-making in certain parts  
of the work.—4. A lath-like strip of bog-fir  
used in the rural districts of Ireland as a can-  
dle or torch.—5. *pl.* In *leather-manuf.*, skins  
which have been separated into two layers by  
the cutting-machine.—6. A crack, rent, or  
longitudinal fissure.—7. A division or sapa-  
ration, as in a political party; a schism; a  
breach: as, there is a *split* in the cabinet.

The humiliation of acknowledging a *split* in their own  
ranks. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 749.

8. Same as *split stroke*. See *split*, *p. a.*—9. In  
*printing*, a small spindle placed below the car-  
riage of a printing-press, about which leather  
belts wind in opposite directions and lead to  
opposite ends of the carriage. By turning this  
spindle by a crank attached, the carriage is  
moved in or out.—10. *pl.* Among acrobats,  
the feat of going down on the ground with  
each leg extended laterally: as, to do the *splits*.  
[Slang.]

He taught me to put my leg round my neck, and I was  
just getting along nicely with the *splits*. . . when I left  
him. *Mayhew*, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 569.

11. An occasion for splitting or dividing that  
which could otherwise be claimed by one per-  
son: thus, in *faro*, a *split* occurs when two  
cards of the same value appear together, and  
the better loses half of his stake.—12. A split

fish: as, Nova Scotia *splits*: a trade-name.—  
13. A division of the air-current in a coal-  
mine.—14. A small or half bottle of aerated  
water; also, a half glass of brandy or the like.  
[Slang.]

"Well, that's your opinion," said Jack, finishing his  
brandy. "Perhaps if you knew what it is to love a woman,  
your opinion would be different. Have another *split*? I  
must be off, then." *The Century*, XXXVII. 210.

A split in the ranks. See *rank*.—Full split. See  
*split*.—To run like split, to run very fast. [Colloq.]

*split* (*split*), *p. a.* 1. Divided; separated; rent;  
fractured.—2. In *bot.*, deeply divided into seg-  
ments; cleft.—3. Opened, dressed, and cured,  
as fish: opposed to *round*.—Split cloth, in *surg.*, a  
bandage which consists of a central part and six or eight  
folds. It is used chiefly for the head.—Split out, in *glass-*  
*engraving*, a groove like a flute, except that it is cut  
deeper.—Split draft. See *draft*.—Split ferrule. See  
*ferrule*.—Split gear, or split wheel, a gear or wheel  
made in halves for convenience in attaching or removing  
from the shaft. See cut under *paint-mill*.—Split gland,  
herring, leather. See the nouns.—Split moss, a moss  
of the order *Andreaeaceae*; so called from the manner in  
which the capsule splits at maturity. See *Andreaea*.—

Split pease, husked pease split for making pease-soup  
or pease-pudding.—Split pelvis, a congenital deformity  
in which the pubic bones are not united at the symphysis.  
—Split ring, rod, ticket, etc. See the nouns.—Split  
stroke or shot, in *eroguet* and similar games, a stroke or  
shot made in such a way that two balls placed in contact  
are driven in different directions.

*split-back* (*split'bak*), *a.* Having a back made  
of thin splits or laths: as, a *split-back* chair.

*splitbeak* (*split'bök*), *n.* A bird of the genus  
*Schizorhis*; one of the plantain-eaters or toura-  
cons: a book-name.

*split-bottomed* (*split'bot'umd*), *a.* Same as  
*split-bottomed*.

*split-brilliant* (*split'bril'yant*), *n.* See *bril-*  
*liant*.

*splitfeet* (*split'föt*), *n. pl.* The fissiped carni-  
vores. See *Fissipedia*.

*splitfoot* (*split'füt*), *n.* The devil, from the  
cloven hoofs which are popularly attributed to  
him.

*splitful* (*split'fül*), *n.* [*split* + *-ful*.] In  
*weaving*, the number of yarns, whether two or  
more, passed through each split or opening in  
the reed of the batton or lath. *E. H. Knight*.

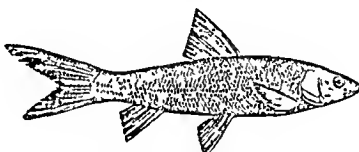
*split-harness* (*split'hür'nes*), *n.* Same as *shaft-*  
*mounture* (which see, under *mounture*).

*splitmouth* (*split'mouth*), *n.* The hare-lipped  
sucker, or cutlips, a fish, *Quassilabia lacera*:  
more fully called *split-mouthed sucker*. See cut  
under *Quassilabia*.

*split-new* (*split'nü*), *a.* [*split* + *new*. Cf.  
*span-new*, *spick-and-span-new*.] Quite new;  
brand-new; span-now. [Slang.]

A *split-new* democratical system. *Bp. Sage*.

*splittail* (*split'täl*), *n.* 1. A cyprinoid fish,  
*Pogonichthys macrolepidotus*, a kind of chub,  
characterized by the great development of the



Splittail (*Pogonichthys macrolepidotus*).

upper lobe of the caudal fin and its rudimen-  
tary rays (whence the synonym *P. irregularis*).  
It is of a uniform and somewhat silvery coloration, grows  
to be a foot long, and inhabits the rivers of California.

2. The pintail duck, *Dasila acuta*. See *pintail*,  
1, and cut under *Dasila*. [Massachusetts.]

*splitter* (*split'er*), *n.* [*split* + *-er*.] 1. One  
who or that which splits: as, a rail-splitter;  
also, an implement used in splitting.—2. One  
who splits hairs; one who makes too fine dis-  
tinctions, as in argument, classification, etc.:  
in natural history, opposed to *lumper*. See the  
quotation under *lumper*. 3. [Slang.]—3. A  
kind of rich short-cake baked in irons like  
waffles, and then split and buttered. [U. S.]  
*splitting* (*split'ing*), *a.* 1. Very severe, or in  
some way extreme, as if it were likely to cause  
something to split: as, a *splitting* headache.—  
2. Very rapid. [Colloq.]

Though stout, he was no mean pedestrian; and on he  
ran at a *splitting* pace, keeping the hounds still in view,  
and intent only on seeing as much of the sport as he could.  
*Whyte Melville*, *White Rose*, II. xv.

*splitting-knife* (*split'ing-nif*), *n.* 1. The knife  
of a leather-splitting machine. It is usually a steel  
plate of the length of the cylinder, or about 6 feet long,  
and is gaged to a distance from a roller over which the  
sheet separates and the grain-side split winds as the hide  
passes through the machine.

2. A knife used for splitting fish.—3. In *dia-*  
*mond-cutting*, a steel blade used by the diamond-  
cleaver.

*splitting-machine* (*split'ing-ma-shën*), *n.* 1.  
A machine for dividing a skin of leather paral-  
lel with one of its surfaces in order to produce  
a sheet of uniform thickness.—2. A machine  
for resawing thick boards. *E. H. Knight*.

*splitting-saw* (*split'ing-sâ*), *n.* 1. A resawing-  
machine.—2. A machine for sawing a round  
log into bolts, instead of riving or sawing re-  
peatedly through it in parallel planes. It is used  
in preparing stuff for ax- and pick-handles, and other work  
in which the direction of the grain must be considered.

*split-tongued* (*split'tungd*), *a.* Fissilingual, as  
a lizard.

*splouch*, *n.* An obsolete form of *splotch*. *Wyche-*  
*ley*.

*splodge* (*spløj*), *n.* A variant of *splotch*.

A *splodge* of green for a field, and a *splodge* of purple for  
a mountain, and a little blue slopped here and there on a  
piece of white paper for a sky. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 397.

*splore* (*splör*), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *spurge*.]  
A frolic; a spree. [Scotch.]

In Poozie Nancy's held the *splore*.  
*Burns*, *Jolly Beggars*.

*splore* (*splör*), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *splored*, ppr.  
*sploring*. [Cf. *splore*, *n.*] To make a great  
show; show off. [Scotch.]

*spot* (*spot*), *n.* [*ME. spot*, < *AS. spōt*, a  
spot, blot. Cf. *spot*. Hence *splotch*.] A spot;  
a splotch.

*splotch* (*splöch*), *n.* [Formerly also *splouch*  
(also in var. form *splat* and *splodge*, *q. v.*); a  
var. or irreg. extension of *spot* (cf. *blotch* as re-  
lated to *blot*).] A broad, ill-defined spot; a  
stain; a daub; a smear.

Thou spot, *splouch* of my family and blood!  
*Wycherley*, *Gentleman Dancing-Master*, v. 1.

The leaves were crumpled, and smeared with stains and  
*splotches* of grease. *M. E. Braddon*, *Eleanor's Victory*, v.

*splotchy* (*splöch'i*), *a.* [*splotch* + *-y*.] Mark-  
ed with splotches or daubs.

There were *splotchy* engravings scattered here and there  
through the pages of Monsieur Réval's romance.  
*M. E. Braddon*, *Eleanor's Victory*, v.

*spurge* (*splörj*), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *splore*.]  
A blustering, noisy, or ostentatious demonstra-  
tion, display, or effort. [Colloq.]

The great *spurge* made by our American cousins when  
. . . they completed another connection with the Pacific.  
*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 23, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

*spurge* (*splörj*), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *spurged*,  
ppr. *spurging*. [*splurge*, *n.*] To make an  
ostentatious demonstration or display. [Col-  
loq.]

You'd be surprised to know the number of people who  
come here [to Newport], buy or build expensive villas,  
*spurge* out for a year or two, then fall or get tired of it,  
and disappear. *C. D. Warner*, *The Pilgrimage*, p. 114.

*spurgy* (*splör'ji*), *a.* [*splurge* + *-y*.] Mak-  
ing, or disposed to make, a *spurge*. [Colloq.]  
*splutter* (*splut'er*), *v.* [A var. of *sprutter*, freq.  
of *sprout*, or of *sputter*, freq. of *spout*: see *sprout*,  
*spout*, and cf. *spurt*. Cf. *splatter* as related to  
*spatter*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To sputter.

A row of apples roasting and *spluttering* along the  
hearth. *Irving*, *Sketch-Book*, p. 425.

2. To talk hastily and confusedly.

II. *trans.* To utter confusedly or indistinctly,  
as through haste, excitement, embarrassment,  
or the like: often with *out* or *forth*: as, to *splut-*  
*ter out* an apology.

*splutter* (*splut'er*), *n.* [*splutter*, *v.*] Bustle;  
stir; commotion. [Colloq.]

Ringwood . . . lighted amidst the flowers, and the  
water, and the oil-lamps, and made a dreadful mess and  
*splutter* among them. *Thackeray*, *Phillip*, xxiv.

*splutterer* (*splut'er-er*), *n.* [*splutter* + *-er*.] 1.  
One who or that which splutters.

*spodosite* (*spod'i-ō-sit*), *n.* [Irreg. < *Gr. σπώ-*  
*διος*, ash-colored, ashy (< *σπός*, ashes), + *-itis*.] A  
fluorophosphato of calcium, found in ash-gray  
crystals in Wermland, Sweden.

*spodium* (*spō'di-um*), *n.* [ML., < *L. spodium*,  
the dross of metals, < *Gr. σπός*, ashes.] A pow-  
der obtained by calcination, as ivory-black, me-  
talic calxes, etc. [Now rare.]

*spodogenous* (*spō-doj-o-nus*), *a.* [*Gr. σπός*,  
ashes, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Caused  
by debris or waste products: applied by Pou-  
fiek to enlargement of the spleen caused by the  
debris of the red blood-corpuscles, as in hemo-  
globinemia.

*spodomancy* (*spod'ō-man-si*), *n.* [*Gr. σπός*,  
ashes, embers, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divina-  
tion by means of ashes.



**spodomantic** (spod-ō-man'tik), *a.* [*< spodomancy (-mant-) + -ic.*] Relating to spodomancy, or divination by means of ashes.

The poor little fellow buried his hands in his curls, and stared fiercely into the fire, as if to draw from thence omens of his love, by the *spodomantic* augury of the ancient Greeks. *Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, vii. (Davies.)

**spodumene** (spod'-ū-mēn), *n.* [= *F. spodumène*, *< Gr. σποδυμενος*, ppr. pass. of *σποδίζω*, burn to ashes, roast in ashes, *< σποός*, ashes, embers.] A silicate of aluminium and lithium, occurring usually in flattened prismatic crystals, near pyroxene in form, also in cleavable masses. It is hard, transparent to translucent, and varies in color from grayish, yellowish, or greenish-white to emerald-green and purple. The emerald-green variety (hiddenite), found in North Carolina, is used as a gem. Also called *triphane*.

**spoffish** (spof'ish), *a.* [*< \*spoff* (origin obscure; cf. *spiffy*) + *-ish*.] Bustling; fussy; demonstratively smart; officious. [Slang.]

He invariably spoke with astonishing rapidity; was smart, *spoffish*, and eight-and-twenty. *Dickens, Sketches, Tales*, vii.

**spoffle** (spof'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *spoffled*, ppr. *spoffling*. [Freq. of *\*spoff* as in *spoffish*, *spoffy*.] To fuss over trifles. [Prov. Eng.]

**spoffy** (spof'i), *a.* and *n.* [*< \*spoff* (cf. *spoffish*) + *-y*.] *I. a.* Same as *spoffish*.

*II. n.*; pl. *spoffies* (-iz). A bustling busybody. [Slang.]

**spogel-seed** (spō'gl-sēd), *n.* Same as *ispagbul-seed*.

**spoil** (spoil), *n.* [Early mod. E. *spoil*, *spoyl*, *< ME. spoile*, *spuyte*, *< OF. espoille*, *espuyte*, booty, *spoil*, = *Sp. espolio*, property of an ecclesiastic, *spolium*, = *Pg. espolio*, booty, *spoil*, = *It. spoglio*, booty, prey, *spoil*, goods, furniture, chattels, = *W. ysbaill*, *yspail*, formerly *yspeil*, *spoil*, *< L. spolium*, usually in pl. *spolia*, booty, prey, *spoil*, the arms or armor stripped from a defeated enemy, also, and perhaps orig., the skin or hide of an animal stripped off; cf. *Gr. σκύλον*, usually in pl. *σκύλα*, booty, *spoil*, *σκύλος*, hide, *σκύλλειν*, flay. Hence *spoil*, *v. Cf. despoil*, etc., *spoliare*, *spolium*, etc.] *1.* Arms and armor stripped from a defeated enemy; the plunder taken from an enemy in war; booty; loot; hence, that which is seized or falls to one after any struggle; specifically, in recent use, the patronage and emoluments of office, considered as a reward for zeal or service rendered in a struggle of parties; frequently in the plural: as, the *spoils* of capture; to the victor belong the *spoils*; the *spoils* of office; party *spoils*.

The *spoil* got on the Antilles  
Was ne'er distributed. *Shak., Cor.*, iii. 3. 4.  
Then lands were fairly portioned;  
Then *spoils* were fairly sold.  
*Macaulay, Horatius*, st. 32.

*2.* The act of plundering, pillaging, or despoiling; the act of spoliation; pillage; robbery.

Shortly after he [Balaeth] overcame the provinces of Hungaria, Albania, and Valachia, and there committing many *spoiles* and damages he took divers Christian prisoners. *Guevara, Letters* (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 331.

The man that hath no music in himself,  
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,  
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and *spoils*.  
*Shak., M. of V.*, v. 1. 85.

The *spoil* of the church was now become the only resource of all their operations in finance.  
*Burke, Rev. in France*.

*3t.* Injury; damage; waste; havoc; destruction.

If the tender-hearted and noble-minded reioice of the victorie, they are grieved with others *spoyl*.  
*Guevara, Letters* (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 39.

Old age, that ill layer up of beauty, can do no more *spoil* upon my face.  
*Shak., Hen. V.*, v. 2. 249.

The mice also did much *spoil* in orchards, eating off the bark at the bottom of the fruit trees in the time of the snow.  
*Wentworth, Hist. New England*, ii. 113.

*4t.* Ruin; ruination.

Company, villanous company, hath been the *spoil* of me.  
*Shak., 1 Hen. IV.*, iii. 3. 11.

They put too much learning in their things now o' days; and that I fear will be the *spoil* of this.  
*R. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair*, v. 1.

*5.* An object of pillage or spoliation; a thing to be preyed upon; a prey.

The Welsh-men, growin' z confident upon this success, break into the Borders of Herefordshire, making *Spoil* and Prey of the Country as freely as if they had Leave to do it.  
*Baker, Chronicles*, p. 169.

Oh, Greece! thy flourishing cities were a *spoil*  
Unto each other. *Bryant, The Ages*.

*6.* Waste material, as that obtained in mining, quarrying, excavating canals, making railway cuttings, etc. Compare *spoil-bank*.

The selection of the sites was guided . . . in part by convenience in disposing of the *spoil*, or waste rock.  
*The Century*, XXXIX. 215.

*7t.* The slough, or cast skin, of a serpent or other animal. [Rare.]

The snake is thought to renew her youth by casting her *spoil*.  
*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 903.

*8.* In *spoil-five*, a drawn game.—*Spoils system*, in *politics*, the practice of treating the public offices not as public trusts, to be administered primarily for the public interest, but as spoils of war, to be taken from members of the defeated party and given to members of the successful party—the emoluments and distinction of holding such offices being regarded as rewards for services rendered to the successful party, and the influence resulting from the possession of the offices being expected to be used for the maintenance of that party in power; a term of depreciation. The name is derived from a remark made in a speech in the United States Senate, in January, 1832, by Mr. Marcy of New York: speaking of and for the New York politicians, he said, "They see nothing wrong in the rule that to the victor belong the spoils of the enemy." This system had previously attained great power in the State of New York; under Jackson's administration it prevailed in national politics, and was soon adopted by nearly all parties, and applied to local as well as State and national offices.—To shoot to *spoil*. See *shoot*.—Syn. *1.* Plunder, Booty, etc. See *pillage*, *n.*

*spoil* (spoil), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spoiled* or *spoilt*, ppr. *spoiling*. [Early mod. E. also *spoil*, *spoyl*; *< ME. spoilen*, *spuyten*, *< OF. espouillier*, *espouillier*, *espuler*, *F. spouler* = *Pr. espouliar* = *Sp. espouliar* = *Pg. espouliar* = *It. spogliare*, *< L. spoliare*, strip, plunder, *spoil*, *< spolium*, booty, *spoil*; see *spoil*, *n.* Cf. *despoil*. The senses 'destroy, injure' have been supposed, unnecessarily, to be due in part to *spilli*.] *I. trans.* *1.* To strip with violence; rob; pillage; plunder; despoil: with of before the thing taken.

And the sons of Jacob came upon the slain, and *spoiled* the city.  
*Gen.*, xxxiv. 27.

Love always gives something to the object it delights in, and anger *spoil* the person against whom it is moved of something laudable in him. *Steele, Spectator*, No. 263.

*2t.* To seize or take by force; carry off as booty.

For feare lest Force or Fraud should unaware  
Breake in, and *spoil* the treasure there in gard.  
*Spenser, F. Q.*, ii. vii. 25.

How can one enter into a strong man's house, and *spoil* his goods, except he first bind the strong man?  
*Mat.*, xii. 29.

*3.* To destroy; ruin; injure; mar; impair; render useless, or less valuable, potent, or the like; seriously impair the quality, value, soundness, beauty, usefulness, pleasantness, etc., of: as, to *spoil* a thing in the making; to *spoil* one's chances of promotion; to *spoil* the fun.

Spiritual pride *spoils* many graces. *Jer. Taylor*.

There are not ten people in the world whose deaths would *spoil* my dinner. *Macaulay, In Trevelyan*, i. 286.

*4.* To injure, vitiate, or impair in any way; especially, as applied to persons, to vitiate or impair in character or disposition; render less filial, obedient, affectionate, mannerly, modest, contented, or the like: as, to spare the rod and *spoil* the child; to *spoil* one with flattery.

You will *spoil* me, Mamma. I always thought I should like to be *spoiled*, and I find it very sweet.  
*Charlotte Brontë, Shirley*, xxv.

*5t.* To cut up; carve: as, to *spoil* a hen. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

*II. intrans.* *1.* To engage in plunder and robbery; pillage; rob.

Robbers and out-laws, which lurked in woodes, . . . whence they used oftentimes to breake forth: . . . to robbe and *spoyl*.  
*Spenser, State of Ireland*.

*2.* To decay; become tainted or unsavory; lose freshness: as, fruit and fish soon *spoil* in warm weather.—To be *spoil*ing for, to be pining for; especially, to have no longing for, caused or stimulated by disuse: as, he was just *spoil*ing for a fight. [Slang.]

*spoilable* (spoi'la-bl), *a.* [*< spoil* + *-able*.] Capable of being spoiled.

*spoilage* (spoi'lāj), *n.* [*< spoil* + *-age*.] In printing, paper spoiled or wasted in presswork.

*spoil-bank* (spoi'bangk), *n.* In mining, the burrow or refuse-heap at the mouth of a shaft or adit-level: a term little used except in parts of England, and there chiefly in coal-mining.

*spoil* (spoi'lér), *n.* [*< spoil* + *-er*.] One who or that which spoils. (*a*) A plunderer; a pillager; a robber.

The anger of the Lord was hot against Israel, and he delivered them into the hands of *spoilers* that spoiled them.  
*Judges* ii. 14.

(*b*) One who or that which impairs, mars, or decays.

Unchanged, the graven wonders pay  
No tribute to the *spoil*er Time.  
*Waltier, The Rock in El Ghor*.

*spoil-five* (spoi'fiv), *n.* A round game of cards, played with the whole pack, by from three to ten persons, each receiving five cards. Three

tricks make the game, and when no one can take so many the game is said to be *spoiled*.

*spoilful* (spoi'fūl), *a.* [*< spoil* + *-ful*.] Rapacious; devastating; destructive. [Rare.]

Those *spoilful* Picts, and swarming Easterlings.  
*Spenser, F. Q.*, ii. x. 63.

*spoil-paper* (spoi'pā'pēr), *n.* [*< spoil*, *v.*, + *obj. paper*.] A scribbler. [Humorous.]

As some *Spoile-papers* have dearly done of late.  
*A. Holland, Davies*.

*spoilsman* (spoilz'man), *n.*; pl. *spoilsmen* (-men). [*< spoils*, pl. of *spoil*, + *man*.] An advocate of the spoils system; a politician who seeks personal profit at the public cost from the success of his party; one who maintains that party service should be rewarded with public office; one who is opposed to the administration of the civil service on the basis of merit. See *spoils system*, under *spoil*, *n.* [U. S.]

*spoilsmonger* (spoilz'mung'gér), *n.* One who distributes political spoils. See *spoilsman*. [U. S.]

*spoil-sport* (spoi'spōrt), *n.* [*< spoil*, *v.*, + *obj. sport*.] One who spoils or hinders sport or enjoyment. *Scott, Kenilworth*, xxviii.

*spoil*. A past participle of *spoil*.

*spoke* (spōk), *n.* [Also dial. *speke*, *spake*; *< ME. spoke*, *spake* (pl. *spokes*, *spoken*, *spaken*), *< AS. spāca* (pl. *spācau*) = *D. speak* = *MLG. spēke*, *LG. speke* = *OHG. speicha*, *speihha*, *MHG. G. speiche*, a spoke; prob. not related to *OHG. spahhā*, shaving, splinter, *G. dial. spache*, a spoke, = *MD. spaecke*, a rod, *D. spaak*, a lever, roller, but perhaps related to *spike*: see *spike*. Cf. *Ice. spōki*, a piece of wood, *spækja*, a thin board.] *1.* One of the bars, rods, or rungs which are inserted in the hub or nave of a wheel, and serve to support the rim or felly; a radius of a wheel. See cut under *felly*.

Lat brynge a cart wheel into this halle;  
But looke that it have his *spokes* alle;  
Twelve *spokes* hath a cart wheel comynly.  
*Chaucer, Summoner's Tale*, l. 554.

Break all the *spokes* and felles from her wheel,  
And bowl the round nave down the hill of heaven.  
*Shak., Hamlet*, ii. 2. 517.

*2.* One of the rounds or rungs of a ladder.—*3.* One of a number of pins or handles jutting from the periphery of the steering-wheel of a vessel.—*4.* A bar of wood or metal so placed in or applied to the wheel of a vehicle as to prevent its turning, as when going down a hill. See second phrase below.

You would seem to be master! you would have your *spoke* in my cart!  
*B. Jonson, Poetaster*, ii. 1.

I'll put a *spoke* among your wheels.  
*Fletcher, Mad Lover*, iii. 5.

*spoke-sizing machine*, a machine for planing tenons of spokes to uniform size and shape. It has cutters with an adjustable angle-gage for beveling the edges of the tenons.—To put a *spoke* in one's wheel, to put an impediment in one's way; check or thwart one's purpose or effort.

It seems to me it would be a poor sort of religion to put a *spoke* in his wheel by refusing to say you don't believe such harm of him as you've got no good reason to believe.  
*George Eliot, Middlemarch*, xiii.

*spoke* (spōk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spoked*, ppr. *spoking*. [*< spoke*, *n.*] To fit or furnish with spokes: as, to *spoke* a wheel.

*spoke* (spōk). Preterit and obsolete past participle of *speak*.

*spoke-auger* (spōk'ā'gér), *n.* A hollow auger for forming the round tenons on the outer ends of spokes. *E. H. Knight*.

*spoke-bone* (spōk'bōn), *n.* The radius of the forearm.

*spoke-gage* (spōk'gāj), *n.* A device for testing the set of spokes in a hub. It consists of a mandrel with conical sleeves, which bear upon the ends of the spokes, and hold the hub true while the distance of the spokes is tested by the gage-pin in the staff. *E. H. Knight*.

*spoke-lathe* (spōk'lāth), *n.* A lathe for turning irregular forms, especially adapted for turning spokes, gun-stocks, handles, etc.

*spoken* (spō'kn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *speak*.] *1.* Uttered; oral: opposed to *written*.—*2.* Speaking: in composition: as, a civil-spoken man.

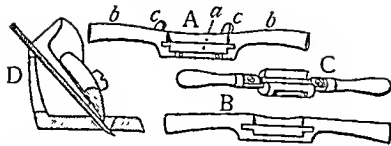
The pleasantest-spoken gentleman you ever heard.  
*Dickens, Christmas Carol*, iv.

*spoke-pointer* (spōk'poin'tér), *n.* A knife for trimming the ends of spoke-tenons. It is a form of circular plane, having a cutting-edge in a hollow cone, like a pencil-sharpener.

*spoke-setter* (spōk'set'tér), *n.* A machine by which a hub is centered to insure true borings for the spoke-mortises.

*spoke-shave* (spōk'shāv), *n.* A wheelwright's and carpenters' tool, having a plane-bit between two handles, formerly used in shaping





A, spoke-shave with blade *a*, made adjustable in the stock *b*, by adjusting-screws *c*; B, spoke-shave similar to A, but without the adjusting-screws; C, spoke-shave for working upon very concave surfaces; D, spoke-shave, in the nature of a small hand-plane, for smoothing and dressing off the straighter parts of spokes.

wagon-spokes, but now in woodwork of every kind.

**spokesman** (spōks'man), *n.*; pl. *spokesmen* (-men). [*\*spok's*, *gon.* of *\*spokc*, var. of *speech* (A.S. *spæc*, *spæc*, + *man*.) One who speaks for another or others; an advocate; a representative.

He shall be thy spokesman unto the people. Ex. iv. 16.

He is our Advocate—that is, a spokesman, comforter, intercessor, and mediator.

J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 294.

**spoke-trimmer** (spōk'trim'er), *n.* A wheelwright's tool for trimming ends of spokes, etc., preparatory to using the spoke-pointer.

**spoking-machine** (spō'king-mā-shēn'), *n.* An apparatus for adjusting the spokes of a wheel to give them all the same inclination, and thus give the wheel a uniform dish.

**spole** (spōl), *n.* [A var. of *spool*.] 1. An obsolete or dialectal form of *spool*. Specifically—2. The small wheel near the distaff in the common spinning-wheel.

Then fly the spoles, the rapid axles glow,  
And slowly circumsolve the labouring wheel below.  
Darwin, Loves of the Plants, II. 103.

**spolia**, *n.* Plural of *spolium*.  
**spolia opima** (spō'li-ā-pi'mi), [*L.*: *spolia*, pl. of *spolium*, *spoil*; *opima*, neut. pl. of *opimus*, fat, rich, plump; see *opime*.] In ancient Rome, the choicest spoil taken from an enemy; hence, any valuable booty or pillage.

Milton, however, was not destined to gather the *spolia opima* of English Rhetoric.  
De Quincey, Rhetoric.

**spoliary** (spō'li-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *spoliaries* (-ries). [*L.* *spoliarium*, a room or place, as in the amphitheater, where the bodies of slain gladiators were stripped of their clothes, also a den of robbers, < *spolium*, *spoil*: see *spoil*.] The place in Roman amphitheaters to which slaughtered gladiators were dragged, and where their clothes and arms were stripped from their bodies.

An Act of the Senate . . . is extant in Lampridius: "Let the Enemy of his Country be deprived of all his Titles; let the Parthian be drawn, let him be torn in pieces in the Spoliary."  
Milton, Ans. to Salmasius.

**spoliare** (spō'li-ā-ri), *v.*; prot. and pp. *spoliated*, ppr. *spoliating*. [*L.* *spoliatus*, pp. of *spoliare*, *spoil*: see *spoil*, *v.*] I. *trans.* To plunder; pillage; despoil.

The other great Whig families, . . . who had done something more for it than *spoliare* their church and betray their king.  
Disraeli, Sybil, I. 3.

II. *intrans.* To engage in robbery; plunder.  
**spoliation** (spō'li-ā-shon), *n.* [*L.* *spoliatio* = Pr. *exspoliatio* = Sp. *exspoliacion* = It. *spogliagione*, < *L.* *spoliatio* (-n-), plundering, a spoiling, < *spoliare*, plunder, *spoil*: see *spoliare*, *spoil*, *v.*] 1. The act of pillaging, plundering, or spoiling; robbery; plunder.

He [Hastings] . . . declared that, if the *spoliation* which had been agreed upon were not instantly carried into effect, he would himself go to Lucknow, and do that from which feeble minds recoil with dismay.  
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

2. The act or practice of plundering in time of war, especially of plundering neutrals at sea under authority.—3. *Eccles.*, the act of an incumbent in unlawfully taking the fruits of a benefice under a pretended title.—4. In *law*, intentional destruction of or tampering with (a document) in such way as to impair evidentiary effect.—French Spoliation Act, a United States statute of 1855 (23 Stat. at Large, 283) providing for the punishment of the French spoliation claims.—French spoliation claims, certain claims of citizens of the United States, or their representatives, against France for illegal captures, etc., prior to the treaty of 1800-1 between the United States and France. By this treaty these claims were assumed by the United States. The first appropriation for the payment of them was made in 1891.—Writ of *spoliation*, a writ obtained by one of the parties to a suit in the ecclesiastical courts, suggesting that his adversary has wasted the fruits of a benefice, or unlawfully taken them to the complainant's prejudice.

**spoliative** (spō'li-ā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *spoliative*; as *spoliare* + *-ive*.] Tending to take away or diminish; specifically, in *med.*, lessening the mass of blood.

**spoliator** (spō'li-ā-tor), *n.* [= F. *spoliateur* = Sp. *exspoliador*, plunder, < *L.* *spoliator*, a plunderer, < *spoliare*, *spoil*: see *spoliare*.] One who commits spoliation; a despoiler; a robber.

**Spoliatores** (spō'li-ā-tō-rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *L.* *spoliator*, a plunderer: see *spoliator*.] In Macgillivray's system of classification, an order of birds, the robbers, as the jagers. [Not in use.]

**spoliatory** (spō'li-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [*L.* *spoliare* + *-ory*.] Consisting in spoliation; causing spoliation. *Quarterly Rev.*, XLVII. 416.

**spolium** (spō'li-um), *n.*; pl. *spolia* (-ia). [ML. use of *L.* *spolium*, *spoil*: see *spoil*.] In *eccles. law*, the property of a beneficed ecclesiastic which could not be legally disposed of by will at death.—Jus *spolii*, originally, the right claimed in the middle ages by those present at the death of a beneficed ecclesiastic to seize and carry off any portable property of the deceased. This led to such scandals that finally the right was vested by papal constitutions in the church, and all spolia belong to the papal treasury.

**spont**, *n.* A Middle English form of *spoon*.

**spondaic** (spon-dā'ik), *a.* [*OF.* *spondaigne*, F. *spondaigne* = Sp. *espondido* = Pg. *espondido* = It. *spondaico*, < *L.* *\*spondaiens*, incorrect form of *spondiacus*, < Gr. *σπονδαῖος*, of or pertaining to a spondee, < *σπονδή*, a spondee: see *spondee*.] In *anc. pros.*: (a) Of or pertaining to a spondee; constituting a spondee; consisting of spondees. (b) Having a spondee in the fifth place; noting a dactylic hexameter of the exceptional form

— ∞ | — ∞ | — ∞ | — ∞ | — ∞ | — ∞ | — ∞

the fifth foot being regularly a dactyl.

**spondaical** (spon-dā'ik-al), *a.* [*L.* *spondaic* + *-al*.] Same as *spondaic*.

**spondal** (spon-dal), *n.* An obsolete erroneous form of *spondyl*.

**spondee** (spon'dō), *n.* [Formerly also *spondia* (also, as *L.*, *spondens* = D. G. Dan. *spondens*; = Sw. *sponde*; < F. *sponde* = Sp. Pg. *espondeo* = It. *spondeo*, < *L.* *spondens*, *spondens*, < Gr. *σπονδή*, a spondee, so called as used (probably as double spondee) in hymns accompanying libations, prop. adj. (see *σπός*, a foot), of or pertaining to a libation, < *σπονδή*, a drink-offering, libation to the gods, pl. *σπονδαί*, a solemn treaty, a truce, < *σπένδω*, pour out, make a libation; root uncertain. Cf. *L.* *spondere*, answer: see *sponsor*.] In *anc. pros.*, a foot consisting of two long times or syllables, one of which constitutes the thesis and the other the arsis: it is accordingly tetrasemic and isorhythmic. The spondee is principally used as a substitute for a dactyl or an anapest. In the former case it is a *dactylic spondee* (— for — ∞), in the latter an *anapestic spondee* (— ∞ for — ∞). An *irrational spondee* represents a trisemic foot, trochee, or iambus (— for — ∞, or — ∞ for — ∞). It is found in the even places of trochaic lines and in the odd places of iambic lines, also in iambic verses, especially as representing the initial trochee ("thesis"). A foot consisting of two spondees is called a *dispondee*.—Double spondee, greater spondee, in *anc. pros.*, a foot consisting of two tetrasemic longs (— ∞), and accordingly double the magnitude of an ordinary (single) spondee (— ∞).

**Spondiaceæ** (spon-di-ā'sō-ō), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kuntz, 1824), < *Spondias* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Spondiaceæ*.

**Spondias** (spon'di-as), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. *σπονδιὰ*, a false reading of *σπονδία*, a tree supposed to be the bullace.] A genus of poly-petalous trees, of the order *Anacardiaceæ*, type of the tribe *Spondiæ*. It is characterized by polygamous flowers with eight or ten stamens and four or five styles which are free at the apex. There are two species, dispersed through tropical regions of both hemispheres. They bear alternate odd-pinnate leaves, often crowded at the ends of the branches, with opposite and often very taper-pointed leaflets. The small short-pedicelled flowers form spreading terminal panicles. Each flower contains four or five spreading petals and a free ovary of as many cells, which becomes in fruit a fleshy drupe with a thick stone. The leaves and bark often yield medicinal and principally astringent preparations; the fruit is often astringent and laxative; that of *S. tuberosa* is valued in Brazil as a remedy in fevers. The fruits of several species are known as *hog-plums*. *S. purpurea*, the purple or Spanish plum, is often cultivated in the West Indies, and is readily propagated by cuttings. *S. lutea*, a tree resembling the ash and reaching 40 or 50 feet, bears yellowish flower-buds, used as a sweetmeat with sugar, and a yellow oval fruit known as *Jamaica plum* or *golden apple*. *S. dulcis*, a similar tree abundant in most Polynesian islands, and known as *Otaheite apple*, yields a large yellow fruit with the smell of apples and an agreeable mild flavor, to the eye contrasting handsomely with the dark-green foliage. The tree is widely cultivated elsewhere in the tropics. A Brazilian tree, reported as *S. tuberosa*, produces long aerial roots which descend and form at the ground large black hollow and cellular tubers containing about a pint of water, supplying in dry weather the needs both of the tree and of travelers. *S. mangifera* of India is the source of a gum resembling gum arabic, known as *hog-gum*, and of several medicinal remedies. Its smooth yel-

lowish-green fruit is known as *wild mango*, or *amra*, and is eaten parboiled or pickled or made into curries.

**Spondiææ** (spon-di'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Spondias* + *-ææ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Anacardiaceæ*, distinguished from the other tribe, *Mangiferiææ*, by an ovary with from two to five cells (instead of one), the ovules usually or always pendulous. It includes 47 genera, of which *Spondias* is the type. They are mainly tropical or South African, and are mostly trees with pinnate leaves. Also *Spondiæææ*, *Spondiææ*.

**spondil**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *spondyl*.  
**spondulic** (spon-dū'lik), *n.* [Also *spondoolic*, *spondoolix*; origin obscure.] Originally, paper money; now, any money; funds. [Slang, U.S.]  
**spondyl**, **spondyle** (spon'dil), *n.* [Formerly also *spondil*, *spondal*, *spondic*; < F. *spondyle*, < *L.* *spondylus*, < Gr. *σπόνδυλος*, less correct form of *σπόνδυλος*, a joint of the spine, a vertebra, joint, round stone, etc.] 1. A joint, or joining of two pieces.

Great Sir, the circles of the divine providence turn themselves upon the affairs of the world so that every *spondyl* of the wheels may mark out those virtues which we are then to exercise. *Jer. Taylor*, Ductor Dubitantium, Ded.

2. A joint of the backbone; a vertebra.

A kind of rack  
Runs down along the *spondils* of his back.  
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, II. 2.

**spondylalgia** (spon-di-lal'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπόνδυλος*, a vertebra, + *ἀλγος*, pain.] Pain in the spine; rachialgia.

**spondylarthrit** (spon'di-lir-thri'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπόνδυλος*, a vertebra, + *ἄρθριτις*, q. v.] Inflammation of the vertebral articulations.

**spondylaxarthrosis** (spon-di-leks-ir-thrō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπόνδυλος*, a vertebra, + *ἐξάρθρωσις*, dislocation, < *ἐξ*, out, + *άρθρον*, a joint.] Dislocation of the vertebra.

**Spondylidæ**<sup>1</sup> (spon-dil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1826), < *Spondylus* + *-idæ*.] A family of marine bivalves, related to the *Lamidæ* and to the scallops, typified by the genus *Spondylus*; the thorn-oysters. The valves are dissimilar, the right one being the larger, and attached at the beak, the left generally flat or concave; the ligament is internal. About 70 species are known, inhabiting chiefly tropical seas. The extinct species are numerous. Formerly also *Spondylidææ*. See cut under *Spondylus*.

**Spondylidææ**<sup>2</sup> (spon-dil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spondylus* + *-idææ*.] In *entom.*, a family of phytophagous coleopterous insects, typified by the genus *Spondylis*, having deeply impressed sensitive surfaces of the antennæ, and the tarsi not dilated. The family was erected by Le Conte and Horn to receive all the aberrant *Cerambycidæ* of Lacordaire, probably representing in the modern fauna remnants of the undifferentiated types of a former geologic age. The genera and species are few. Also *Spondylit*.

**Spondylis** (spon'di-lis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. *σπόνδυλος*, *σπόνδυλος*, a vertebra, joint: see *spondyl*.] A genus of phytophagous beetles, typical of the family *Spondylidææ*.

**spondylitis** (spon-di-li'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπόνδυλος*, a vertebra, + *-itis*.] Arthritis of a vertebra.—*Spondylitis deformans*, arthritis deformans involving the vertebra.

**spondylolisthesis** (spon-di-lol-is-thē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπόνδυλος*, a vertebra, + *ὀλίσθησις*, a slipping, < *ὀλισθαίνω*, slip, < *ὀλίσθος*, slipperiness.] A displacement forward of the last lumbar vertebra on the sacrum.

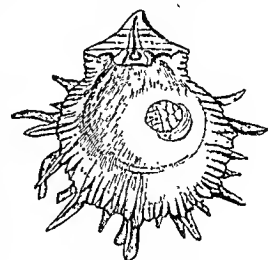
**spondylolisthetic** (spon-di-lol-is-thet'ik), *a.* [*L.* *spondylolisthesis* (-et-) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with spondylolisthesis.

**spondylopathia** (spon'di-lō-path'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπόνδυλος*, a vertebra, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Disease of the vertebra.

**spondylous** (spon'di-lus), *a.* [*L.* *spondyl* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to a spondyl; like a vertebra; vertebral.

**Spondylus** (spon'di-lus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < *L.* *spondylus*, < Gr. *σπόνδυλος*, *σπόνδυλος*, a vertebra, joint: see *spondyl*.] 1.

A genus of bivalves, representing the family *Spondylidææ*, formerly referred to the *Ostræidæ* or *Pectinidææ*. They are remarkable for the character of their spines and the richness of their coloring. Some are known as *thorn-oysters*, *spring-oysters*, and *water-clams*.



Thorn-oyster (*Spondylus princeps*).



2. [*l. c.*] An oyster of this genus.—3. [*l. c.*] A vertebra.  
**sponet, n.** A Middle English form of *spoon*.  
**spong (spong), n.** [Prob. a form of *spong*, a clasp, brooch (taken as a point, a gore ?): see *sprung*.] A projection of land; an irregular, narrow, projecting part of a field. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

The tribe of Judah with a narrow *spong* confined on the kingdom of Edom.  
*Fuller, Pisgah Sight, II. iv. 2. (Trench.)*

**sponge (spunj), n.** [Formerly also *spunge*; < ME. *sponge*, *spunge*, *spounge* (= D. *spongie*, *spous*), < OF. *esponge*, F. *éponge* = Pr. *esponja*, *esponga* = Sp. *esponja* = It. *spugna*, *spugna* = AS. *spunga* = Gae. Ir. *spunc*, < L. *sporgia*, < Gr. *σπογγία*, also *σπόγγος* (Attic *σπόγγος*), a sponge, any spongy substance, = L. *fungus*, a mushroom, fungus; perhaps akin to Gr. *σπογγός*, spongy, porous, and to Dan. Sw. *svamp*, a sponge, fungus, = Icel. *svöppur*, a sponge, and so to Goth. *swammis*, a sponge, = OHG. *swam*, *swamp*, MHG. *swam*, *swam* (*swamb*), G. *schwamm* = MLG. *swam*, *swamp*, LG. *swamm*, *swamp*, a spongy, fungus: see *swamp*, and cf. *spunk* and *fungus*.]

1. A fixed aquatic organism of a low order, various in form and texture, composed of an aggregate of amœbiform bod-

ies disposed about a common cavity provided with one or more inhalant and exhalant orifices (ostioles and oscules), through which water pours in and out. The proper sponge-substance is traversed by a water-vascular system or set of irrigating canals, and in nearly all cases is supported and strengthened by a skeleton in the form of horny fibers, or silicious or calcareous spicules. The streaming of the water is kept up by the vibration of cilia in the water-vascular system—that is, by the beating of flagella borne upon the individual sponge-cells. These so much resemble flagellate infusorians that some naturalists regard sponges as compound infusorians, and consequently as protozoans. Those cells which have definite form are spindle-shaped, or flask-shaped, and provided with flagella, round the base of which there may be a little rim or collar, as in those infusorians known as collar-bearing monads, or *Choanoflagellata*. Sponges propagate by budding or gemmation, a process involving cell-fission or ordinary division of cells. They also reproduce sexually by ova and spermatozoa. Sponge-germs resulting from fission are called *gemmules*. The spermatozoa are spindle-shaped. The ova are like ordinary amœbiform cells, and are usually shed into the canals and pass out of the system to be developed; in some species they develop in the substance of the parent. The embryo forms a hollow ball with a ciliated cavity, and then acquires inhalant and exhalant pores. The living tissue proper of sponges is disposed in three layers or sets of cells, as in all higher animals. These are an ectoderm, entoderm, or out-layer; an endoderm, innermost layer, or in-layer; and a mesoderm, middle layer, or mid-layer, which may be quite thick. It is from the mid-layer that the reproductive elements, and all the many forms of skeletal elements, are derived. Special sense-organs have been described in some sponges. (See *entoderm* and *ectoderm*.) Sponges as a class or phylum of animals have many technical names—as *Acanthophora*, because they have no entoderm or stinging-organs (compare *Cnidaria*); *Amorphozoa*, from their shapelessness, or rather their many shapes; *Parazoa*, from their position with respect to both *Protozoa* and *Metazoa*; *Porifera*, *Poriferata*, *Porozoa*, and *Polystomata*, from their many pores or openings (see *entoderm* and *ectoderm*); *Spongia*, *Spongiaria*, *Spongiida*, *Spongi-zoa*, etc. They are divided into various primary groups, the most tangible of which are two—the chalk-sponges, or *Calcispongiae*, and the fibrous and fleshy sponges, or *Silicispongiae*. But the leading authorities differ irreconcilably in the arrangement and nomenclature of the many orders, families, and genera they respectively adopt; and the opinion has been expressed that the sponges are not susceptible of satisfactory treatment by the ordinary methods of zoological classification. See also *entoderm* and *ectoderm*.  
 2. The fibrous framework of a colony of sponge-animalcules, from which the animalcules themselves have been washed out, and from which the gritty or sandy parts of the colony, if there were any, have been taken away. See *skeleton*, 1 (b). The framework of sponges is of different characters in the several orders. The slime-sponges have none, or scarcely any. In the ordinary fibrous sponges the skeleton is a quantity of interlacing fibers and layers, forming an intricate network. This is further strengthened in the chalky and glassy sponges by hard spicules, either separately embedded in the general skeletal substance, called *cerata*, or solidified in a kind of latticework. (See *Calcispongiae*, *Silicispongiae*.) The chalk-needles or calcareous spicules are either straight or oftener rayed in three-armed or four-armed crosses. The sand-needles or silicious spicules present an extraordinary and beautiful va-



*Aretia primordialis*, one of the Chalk-sponges: a part of one side of the body removed, exposing the ventriculus, c. osculum, mouth, or exhalant aperture; f. one of the many ostioles or inhalant pores; e. endoderm; c. ectoderm, in which triradiate spicules are embedded; g. ova.

riety. Among them are many starry figures and wheel-like forms, resembling snow-crystals; others are still more curious, in the forms of crosses, anchors, grapnels, shirt-studs, bodkins, etc. The six-rayed star is the characteristic shape in the glass-sponges. (See *Iactinellida*.) Sponge-spicules are named in an elaborate special vocabulary. (See *sponge-spicule*.) The glass-sponges have some commercial value from their beauty as objects of curiosity; but a few of the fibrous sponges are the only others out of many hundreds of species, both fossil and recent, of any economic importance. Sponges, when wetted, swell to a much greater size, and become very flexible; they are therefore used as vehicles and absorbents of water and other liquids, in wiping or cleansing surfaces, erasing marks, as from n slate, etc. See *bath-sponge*, *Euspongia*, and *Hippospongia*.

The *Spongia*, and the *Reed*, of the white the Jewes zaven ouro Lord Eysello and Gallic, in the *Cros*.  
*Mandeville, Travels, p. 10.*

3. Any sponge-like substance. (a) In *baking*, dough before it is kneaded and formed, when full of globules of carbonic acid generated by the yeast or leaven. (b) A metal when obtained in a finely divided condition, the particles having little coherency, and the mass more or less of a spongy texture. Thus, a "metallic sponge" of iron is obtained by the reduction of brown hematite ore by cementation with charcoal in the so-called "Chenot process" for the manufacture of steel. Spongy iron is also prepared on a large scale by the reduction of various ores, and in this form is used for purifying water. Platinum-sponge may be prepared by gently heating the double chloride of platinum and ammonium. Platinum-black is a black powder not differing much in its properties from platinum-sponge, except that it is less dense; it may be made to take on the spongy character by repeated ignition in a mixture of air and n combustible gas: both are used as oxidizing agents.

4. A tool for cleaning a cannon after its discharge. The sponge used for smooth-bore guns consists of a cylinder of wood covered with sheepskin or some similar woolly fabric, and fitting the bore of the gun rather closely; this is secured to n long handle, or, for field-guns, to the reverse end of the rammer. For modern rifled guns and breech-loaders, sponges of different forms and materials have been introduced. A common form is a cylinder to which bristles are fixed, forming n cylindrical brush, the rounded end being also covered with the bristles. See *ent* under *gun-carriage*.

5. Figuratively, one who or that which absorbs without discrimination, and as readily gives up, when subjected to pressure, that which has been absorbed.—6. One who persistently lives upon others; a sycophantic or eringing dependant; a hanger-on for the sake of maintenance; a parasite.

Better a penurious Kingdom then where excessive wealth flows into the graceless and injurious hands of common sponges to the impoverishing of good and loyal men.  
*Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.*

7. In the *manège*, the extremity or point of a horseshoe answering to the heel.—8. The coral, or mass of eggs, under the abdomen of a eural. [Chesapeake Bay.]—Bahama sponge, one of three species or varieties of bath-sponges procured from the Bahamas.—Burr sponge, sponge that has been burnt, used in the treatment of gonorrhea and scrofulous swellings.—Calcareous sponge, n chalk-sponge.—Crumbs-of-bread sponge, See *Haliclondria*.—Dog-head sponge, a kind of bath-sponge, *Spongia agaricina pumelata*.—Fibrous sponge, any horny sponge.—Glove-sponge, a finger-sponge; a reef-sponge.—Hardhead sponge, a kind of bath-sponge, the hardhead, *Spongia dura*.—Holy sponge, in the Gr. Ch., n piece of compressed sponge which the deacon uses in the office of prothesis to gather together the portions in the disk under the holy bread, and with which he wipes the disk after communion.—Honeycomb sponge, the grass-sponge, *Spongia egrina ceratiformis*.—Horny sponge, a fibrous or fibrillose sponge; n spongio of the group *Cerata*, as distinguished from n chalk-sponge or glass-sponge.—Pyrotechnical sponge. Same as *anadou*.—Red sponge, *Microciona prolifera*, the red beard of the oyster of the northern United States.—Reef-sponge, a kind of bath-sponge, *Spongia effusalis*, var. *bulbifera*, growing on the Florida reefs and in the West Indies.—Sheep-wool sponge. See *sheep-wool*.—Sponge tent. See *tent*.—Toilet-sponge, n bath-sponge of fine quality; n Turkish sponge.—To set a sponge, in *baking*, to leaven a small mass of dough, to be used in leavening n larger quantity.—To throw up the sponge, in  *pugilism*, to toss up the sponge used to freshen a fighter, in acknowledgment of his defeat; hence, in general, to acknowledge that one is conquered or beaten; submit; give up the contest or struggle. (Slang.)—Turkey cup-sponge, *Spongia adriatica*.—Vegetable sponge. See *sponge-gourd*.—Velvet sponge, n fine soft sponge of the West Indies and Florida, *Spongia egrina*, var. *meandriformis*.—Vitreous sponge, a glass-sponge.—Waxed sponge. Same as *sponge tent*.—Yellow sponge, zlmocca sponge. See *bath-sponge*. (See also *boring-sponge*, *cup-sponge*, *finger-sponge*, *flint-sponge*, *glass-sponge*, *grass-sponge*, *horse-sponge*, *wool-sponge*.)

**sponge (spunj), v.** ; prot. and pp. *sponged*, ppr. *sponging*. [Formerly also *spunge*; = D. *spon-sen* = F. *éponger* = Sp. *esponjar*, *sponge*, < LL. *spongiare*, wipe off with a sponge; cf. Gr. *σπογγίζω*, sponge; from the noun.] I. trans. 1. To cleanse or wipe with a sponge; as, to *sponge* the body; to *sponge* a slate or a cannon.

Brush thou, and *spunge* thy elonchs to,  
 That thou that day shalt weare.

*Dabce Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.*

2. To wipe out with a sponge, as letters or writing; offaco; remove with a sponge; destroy all traces of: with *out*, *off*, etc.

## sponge-spicule

Every little difference should not seem an intolerable blemish necessarily to be *sponged out*.

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 10.*

Specifically.—3. To dampen, as in cloth-manufacturing.—4. To absorb; use a sponge, or act like a sponge, in absorbing: generally with *up*: as, to *sponge up* water that has been spilled.

They *sponged up* my money while it lasted, borrowed my coals and never paid for them, and cheated me when I played at cribbage.

*Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxvii.*

5. To gain by sycophantie or mean arts.  
 Here went the dean, when he's to seek,  
 To *sponge* a breakfast once a week,  
*Swift, Richmond Lodge and Marble Hill.*

"What else have you been *sponging*?" said Maria. . . .  
 "Sponging, my dear! It is nothing but four of those beautiful pheasants' eggs, which Mrs. Whitaker would quite force upon me." *Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, x.*

6. To drain; harass by extortion; squeeze; plunder.

How came such multitudes of our own nation . . . to be *sponged* of their plate and money?

*South, Sermons, I. xii.*

7. In *baking*, to set a sponge for: as, to *sponge* bread.

II. *intrans.* 1. To gather sponges where they grow; divo or dredge for sponges.

There were n few small open boats engaged in *sponging* from Apalachicola, which were not entered upon the custom-house books. *Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 824.*

2. To live meanly at the expense of others; obtain money or other aid in a mean way: with *on*.

She was perpetually plaguing and *sponging on* me.  
*Swift, To Dr. Sheridan, April 24, 1736.*

**sponge-animalcule (spunj'an-i-mal'kü), n.** A sponge-cell. See *ent* under *monadiform*.

**sponge-bar (spunj'bär), n.** A sand-bar or rock bottom on which sponges grow. [Florida.]

**sponge-cake (spunj'kāk'), n.** A very light sweet cake made of flour, eggs, and sugar, flavored with lemon: so called from its light, spongy substance.

**sponge-crab (spunj'krab), n.** A crab with which a sponge is habitually cauerisoeal, as a member of the genus *Dromia*. See *ent* under *Dromia*.

**sponge-cucumber (spunj'kü'kum-bér), n.** Same as *sponge-gourd*.

**sponge-diver (spunj'di'vër), n.** One who dives for sponges; a sponge-fisher.

**sponge-farming (spunj'fär'ming), n.** The industry of breeding and rearing sponges. *Encyc. Brit., XXII. 428.*

**sponge-fisher (spunj'fish'ër), n.** One who fishes for sponges, or is engaged in the sponge-fishery.

**sponge-fishery (spunj'fish'ër-i), n.** The process or occupation of fishing for sponges.

**sponge-glass (spunj'gläs), n.** 1. A bucket with a glass bottom, used in searching for sponges. *Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 179.*—2. The flint-sponge, *Hyalonema mirabilis*, found on the coast of Japan.

**sponge-gourd (spunj'görd), n.** The washing- or towel-gourd, *Luffa cylindrica* (L. *Aegyptiaca*), also *L. acutangula*. The netted fiber from the interior of the fruit is used for washing and other purposes, hence called *vegetable sponge* or *dish-rag*. See *Luffa* and *strainer-rine*.

**sponge-hook (spunj'hük), n.** See *hook*.

**spongelet (spunj'let), n.** [*sponge* + *-let*.] 1. A little sponge. *Encyc. Dict.*—2. In *bot.*, same as *spongiote*.

**sponge-moth (spunj'möth), n.** The gipsy-moth. [Eng. and (recently) U. S.]

**spongeous (spunj'jus), a.** [*sponge* + *-ous*. Cf. *spongiuous*.] Same as *spongy*.

**sponger (spunj'jer), n.** [Formerly also *sponnger*; < *sponge* + *-er*.] 1. One who uses a sponge.

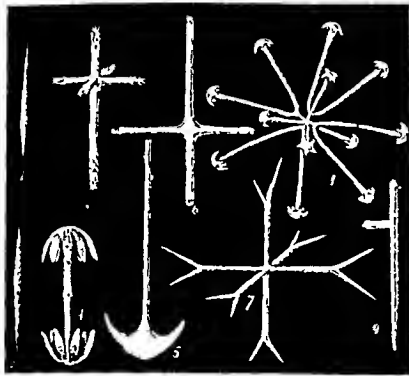
—2. A person or vessel engaged in fishing for sponges. *Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 823.*—3. In *cloth-manuf.*, a machine in which cloth is dampened previous to ironing. It has a perforated adjustable cylinder, which is filled with steam, and about which the cloth is rolled.—4. A parasitical dependant; a hanger-on for maintenance; a sponge.

Trencher-flies and *spongers*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**sponge-spicule (spunj'spik'ül), n.** One of the calcareous or silicious spicules peculiar to sponges. They generally appear in more or less modified geometrical figures, with definite axes represented by n non-skeletal rod or axial canal, around which the lime or silica is deposited in concentric layers. There may be one such axis or several. Sponge spicules are either calcareous or silicious; according to their position and relations, they are either supporting-spicules or skeleton-spicules (megasceres), or flesh-spicules or tension-spicules (micro-



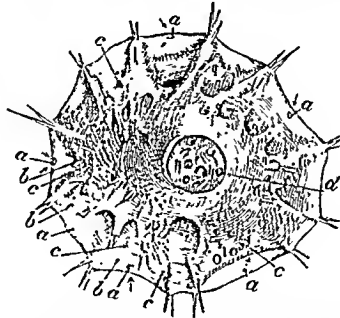
scleses). Solurle has classified them, according to position, more elaborately into *spicula autodermaia*, *autogastralia*, *basalia*, etc. They are also grouped primarily according to their axes, next according to their rays, and finally ne-



Various Spicules from Glass-sponges (*Silicatinellida*).  
1, oxydiact; 2, echinate oxydiact; 3, echinate hexact; 4, amphiblast; 5, ancora; 6, tetract; 7, oxyhexact; 8, discohexaster; 9, triact.

the *Spongiae*.—2. A family of horny or fibrous sponges, typified by the genus *Spongia*, to which various limits have been assigned. In the most restricted sense the family is represented by such forms as the bath-sponges, and now called *Eumponidae*.

**Spongilla** (spon-jil'ä), n. [NL. (Lamarek, 1816), dim. of *Spongia*, the sponges: see *sponge*.] The only genus of fresh-water sponges, belonging to the group *Fibrospongiae*. The type-species is *S. fluvialis*, which grows on the banks of rivers and ponds.



A Small Fresh-water Sponge, *Sponrilla fluviatilis*, with one exhalant aperture, seen from above.

of the spongy tissue of a root-tip, from its supposed property of sucking up moisture like a sponge. Also called *spongiolite*.

sponge), + *Albug.* stone.] A fossil sponge-spiculo; one of the minute silicious elements of a sponge in a fossil state.

**spongiolitic** (spon<sup>u</sup>ji-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [*spongiolite* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of a spongiolite; containing spongiolites, or characterized by their presence: as, *spongiolitic flint*.

**spongiopilina** (spon'ji-ō-pī'lin), *n.* [*Gr.* σπογγίον, *dim.* of σπῳγος, *sponge*, + πῑλος, *felt*, + *-ine*<sup>2</sup>.] *A substitute for cataplasms. It is a thick cloth into which sponge is incorporated in the weaving, in a manner analogous to that of pile-weaving, to form a uniform pile, and coated on the opposite side with rubber.*

**spongio-plasm** (spou'ji-ō-plazm), *n.* [*Gr.* σπογγιον, dim. of σπῆγμα, sponge, + πλάσμα, anything formed or molded; see *plasm*.] The substance, resembling neuroglia, which supports the so-called "primitive tubules" or subdivisions of nerve-fiber containing hyaloplasm. *Nansen*, 1886.

The primitive tubes are the meshes in a supporting substance designated as "*spongio-plasm*," a substance described as similar to the neuroglia which forms the sheath of the nerve tube or fibre. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 487.

**spongioplasmic** (spon'ji-ō-plaz'mik), *a.* [*spongioplasm* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, spongioplasm. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I, 487.

**spengiose** (spon'ji-ōs), *a.* [*< L. spongiōsus: see spongiōus.*] Same as *spongy*.

**spongiuous** (spon'ji-us), *a.* [*F. spongiueux* = *Sp. Pg. esponjoso* = *It. spugnoso*, *< L. spongiōsus, spongiosus*, porous, *< spongia*, a sponge: see *sponge*.] **Spongy.**

**spongiozoōn** (spōn'ji-ō-zō'on), *n.*; pl. *spongiozoa* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *σπογγιον*, a sponge, + *ζῶον*, an animal.] A sponge. Also *spongozoōn*.

spengite (spon'jīt), *n.* [*L. spongia*, spengo, + *-ite*<sup>2</sup>.] A fossil sponge.

**spongitic** (spon-jit'ik), *a.* [*< spongitic + -ic.*]  
Of the nature of a fossil sponge; containing or

**spongioblast** (spong'gō-blast), *n.* [*Gr.* σπόγγος, spengo, + βλαστός, germ.] Same as *spongioblast*.

**Spongodiæ** (spong-gō-dī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σπογγώδης, σπογγώδης, spongo-like, spongy (see *spongioid*), + -æ-]. An order of siphonocladaceous algae, typified by the genus *Codium*. They form spongy spherical or cylindrical floating masses, consisting of branched tubes.

**spongoid** (spong'oid), *a.* [*Gr.* σπογγειδής, σπογγώδης (also σφογγειδής, σφογγώδης), sponge-like, < σπόγγος, spongo, + εἶδος, form.] Spongi-form, in any sense; spongy.

**spongological** (spong-gō-lōj'ī-kal), *a.* [*< spon-*  
*golog-y + -ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to spongolo-  
gy, or the science of sponges.

**spongologist** (spong-gol'ô-jist), *n.* [*spongol-og-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the science of sponges.

**spongology** (spong-gol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. σπόγγος, a sponge, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.*] The science of sponges; the study of the Spon-

**spongomeral** (spong'gō-mēr-al), *a.* [*← spongo-*  
*mere + -al.*] Of or pertaining to a spongomere;  
chelonasomal, as that part of a sponge which is  
characterized by flagellated chambers.

**spongomere** (spong gō-mēr), *n.* [*Gr.* σπόγγος, a sponge, + μέρος, a part.] The upper, choanostomal part of a sponge, characterized by the presence of flagellated chambers: distinguished from *hypomere*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII, 415.

**spongozoön** (spong-gō-zō'on), *n.* [*Gr.* σπγγος, sponge, + ζῷον, animal.] *Samoas* *spongiozoön*.  
*Huall.*

**sponge** (spun'jil), *a.* [Formerly also *spungy*; < *sponge* + *-y*.] 1. Of the nature or character of a sponge; spongiiform or spongoid. —2. Resembling a sponge in certain particulars; soft or elastic and porous; of open, loose, compressible texture, like a bath-sponge; punky, pithy, or soft-grained, as wood; boggy or soggy, as soil; absorbent; imbibitive. See cuts under *cellular* and *cystolith*.

That sad breath his *spongy* lungs bestow'd.  
Shak., Lover's Complaint. l. 320.

Here pills of crag, with *spongy*, plashy base,  
To soine enrich th' uncultivated space.

34. As it wero soaked with drink; drunkon.  
[Ruor.]

What not put upon  
His spongy officers, who shall bear the guilt  
Of our great quell? *Shak. Macbeth: 1. 7. 71*

4†. Moist; wet; rainy.  
The banks with plow and tilled brims

Thy banks with plowed and twilled brims,  
Which spongy April at thy best botrims,  
To make cold nymphs chaste crowns.  
*Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 65.*

**Spongy bones, cancellated bones;** specifically, the sphenotuberculae.—**Spongy cartilage.** Same as *elastic cartilage*.



*lage* (which see, under *elastic*).—Spongy platinum, platinum-sponge. See *sponge*, n., 3.

**spongy-pubescent** (spun'ji-pu-bes'ent), *a.* In *entom.*, having a very compact pubescence, resembling the surface of a sponge.

**spongy-villous** (spun'ji-vil'us), *a.* In *bot.*, so thickly covered with fine soft hairs as to be spongy or to resemble a sponge.

**sponki**, *n.* An obsolete form of *spunk*.

**sponent**, **sponnet**, *v.* Obsolete forms of the preterit plural and past participle of *spin*.

**sponsal** (spon'sal), *a.* [*< L. sponsalis*, pertaining to betrothal or espousal, *< sponsus*, a betrothal: see *sponse*.] Relating to marriage or to a spouse. *Bailey*, 1731.

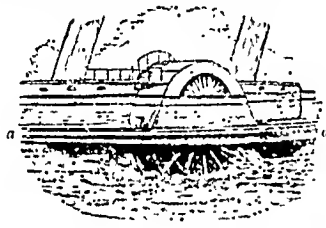
**sponsible** (spon'si-bl), *a.* [An aphetic form of *responsible*.] 1. Capable of discharging an obligation; responsible. *Scott*, *Rob Roy*, xxvi.—2. Respectable; creditable; becoming one's station.

**sponsing** (spon'sing), *n.* Same as *sponson*.

**sponson** (spon'shun), *n.* [*< L. sponsio(n)-*, a solemn promise or engagement, security, *< spondere*, pp. *sponsus*, engage oneself, promise solemnly: see *sponsor*.] 1. The act of becoming surety for another.—2. In *international law*, an act or engagement made on behalf of a state by an agent not specially authorized. Such conventions must be confirmed by express or tacit ratification.

**sponsional** (spon'shun-al), *a.* [*< sponsio(n)-*, + *-al*.] Responsible; implying a pledge. [Rare.]

**sponson** (spon'son), *n.* [Also *sponsing*; origin obscure.] *Naut.* (a), the curve of the timbers and planking toward the outer part of the wing,



before and abaft each of the paddle-boxes of a steamer; also, the framework itself. (b) In a warship, a similar projecting structure, in which a gun is placed: designed to enable the gun to be trained forward and aft.—*Sponson-beams*, the projecting beams which contribute to form sponsons.

**sponsor** (spon'sgr), *n.* [*< L. sponsor*, a surety, *L.L.* a sponsor in baptism, *< spondere*, pp. *sponsus*, promise; cf. *Gr. σπώνδα* (pl. of σπώνδη), a truce, *< σπένδειν*, pour a libation, as when making a solemn treaty: see *spondée*. From *L. spondere* are also *mt. despond*, *respond*, *correspond*, *spouse*, *espousal*, etc.] 1. A surety; one who binds himself to answer for another, and is responsible for his default; specifically, one who is surety for an infant at baptism, professing the Christian faith in its name, and guaranteeing its religious education; a godfather or godmother. The custom of having sponsors in baptism is as old as the second century. See *godfather*.—2. [*cap.*] [*N.L.*] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

**sponsorial** (spon-só'ri-al), *a.* [*< sponsor* + *-i-al*.] Of or pertaining to a sponsor.

**sponsorship** (spon'sor-ship), *n.* [*< sponsor* + *-ship*.] The state of being a sponsor.

**spontaneity** (spon-tā-nō'ti-ti), *n.* [*< F. spontanéité* = *Sp. espontaneidad* = *Pg. espontaneidade* = *It. spontaneità*, *< ML. \*spontaneita(t)-s*, *< L.L. spontaneus*, spontaneous: see *spontaneous*.] 1. Spontaneous character or quality; that character of any action of any subject by virtue of which it takes place without being caused by anything distinguishable from the subject itself. *Spontaneity* does not imply the absence of a purpose or external end, but the absence of an external incitement or external efficient cause.

2. In *biol.*, the fact of apparently automatic change in structure, or activity in function, of animals and plants, whereby now characters may be acquired, or certain actions performed, under no influence of external conditions or stimulus; animal or vegetable automatism. (a) The inherent tendency of an individual organism to vary in structure without reference to its conditions of environment, as when a plant or animal sports; spontaneous variability. Some of the most valuable strains of domestic animals and cultivated plants have arisen thus spontaneously. (b) The tendency to purposeless activity of the muscular system of animals, whereby they execute movements independent of external stimulus.

Such actions, though voluntary, lack recognizable motive, and appear to depend upon the tension of a vigorous nervous system refreshed by repose. Such spontaneity is notable in the great activity of children and the gambols of young animals.—*Spontaneity of certain cognitive faculties*. In the philosophy of Kant, the self-activity of those faculties which are not determined to act by anything in the sense-impressions on which they act. But the conception is not made very clear by Kant.

**spontaneous** (spon-tā'nō-us), *a.* [= *F. spontané* = *Sp. Pg. espontaneo* = *It. spontaneo*, *< L.L. spontaneus*, willing, *< L. \*spon(t)-s*, will, only in *gen. spontis* and *abl. sponte*, of one's own will, of one's own accord.] 1. Proceeding from a conscious or unconscious internal impulse; occurring or done without the intervention of external causes; in a restricted sense, springing from one's own desire or volition, apart from any external suggestion or incitement. Of late the employment of *spontaneous* in the sense of 'irreflexive' or 'not controlled by a definite purpose' is creeping in from the French; but this is an objectionable use of the term.

The spontaneous grace with which these homely duties seemed to bloom out of her character.

*Hawthorne*, *Seven Gables*, v.

Now my speculation is that advantageous permanent changes are always produced by the spontaneous action of the organism, and not by the direct action of the environment.

*W. K. Clifford*, *Lectures*, I. 101.

A man whose nature leads him to a spontaneous fulfillment of the Divine will cannot be conceived better.

*H. Spencer*, *Social Statics*, p. 277.

2. Growing naturally, without previous human care.

*Spontaneous* flowers take the place of the finished parterre.

*Goldsmith*, *Citizen of the World*, xxxi.

3. Growing as native; indigenous. [Rare.]

Whence they had their Indian corn I can give no account; for I don't believe that it was spontaneous in those parts.

*Beverley*, *Hist. Virginia*, iv. § 20.

4. In *biol.*, instinctive or automatic, as some actions of animals which depend upon no external stimulus and are performed without apparent motive or purpose; uninfluenced by external conditions, as a change in structural character. Compare *spontaneity*, 2. Spontaneous actions may be either voluntary, in a usual sense, as the gambols of puppies or kittens, or involuntary and quite uncontrollable by the will. Of the latter class, some are abnormal, as spontaneous (in distinction from induced) combustion, and these are also called *spontaneous*. Center of spontaneous rotation. See *rotation*.—*Spontaneous axis*, an axis of rotation of a body under instantaneous forces, in case there is no translation in the first instant.—*Spontaneous cause*, a cause that is moved to causing by the end or the object.—*Spontaneous combustion*. See *combustion*.—*Spontaneous dislocation*. See *dislocation*, 2(a).—*Spontaneous energy*, free energy, unrepressed and unforced.—*Spontaneous evolution*, in *obstet.*, the spontaneous expulsion of the fetus in a case of shoulder presentation, the body being delivered before the head.—*Spontaneous generation*. See *generation* and *abiogenesis*.—*Spontaneous suggestion*, suggestion by the action of the laws of association, without the intervention of the will. = *Syn.* 1. *Willing*, etc. (see *voluntary*), instinctive, unbidden.

**spontaneously** (spon-tā'nō-us-li), *adv.* In a spontaneous manner; with spontaneity.

**spontaneousness** (spon-tā'nō-us-ness), *n.* The character of being spontaneous; spontaneity.

**spontoon** (spon-tōn'), *n.* [Formerly also *espon-ton*; = *G. spanton*, *< F. spanton*, *espon-ton*, *F. dial. épon-ton* = *Sp. esponton* = *Pg. espantão*, *< It. spanton*, *spanton*, a sharp point, a bill, javelin, pike, spontoon; cf. *spuntare*, shoot forth, break off the point, blunt; *puntone*, a point, *< punto*, a prick, a point: see *point*.] A kind of halberd or partizan formerly serving as the distinguishing arm for certain officers of the British infantry. Compare *half-pike*. Also called *demi-pike*.

**spook** (spök), *n.* [Also *spuk*; = *D. spook*, *MD. spooche* = *MLG. spök*, *spük*, *L.G. spook* = *G. spuch* (obs. except in *dial.* use), also *spuk* (after *L.G.*) = *Sw. spöke* (cf. *D. spooksel*, *MD. spooksel*, *Dan. spøgelse*), a spook, ghost. There is nothing to show any connection with *Ir. púca*, elf, sprite, = *W. pucca*, *pueci*: see *puck*, *pug*.] A ghost; a hobgoblin. [Now colloq.]

Woden, who, first losing his identity in the Wild Huntsman, sinks by degrees into the mere spook of a Suabian baron, shuffling fond of field-sports.

*Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 118.

**spook** (spök), *v. i.* [= *D. spoken* = *MLG. spoken* = *G. spuken*, *spucken* = *Sw. spöka* = *Dan. spöge*; from the noun.] To play the spook. [Rare.]

Yet still the Now World spooked it in his veins,

A ghost he could not lay with all his pains,

*Lowell*, *Fit Adam's Story*.

**spookish** (spü'kish), *a.* [*< spook* + *-ish*.] 1. Like a spook or ghost; ghostly.—2. Given over to spooks; congenial to ghosts; haunted: us, a spookish house.—3. Affected by a sense or fear of ghosts; suggestive of the presence or agency of spooks: as, a spookish circumstance; a spookish sensation. [Colloq. in all uses.]

**spooky** (spö'ki), *a.* [*< spook* + *-y*.] Same as *spookish*, in any sense. [Colloq.]

**spool** (spöl), *n.* [*< ME. spole* (not in *AS.*), *< MD. spoele*, *D. spool*, a spool, quill, = *MLG. spöle*, *L.G. spole* = *OHG. spnolo*, *spnola*, *MHG. spuolo*, *G. spule*, a spool, bobbin, = *Icel. spöla* = *Sw. Dan. spole*, a spool (cf. *It. spola*, *spnola*, bobbin, *OF. epolet*, spindle, *< Teut.*); perhaps akin to *Icel. spölr*, a rail, a bar: see *spale*.] 1. A small cylinder of wood or other material (with a projecting disk at each end), upon which thread or yarn is wound; a reel.—2. The revolving metal shaft of an anglers' reel, upon which the fishing-line is wound. See cut under *reel*.

**spool** (spöl), *v. t.* [*< spool*, *n.*] To wind on a spool.

**spool-cotton** (spöl'kot'n), *n.* Cotton thread wound on spools.

**spooler** (spöl'ler), *n.* [*< spool* + *-er*.] One who winds, or a machine used in winding, thread or yarn on spools. *Ure*, *Diet.*, IV. 122.

**spool-holder** (spöl'höl'dér), *n.* 1. A stand for one or more spools of sewing-thread, on which the spools are mounted on pins, so as to turn freely as the thread is unwound. Also *spool-stand*.—2. In *warping*, a reel on which spools are placed on skewers.

**spooling-machine** (spöl'ling-ma-shōn'), *n.* A machine for winding thread on spools.

**spooling-wheel** (spöl'ling-hwél), *n.* Same as *spole*, 2. *Halliwel*.

**spool-stand** (spöl'stand), *n.* Same as *spool-holder*, 1.

**spoom** (spüm), *v.* [Supposed to be a var. of *spume*, *q. v.* Cf. *spoon*.] I, *intrans.* *Naut.*, to sail steadily and rapidly, as before the wind.

We'll spare her our main-top sail;  
She shall not look us long, we are no starters.  
Down with the fore-sail too! we'll spoom before her.  
*Fletcher*, *Double Marriage*, II. 1.

II. *trans.* To cause to send, as before the wind.

*Spoom* her before the wind, you'll lose all else!

*Fletcher* (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, III. 4.

**spooming** (spü'ming), *p. a.* Rushing before the wind: in the quotation perhaps used erroneously in the sense of 'foaming,' 'surging,' 'roaring.'

O Moon! far spooming Ocean bows to thee.

*Keats*, *Endymion*, III.

**spoon** (spün), *n.* [*< ME. spoon*, *spone*, *spoon*, *span*, *< AS. spōn*, a splinter of wood, chip, = *OFries. spōn*, *span* = *D. spaen*, *spaan* = *MLG. spōn*, *L.G. spoon* = *MHG. spōn*, *G. span*, a thin piece of wood, shaving, chip, = *Icel. spönn*, *spönn* = *Sw. spån* = *Dan. spaan*, a chip; root uncertain. Cf. *span-new*, *spiek-and-span-new*.] 1. A thin piece of wood; a splinter; a chip.

A type of *spoons*, and lots of groms

Full soon will be att a nudo in end.

*Booke of Precedence* (E. T. S., extra ser.), p. 41.

2. A utensil consisting of a bowl or concave part and a handle, used for conveying liquids or liquid food to the mouth. Spoons were originally of wood, later of horn or metal. They are now made usually of silver, gold, iron, or mixed metal, of wood, horn, shell, or other materials, in various sizes and shapes, and for a great variety of purposes. Compare *dessert-spoon*, *egg-spoon*, *table-spoon*, etc.

He must have a long spoon that must eat with the devil.

*Shak.*, *C. of E.*, IV. 3. 62.

3. Something wholly or in part like a spoon (def. 2) or the bowl of a spoon in shape. Specifically—(a) The blade of an oar when broad and slightly curved, or an oar with such a curved blade. (b) A bright spoon-shaped piece of metal or other substance, swiveled above hooks, used as a lure or decoy in fishing. It revolves as it is drawn through the water. (c) A piece cut from the horn of an ox or bison, in the shape of an elongated bowl of a spoon, six to eight inches in length. It is used in gold-washing, and for testing the value of any kind of detrital material or pulverized ore. (d) A club the striking-surface of which is somewhat hollowed, used in the game of golf. (e) The spoonbill or paddle-fish. (f) In *ornith.*, the spatulate dilatation at the end of the bill of a spoon-billed bird. (g) In *cotton-manuf.*, a weighted gravitating arm in the stop-motion of a drawing-frame. One of these is held in position by the tension of each silver, and in case the silver breaks or the arm becomes empty, and the tension is thus relieved, it falls and, actuating a belt-slitter, causes the driving-belt to slip from the fast pulley to the loose pulley, thus stopping the machine. (h) In *archery*, same as *petticoat*, 5.—*Apostle's spoon*. See *apostle-spoon*.—*Bag and spoon*. See *bag*.—*Deflagrating-spoon*, a small spoon of metal, upon which a substance which is to be deflagrated is subjected to the action of heat.—*Eucharistic spoon*. Same as *tabis*.—*Maidenhead spoon*. See *maidenhead*.—*To be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth*. See *born*.—*Wooden spoon*. (a) At Cambridge University, the student whose name stands last in the Mathematical Tripos. (b) At Yale, formerly, the student who took the last appointment at the Junior Exhibition; later, the most popular student in a class.



**spoon<sup>1</sup>** (spōn), *v.* [*< spoon<sup>1</sup>, n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To take up or out with a spoon or ladle; remove with a spoon; empty or clean out with a spoon: often with *up*: as, to *spoon up* a liquid.

Ours, . . .  
An age of scum, spooned off the richer past.  
*Mrs. Drowning, Aurora Leigh, v.*

2. To lie close to, the face of one to the back of the other, as the hawl of one spoon within that of another. Compare *spoon-fashion*. [*Colloq.*]

"Now spoon me." Sterling stretched himself out on the warm flag-stone, and the boy nestled up against him.  
*Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 40.*

**II. intrans.** 1. In *croquet*, to use the mallet as a spoon; push or shove the ball along with the mallet instead of striking it smartly as is required by the strict rules of the game.

Behave thy neighbour, and spoon through thy hoops.  
*P. Locker, Mr. Placid's Flirtation.*

2. To fish with spoon-bait.—3. To lie spoon-fashion. Compare *I.*, 2. [*Colloq.*]

Two persons in each bunk, the sleepers spooning together, packed like sardines. *Harper's Mag., LXXIV. 781.*

**spoon<sup>2</sup>** (spōn), *v. i.* [*A var. or corruption of spoon<sup>1</sup>.*] Same as *spoon*.

Such a storm did arise, they were forced to let slip Cable and Anchor, and put to Sea, spooning before the wind.  
*Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 52.*

**spoon<sup>3</sup>** (spōn), *n.* [Usually assumed to be a particular use of *spoon<sup>1</sup>*; but rather a back-formation from *spoony*, orig. in allusion to the use of a spoon in feeding an infant.] 1. A foolish fellow; a simpleton; a spoony; a silly lover. [*Colloq.*]

A man that's fond precociously of stirring  
Must be a spoon. *Head, Morning Meditations.*

What a good-natured spoon that Dodd is!  
*C. Reade, Hard Cash, Prol.*

2. A fit of silliness; especially, a fit of silly love. [*Colloq.*].—To be spoon on, to be silly in love with. [*Slang.*]

I ought to remember, for I was spoons on you myself for a week or two. *Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 749.*

**spoon<sup>4</sup>** (spōn), *v. i.* [*< spoon<sup>3</sup>, n.*] To lie a spoon or spoony; he sillily in love. [*Colloq.*]

**spoonage** (spōn'āj), *n.* [*< spoon<sup>1</sup> + -age.*] Spoon-meat. *Warner, Albion's England, ii. 10.*

**spoon-bait** (spōn'bāt), *n.* A trolling-spoon; a revolving metallic lure for the capture of certain kinds of fish, used in trolling; a spinner or propeller.

**spoonbeak** (spōn'bēk), *n.* Same as *spoonbill*, 1 (*b*). [*Prov. Eng.*]

**spoonbill** (spōn'bīl), *n.* 1. In *ornith.*: (a) A large gallinaceous bird of either of the genera *Platalea* and *Aiaia*: so called from the broad, flat, spatulate dilatation of the end of the bill, likened to a spoon. See cuts under *Platalea* and *aiaia*. (b) The shoveler-duck, *Spatula clypeata*. See cut under *shoveler*. (c) The seaup-duck, *Fuligula marila*. See cut under *seapup*. [*East Lothian.*] (d) The ruddy duck, *Erisaetura rubida*; the broadbill: mere fully called *spoon-billed butterball*. See cut under *Erisaetura*. [*Massachusetts and New York.*]—2. In *ichth.*, the spoon-billed eel, or paddle-fish, *Polyodon spatula*. See cuts under *paddle-fish*.—Roseate spoonbill. See *oiaia*.

**spoon-billed** (spōn'bīld), *a.* 1. In *ornith.*, having a spoon-like or spatulate bill, dilated at the end. See *spoonbill*.—2. In *ichth.*, duck-billed; shovel-nosed; having a long spatulate snout, as a sturgeon. See cuts under *paddle-fish* and *Psephurus*.—Spoon-billed butterball. Same as *spoonbill*, 1 (*d*).—Spoon-billed eel. Same as *paddle-fish*.—Spoon-billed duck, teal, or widgeon, the shoveler.—Spoon-billed heron, a spoonbill.—Spoon-billed sandpiper, *Euryornychus pygmaeus*, a sandpiper with the bill dilated into a spoon at the end. In other respects this curious little bird is almost identical in form with the stints, or least sandpipers, of the genus *Actodromas*; it is also of about the same size, and its plumage is similar. See cut under *Euryornychus*.

**spoon-bit** (spōn'bīt), *n.* A shell-bit in which the piercing-end is drawn to a radial point: same as *dozel-bit*.

**spoon-chisel** (spōn'chiz'el), *n.* See *chisel*, 2. *E. II. Knight.*

**spoon-drift** (spōn'drift), *n.* [*< spoon<sup>2</sup> + drift.*] *Naut.*, a showery sprinkling of sea-water or fine spray swept from the tops of the waves by the violence of the wind in a tempest, and driven along before it, covering the surface of the sea; seed. Sometimes called *spindrift*.

**spooney**, *a.* and *n.* See *spoony*.

**spoon-fashion** (spōn'fash'ion), *adv.* Like spoons close together; with the face of one to the back of the other and with the knees bent:

as, to lie spoon-fashion. *The Century, XXXV. 771.* [*Colloq.*]

**spoonflower** (spōn'flou'ēr), *n.* A plant, *Pelandra alba*, of the arum family, having considerable resemblance to a calla-lily. It is found sparingly in the United States southward near the Atlantic coast. More fully written *arrow-leaved spoonflower*. [*Local, U. S.*]

**spoonful** (spōn'fūl), *n.* [*< spoon<sup>1</sup> + -ful.*] As much as a spoon contains.

**spoon-gouge** (spōn'gouj), *n.* In *carp.*, a gouge with a crooked end, used for hollowing out deep furrows or cuttings in wood.

**spoon-hook** (spōn'hūk), *n.* A fish-hook with a spoon attached; an anglers' spoon.

**spoonily** (spōn'i-lī), *adv.* In a silly or spoony manner.

**spooniness** (spō'nī-nes), *n.* Spoony character or state; silliness; especially, silly fondness. *E. H. Yates, Land at Last, I. 107.*

**spoon-meat** (spōn'mēt), *n.* Food that is or has to be taken with a spoon; liquid food; figuratively, food for babes or weaklings.

Cour. Will you go with me? We'll mend our dinner here?  
*Dra. S. Master, If you do, expect spoon-meat; or bespeak a long spoon.* *Shak., C. of E., iv. 3. 61.*

**spoon-net** (spōn'not), *n.* A landing-net used by anglers.

**spoon-saw** (spōn'sā), *n.* A spoon-shaped instrument with a serrated edge, used in gynecological operations.

**spoon-shaped** (spōn'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a spoon; spatulate; cochleariform.

**spoon-tail** (spōn'tāl), *n.* A phyllopod crustacean of the genus *Lepidurus*.

**spoon-victuals** (spōn'vit'ulz), *n. pl.* Same as *spoon-meat*. [*Colloq.*]

**spoonwood** (spōn'wid), *n.* The mountain-laurel or calico-hush, *Kalmia latifolia*, of the eastern United States. It is commonly a shrub, but in the Alleghanies southward becomes a tree 20 or 30 feet high. Its wood is hard and heavy, and is used for tool-handles in turnery, and for fuel. The leaves are considered poisonous, and have a slight medicinal reputation. See cut under *Kalmia*.

**spoonworm** (spōn'wōrm), *n.* A geophyrene worm; especially, a sipunculoid worm. See *Geophyrea*, and cuts under *Sipunculus*.—*Neptune's spoonworm*. See *Neptune*.

**spoonwort** (spōn'wōrt), *n.* [*< spoon<sup>1</sup> + wort.*] The soury-grass, *Cochlearia officinalis*.

**spoony** (spō'nī), *a.* and *n.* [*Also spooney; cf. spoon<sup>3</sup>.*] 1. *a.* Soft; silly; weak-minded; specifically, weakly or foolishly fond; sentimental.

Not actually in love, . . . but only spoony.  
*Lecker, Davenport Dunn, ix.*

His grandson was not to his taste; amiable, no doubt, but spoony. *Disraeli.*

**II. n.; pl. spoonies** (-niz). A stupid or silly fellow; a noodle; a ninny; a simpleton; especially, a sillily fond sentimental fellow. Also *spoon*. [*Slang.*]

In short, I began the process of ruining myself in the received style, like any other spoonie.  
*Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xv.*

What the deuce can she find in that spoony of a Pitt Crawley? . . . The fellow was not thick enough to say so to a goose. *Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxiv.*

**spoor** (spōr), *n.* [*< D. spoor = MLG. spor = OHG. MHG. spor, G. spur = Icel. spor = Sw. spår = Dan. spor, track, = AS. spor, a track, track, footprint. Cf. spear<sup>1</sup>, spur.*] The track or trail of a wild animal or animals, especially such as are pursued as game; slot; hence, scent: used originally by travelers in South Africa.

**spoor** (spōr), *v.* [*< spoor, n. Cf. spear<sup>1</sup>.*] *I. intrans.* To follow a spoor or trail.

After searching and spooring about for another hour, we were obliged to abandon pursuit.  
*The Field, Feb. 17, 1887. (Encyc. Diet.)*

**II. trans.** To track by the spoor.

The three bulls, according to the natives, have been spooried into the dense patch of bush above the kloof.  
*Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 102.*

**spoorer** (spōr'ēr), *n.* One who follows or tracks game by the spoor or scent.

Ventvogel . . . was one of the most perfect spoorers I ever had to do with.

*II. R. Haggard, King Solomon's Mines, iii.*

**spoornt**, *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] The name of a fiend or hobgoblin whose nature does not appear to be determinable.

Ureling, Elves, Hags, Eaters, . . . Kitt-with-the-candlestick, Tritons, . . . the Spoornt, the Mare, the Man-in-the-oak.  
*Middleton, The Witch, i. 2.*

Most antiquarians will bawl fault concerning the spoornt, Kitt-with-the-candlestick, Boneless, and some others.

Scott, Letters on Demonology, note.  
The scene of fairy revels, . . . the haunt of bulbgars, witches, . . . the spoornt.  
*S. Judd, Margaret, i. 6.*

**sporeaceous** (spō-rā'shius), *a.* [*< spore + -aceous.*] In *bot.*, pertaining to spores; contributing to spores.

**Sporades** (spēr'a-dēz), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. σποράδες, se. νῆσοι, 'the scattered islands,' a group of islands off the west coast of Asia Minor, pl. of σποράς, scattered: see sporadic.*] 1. A group of scattered islands in the Greek Archipelago.—2. [*I. c.*] In *anc. astron.*, stars which were not included in any constellation.

**sporadial** (spō-rā'di-āl), *a.* [*< Gr. σποράς (σποράδ-), scattered (see sporadic), + -ial.*] Scattered; sporadic. [*Rare.*]

**sporadic** (spō-rad'ik), *a.* [= *F. sporadique = Sp. esporádico = Pg. esporádico = It. sporadico, < NL. sporadicus, < Gr. σποράδης, scattered, < σποράς, scattered, < σπείρω, scatter: see spore<sup>2</sup>.*] Separate; single; scattered; occurring singly, or apart from other things of the same kind; widely or irregularly scattered; of exceptional occurrence (in a given locality); straggling.

If there was discontent, it was in the individual, and not in the air; sporadic, not epidemic.  
*Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 158.*

**Sporadic cholera.** See *cholera*, 2.—**Sporadic dysentery**, dysentery occurring in scattered cases, which have no apparent common origin.

**sporadical** (spō-rad'ik-āl), *a.* [*< sporadic + -al.*] Same as *sporadic*. [*Arbutinof.*]

**sporadically** (spō-rad'ik-āl-i), *adv.* In a sporadic manner; separately; singly; dispersedly.

**sporadicalness** (spō-rad'ik-āl-nes), *n.* The quality of being sporadic.

Rare even to sporadicness.  
*W. D. Whitney, Amer. Jour. Philol., V. 287.*

**sporal** (spō'ral), *a.* [*< spore<sup>2</sup> + -al.*] Relating to or resembling spores.

**sporange** (spō-ranj'), *n.* [*< sporangium.*] In *bot.*, same as *sporangium*.

**sporangia**, *n.* Plural of *sporangium*.

**sporangial** (spō-ranj'i-āl), *a.* [*< sporangium + -al.*] 1. Of or relating to the sporangium: as, the *sporangial layer*.—2. Containing spores; having the character of a sporangium; pertaining to sperangia.

**sporangidium** (spō-ranj'id-i-um), *n.*; *pl. sporangidia* (-i). [*NL., dim. of sporangium.*] In *bot.*: (a) The columella in mosses. (b) A sporangium.

**sporangiferous** (spō-ranj-if'ō-rus), *a.* [*< NL. sporangium + L. ferre = E. bear<sup>1</sup>.*] In *bot.*, bearing or producing sperangia.

**sporangiform** (spō-ranj'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. sporangium + L. forma, form.*] In *bot.*, having the form or appearance of a sporangium.

**sporangiod** (spō-ranj'i-oid), *a.* [*< NL. sporangium + Gr. εἶδος, appearance.*] In *bot.*, having the appearance of a sporangium.

**sporangiole** (spō-ranj'i-ōl), *n.* [*< NL. sporangiolium.*] In *bot.*, same as *sporangium*.

**sporangiolum** (spō-ranj'i-ō-lum), *n.*; *pl. sporangiola* (-li). [*NL., dim. of sporangium.*] In *bot.*, a small sporangium produced in certain genera of *Mucorini* in addition to the large sporangium. The spores are similar in both.

The term has also been used as a synonym for *ascus*.

**sporangiphore** (spō-ranj'i-ō-fōr), *n.* [*< NL. sporangio-phorum, < sporangium + Gr. -φορος, < φέρω = E. bear<sup>1</sup>.*] In *bot.*, the axis or receptacle which bears the sporangia; a sporephore bearing sperangia. See *sporephore*.

**sporangio-phorum** (spō-ranj-i-ō-fō-rum), *n.*; *pl. sporangio-phora* (-rā). [*NL.: see sporangio-phore.*] In *bot.*, same as *sporangio-phore*.

**sporangiospore** (spō-ranj'i-ō-spōr), *n.* [*< Gr. σπορά, σπόρος, seed, + ἄγγειον, vessel, + σπόρος, seed.*] In *bot.*, one of the peculiar spores of the *Myxomycetes*. See *Myxomycetes*.

**sporangium** (spō-ranj'i-um), *n.*; *pl. sporangia* (-i). [*NL., < spora, a spore, + Gr. ἄγγειον, vessel.*] 1. In *bot.*, a spore-case; the case or sac in cryptogamous plants in which the spores, which are the analogues of the seeds of the higher or flowering plants, are produced endogenously. The sporangium receives different names, in accordance with the kind of spores produced: as, *macrosporangium, microsporangium, oösporangium, zoösporangium*, etc. In mosses *sporangium* is usually the same as *capsule*, but by some authors it is restricted to the spore-case or sac lining the cavity of the capsule. See *spore*.

2. In *zool.*, the spore-capsule or spore-receptacle of the *Myxetozoa*. *W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 334.*

Also *sporange*.

**sporation** (spō-rā'shon), *n.* [*< spore<sup>2</sup> + -ation.*] In *bot.*, a mode of generation which consists in the interior division of the body into a mass



*A*, Ramified Sporocyst of *Bucephalus*; *B*, part of same, more magnified: *a*, outer, *b*, inner coat; *c*, *d*, germ-masses; *C*, one of these, more magnified still.



**sporophyidium** (spō-rō-fīd'ium), *n.*; pl. *sporophyidia* (-ī). [NL. (T. F. Allen, 1888), < *spora*, spore, + Gr. *phēiv*, produce, + *-idion*, dim. suffix.] In *bot.*, in the *Characeae*, a term applied to the whole fruit, including the spore proper, its basal cell, and the enveloping cells. It is the same, or nearly the same, as the *antheridium* of Sachs and Goebel, the *sporophyte* of Braun, the "enveloped oogonium" of Calkovskiy, and the *sporogonium* of authors in general. See *sporangium*.

**sporophyll**, **sporophyll** (spō-rō-fīl), *n.* [NL. *sporophyllum*, < *spora*, spore, + Gr. *phyllos*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, the leaf or leaf-like organ which bears the spores, or receptacles containing the spores, in many of the vascular cryptogams. It is usually more or less modified and unlike the normal leaves, as in the spikes of *Lycopodium*, *Selaginella*, *Phlogothamnium*, etc. See cuts under these words, also under *Osmunda*, *Polypodium*, and *Sorus*.

**sporophyte** (spō-rō-fīt), *n.* [NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *phytōn*, plant.] In *bot.*, the segment or stage of the life-cycle of the higher cryptogams (*Pteridophyta*, *Bryophyta*) in which the non-sexual organs of reproduction are borne. It is a stage in what has been called the alternation of generations, and is the fern-plant, club-moss plant, etc., of popular language. It bears the spores in countless numbers. By some authors the word *sporophore* is used for *sporophyte*. Compare *ophyte* and *ophore*. See *Musci*.

**sporophytic** (spō-rō-fīt'ik), *a.* [< *sporophyte* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, belonging to, resembling, or characteristic of a sporophyte.

**sporosac** (spō-rō-sak), *n.* [NL. *spora*, spore, + L. *saccus*, sack; see *sack*.] 1. In *Hydrozoa*, a degenerate medusiform person; one of the simple generative buds or gonophores of certain hydrozoans in which the medusoid structure is not developed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 554. — 2. In *Ferms*, a sporocyst or redia. See *sporocyst* (b).

**sporostegium** (spō-rō-stē'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *sporostegia* (-ī). [NL., < *spora*, spore, + Gr. *stēgion*, cover, roof.] In *bot.*, in the *Characeae*, the characteristic spirally twisted or furrowed shell of the oöspore. It is thick and hard, usually black or brown in color, and consists of five cells which arise from the base of the spore. It is the so-called *Chara*-fruit.

**sporous** (spō-rus), *a.* [< *spore* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to a spore.

**Sporozoa** (spō-rō-zō'ī), *n.* pl. [NL., < Gr. *σπορά*, seed, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] 1. Mouthless parasitic ciliated protozoans, a class of *Protozoa*, synonymous with *Gregarinida*, but more comprehensive, including many organisms not ordinarily classed with the gregarines. They are parasitic, and occur in almost all animals. Most are very minute, but some attain the largest size by far known among protozoans. The *Sporozoa* have been divided into four subclasses, *Gregarinida*, *Coccidida*, *Myxosporidia*, and *Sarcocystidia*. Also called *Cytosoa*. 2. [i. e.] Plural of *sporozoön*.

**sporozoan** (spō-rō-zō'an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sporozoa* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Having the characters of the *Sporozoa*; pertaining to the *Sporozoa*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Sporozoa*.

**sporozoic** (spō-rō-zō'ik), *a.* [< *Sporozoa* + *-ic*.] Same as *sporozoan*.

**sporozooid** (spō-rō-zō'oid), *n.* [Gr. *σπόρος*, seed, + *ζῷον*.] In *bot.*, a zoöspore.

**sporozoön** (spō-rō-zō'on), *n.*; pl. *sporozoa* (-ī). [NL.: see *Sporozoa*.] An individual of the *Sporozoa*; a sporozoan.

**sporran** (spor'an), *n.* [< Gael. *sporan* = *Ir. sparán*, a purse, pouch.] In Highland costume, the purse hanging down from the belt in front of the kilt. It is commonly of fur. In its present form, as a large and showy adjunct to the dress, it is not very old. See also cut under *purse*.

**sport** (spōrt), *v.* [ME. *sporten*; by aphesis from *disport*.] I. *trans.* 1. To amuse; divert; entertain; make merriment; commonly with a reflexive object.

For to sport him a space, & speke with the knyghtes.  
Destruction of Troy (F. E. T. S.), l. 7009.

I shall sport myself with their passions above measure.  
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

2. To represent by any kind of play.  
Now sporting on thy lyre the loves of youth.  
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, vi. 9.

3. To display sportively or with ostentation; show off; show; exhibit.

By-and-by, Captain Brown sported a bit of literature.  
Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, l.

A man . . . must sport an opinion when he really had none to give.  
J. H. Newman.

4. To spend in display. [Australia.]

I took him for a flash overseer sporting his salary, and I was ns thick os you like with him.  
H. Kingsley, Geoffrey Hamlyn, xxii.

5. To cause to sport, or vary from the normal type. Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 258.—To sport off, to utter sportively; throw off with easy and playful coquetry.

He thus sports of a dozen epigrams. Addison.  
To sport one's oak. See oak.—To sport one's door. Same os to sport one's oak.

Stop that, till I see whether the door is sported.  
Kingsley, Alton Locke, xlii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To divert one's self; play; frolic; take part in games or other pastimes; specifically, to practise field-sports.

If you come to another mans house  
To sport and to playe.  
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 63.

If all the year were playing holidays,  
To sport would be as tedious as to work.  
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., l. 2. 220.

2. To jest; speak or act jestingly; trifle.

He was careful lest his tongue should any way digress  
from truth, even when he most sported.  
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 204.

3. In *zool.* and *bot.*, to become a sport; produce a sport; vary from normal structure in a singular spontaneous manner, as an animal or a plant. See *sport*, *n.*, 8.

**sport** (spōrt), *n.* [ME. *sport*, *sport*, *sporte*; by aphesis from *disport*.] 1. Amusement; enjoyment; entertainment; diversion; fun.

When they had take lyre sport in halle,  
The kyng to counselle gan hyr calle.  
Ipomydon (Weber's Metr. Romances, II. 803), l. 601.

For 'tis the sport to have the enginer  
Holst with his own petar.  
Shak., Hamlet, III. 4. 206.

2. A mode of amusement; a playful act or proceeding; a pastime; a merrymaking; a play, game, or other form of diversion.

What man that I wrastle with, . . .  
I geve him suche a trespeth, he shal ever more ly stille, for  
deth kan no sporte.  
Centry Plays (ed. Halliwell), p. 185.

To sports which only childhood could excuse.  
Devote old age  
Conquer, Task, II. 638.

Specifically — (a) A dramatic or spectacular performance.

The shallowest thick-skin of that barren sort,  
Who Pyramus presented, in their sport  
Forsook his scene and enter'd in n brake.  
Shak., M. N. D., III. 2. 14.

At the beginning of the 16th century the May sports in  
vogue were, besides a contest of archery, four pageants,  
—the Kingman, or election of a Lord and Lady of the  
May, otherwise called Summer King and Queen, the Mor-  
ris Dance, the Hobby Horse, and the "Robb Hood."

Child's Ballads, V, Int., p. xxvii.

(b) Any out-of-door pastime, such as hunting, fishing, racing, or the various forms of athletic contests.

Horse and charlota let us have,  
And to our sport. Madam, now shall ye see  
Our Roman hunting. Shak., Tit. And., II. 2. 10.

3. Jest, as opposed to earnest; merriment.

In n merry sport  
Let the forfeit  
Be nominated for an equal pound  
Of your fair flesh. Shak., M. of V., l. 3. 140.

4. Amorous dallying; wantonness. Shak., Othello, II. 230.—5. A plaything; a toy.

Commit not thy propheticke mind  
To flitting leaves, the sport of every wind,  
Lest they disperse in air our empty fate.  
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 117.

6. A subject of amusement, mirth, or derision; especially, a mock; a laughing-stock.

Of slouth, there is no man ashamed, but we take it ns for  
a laughingce matter and a sporte.  
Sir T. More, Works, p. 102.

They made n sport of his prophets. 1 Esd. l. 61.

7. Play; idle jingle.

An author who should introduce such a sport of words  
upon the stage even in the comedy of our doys would  
meet with small applause.  
W. Broome, Notes on Pope's Odyssey, ix. 432.

8. In *zool.* and *bot.*, an animal or a plant, or any part of one, that varies suddenly or singularly from the normal type of structure, and is usually of transient character, or not perpetuated.

A sport is generally on individual variation of apparently spontaneous origin. The difference from the normal type is usually slight, but may be quite marked; in either case its tendency is to disappear with the individual in which it arises, though some sports repeat themselves, or may be preserved by careful selection. If perpetuated, it becomes a strain, breed, or variety. Sports are observed chiefly among domesticated animals and cultivated plants. Many of the beautiful or curious household flowers are mere sports, that are produced by high cultivation, crossing, or accident, and some valued breeds of domestic animals have arisen in like manner. Monstrous characters are sometimes acquired, but mere monstrosities

or malformations are not usually called sports. Compare *spontaneously*, 2 (a), and *freak of nature* (under *freak*).

9. A sporting man; one who is interested in open-air sports; hence, in a bad sense, a betting man; a gambler; a blackleg. [Colloq.]

"The sports," by which is meant those who like fast living.  
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 228.

In sport, in jest; in play; jesting.—To make sport of or (formerly) at, to laugh at; mock at; deride.

It were not good  
She knew his love, lest she make sport at it.  
Shak., Much Ado, III. 1. 68.

=Syn. 1. Recreation, hilarity, merriment, mirth, jollity, gambolling.—2. Frolic, prank.

**sportability** (spōr-tā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *sportable* + *-ity* (see *-ility*).] Frolicsomeness; playfulness.

**sportable** (spōr'tā-bil), *a.* [< *sport* + *-able*.] Mirthful; playful; frolicsome. Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix. 6. [Rare.]

**sportall** (spōr'tal), *a.* [< *sport* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to sports; used in sports: as, "sportall arms." Dryden. [Rare.]

**sportancef** (spōr'tans), *n.* [< *sport* + *-ance*.] Sporting; merrymaking. Peck, Arraignment of Paris, i. 3.

**sporter** (spōr'tēr), *n.* [< *sport* + *-er*.] One who or that which sports, in any sense of the verb. Goldsmith.

**sportful** (spōrt'fūl), *a.* [< *sport* + *-ful*.] 1. Frolicsome; playful; mirthful; merry.

Down he alights among the sportful herd.  
Milton, P. L., iv. 396.

2. Amorous; wanton.

Let Kate be chaste and Dian sportful.  
Shak., T. of the S., II. 1. 263.

3. Tending to or causing mirth; amusing; gay; also, designed for amusement only; jesting; not serious.

Though 't be a sportful combat,  
Yet in the trial much opinion dwells.  
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 335.

**sportfully** (spōrt'fūl-i), *adv.* In a sportful manner; playfully; sportively; in jest. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

**sportfulness** (spōrt'fūl-nos), *n.* The state of being sportful. Donne, Lotters, To Sir Henry Goodyere, xxvii.

**sporting** (spōr'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *sport*, *v.*] 1. A sport; a game; specifically, participation in horse-racing, sports of the field, etc.; sports collectively, with all the interests involved in them.

When that these pleasant sportings quile were done,  
The marquess a messenger sent  
For his young daughter and his pretty smiling son.  
Patience Grisel (Child's Ballads, IV. 211).

2. In *zool.* and *bot.*, spontaneous origination of new and singular characters; the appearance of a sport, or the assumption of that character by an individual animal or plant. See *sport*, *v.*, i., 3, and *n.*, 8.

**sporting** (spōr'ting), *p. a.* 1. Engaging or concerned in sport or diversion; specifically, interested in or practising field-sports: as, a *sporting* man. See *sport*, *n.*, 9.

The most famous sporting man of his time was Tregonwell Frampton, Esq., of Moreton, Dorsetshire, "The Father of the Turf," who was keeper of her Majesty's running horses at Newmarket.

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 366.

2. In *bot.* and *zool.*, assuming the character of a sport. See *sport*, *n.*, 8. Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 413.—Sporting rifle. See *rifle*.

**sporting-book** (spōr'ting-būk), *n.* A book in which bets, etc., are recorded.

**sporting-house** (spōr'ting-hous), *n.* A house frequented by sportsmen, betting men, gamblers, and the like.

**sportingly** (spōr'ting-li), *adv.* In a sportive manner; sportively; in jest. Hammond, Works, I. 193.

**sportive** (spōr'tiv), *a.* [< *sport* + *-ive*.] 1. Inclined toward sport; fond of sport or amusement; frolicsome; playful.

Is it I  
That drive thee from the sportive court?  
Shak., All's Well, III. 2. 100.

2. Connected with amusement or sports; characterized by sport, mirth, or pleasantry.

I am not in a sportive humour now.  
Shak., C. of E., i. 2. 58.

As from the sportive field she goes,  
His down-east eye reveals his inward woes.  
Prior, Henry and Emma.

3. Amorous; wanton.

Why should others' false adulterate eyes  
Give salutation to my sportive blood?  
Shak., Sonnets, cxxi.



Sporran of the modern form.



4. In *bot.* and *zool.*, tending to vary from the normal type. See *sport*, *n.*, 8. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 407. = *Syn.* 1. Jocular, facetious, gamesome, prankish.

**sportively** (spôr'tiv-i), *adv.* In a sportive or playful manner. *Drayton*, Duke of Suffolk to the French Queen.

**sportiveness** (spôr'tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being sportive; disposition to mirth; playfulness; mirth; gaiety; frolicsomeness: as, the sportiveness of one's humor. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler.

**sportless** (spôr'tles), *a.* [*< sport + -less.*] Without sport or mirth; joyless. *P. Fletcher*, Piscatory Elogues, vii. 1.

**sportling** (spôr'tling), *n.* [*< sport + -ling.*] 1. A light or playful sport; a frolic.

The shepherd's boys with hundred sportlings light  
Gave wings unto the time's too speedy haste.  
*Britain's Ida*, l. 1. (*Mason's Supp. to Johnson.*)

2. A playful little creature.

When again the lambskins play,  
Pretty sportlings! full of May.  
*A. Phillips*, Ode to Miss Carterot.

[Rare in both uses.]

**sportsman** (spôr'ts-mân), *n.*; pl. *sportsmen* (-men). [*< sport's*, poss. of *sport*, + *man*.] 1. A man who sports; specifically, a man who practises field-sports, especially hunting or fishing, usually for pleasure and in a legitimate manner.

The pointer ranges, and the sportsman beats  
In russet jacket;—lux-like is his aim;  
Full grows his bag. *Byron*, Don Juan, xlii. 75.

2. One who bets or is otherwise interested in field-sports, especially racing; *n.* sporting man.

It was pleasant to be called a gentleman sportsman—  
also to have a chance of drawing a favorite horse.  
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, l. 8.

**sportsmanlike** (spôr'ts-mân-lik), *a.* Having the characteristics of sportsmen; fond of field-sports; also, characteristic of or befitting a sportsman; hence, legitimate from the point of view of a sportsman.

**sportsmanly** (spôr'ts-mân-li), *a.* [*< sportsman + -ly.*] Same as *sportsmanlike*.

**sportsmanship** (spôr'ts-mân-ship), *n.* [*< sportsman + -ship.*] The practice or art of sportsmen; skill in field-sports.

**sportswoman** (spôr'ts-wim'-n), *n.*; pl. *sportswomen* (-wim'-en). A woman who engages in or is interested in field-sports. [Rare.]

**sportulary** (spôr'tj-ū-lā-rī), *a.* [*< sportule + -ary.*] Subsisting on alms or charitable contributions. *Jp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iii. 7.

**sportule** (spôr'tul), *n.* [*< L. sportula*, a little basket, esp. one in which food or money was given to a great man's clients, a present, dim. of *sportula*, a plaited basket.] An alms; a dole; a gift or contribution.

The bishops who consecrated the ground had a spill or sportule from the credulous laity. *Ayliffe*, Ennargon.

**sporular** (spôr'j-ū-lār), *a.* [*< sporule + -ar.*] Having the character of a sporule; pertaining to a sporule; sporoid; sporuloid; also, swarming like a mass of spores.

**sporulate** (spôr'j-ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sporulated*, ppr. *sporulating*. [*< sporule + -ate.*] 1. *Intrans.* To form spores.

II. *trans.* To convert into spores. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 854.

**sporulation** (spôr'j-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*< sporulate + -ion.*] Formation of or conversion into spores or sporules; sporation.

**sporule** (spôr'j-ū-l), *n.* [*< NL. sporula*, dim. of *spora*, spore: see *spore*.] A spore; sometimes, a small spore.

**sporuliferous** (spôr'j-ū-lif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< NL. sporula + L. ferre = E. bear.*] In *bot.*, bearing sporules.

**sporuloid** (spôr'j-ū-lōid), *a.* [*< sporule + -oid.*] Resembling a sporule; sporular.

**sposh** (sposh), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *spash* for *plash*, like *sputter* for *splutter*. The resemblance to *slosh*, *slush*, is merely accidental.] Slush, or something resembling it; splash. [Local, U. S.]

**sposhy** (sposh'i), *a.* [*< sposh + -y.*] Soft and watery; splashy. [Local, U. S.]

There's a slight o' difference between good upland fruit  
and the sposhy apples that grows in wet ground.  
*S. O. Jewett*, A Country Doctor, p. 22.

**spot** (spot), *n.* [*< ME. spot, spotte = OFlom. spotte*, a spot; cf. *D. spot*, a speck (see *spat*), *Dan. spette*, a spot; these forms are appar. connoted with *leol. spotti, spottir*, *Sw. spott, spittlo*, and so with *E. spit*; but *ME. spot* may be

in part a var. of *spolt*, *< AS. spolt*, a spot: see *spolt*. The *D. spot* = *OHG. MHG. spot*, *G. spott* = *leol. Sw. spott*, *Dan. spot*, mockery, derision, is not related.] 1. A stain made by foreign matter; a blot; a speck.

This best cote, Haukyn,  
Hath many moles and spottes, it moste ben ywashe.  
*Piers Plowman* (B), xlii. 315.

Out, damned spot! out, I say! *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 1. 39.

2. A bluish; a flaw; a fault; especially, a stain upon moral purity.

Alas! the spot of lecherie more uncleaner and more perilous  
the clerks and the prelates than the leavede uolke.  
*Agynite of Inweyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 237.

Sublimely mild, a spirit without spot.  
*Shelley*, Adonais, st. 45.

3. A bit of surface differing in some way from the rest, as in color, material, or finish; a dot; a small mark. Specifically—(a) A patch; a beauty-spot.

I was sorry to see my Lady Castlemaine; for the mourning  
forcing all the ladies to go in black, with their hair  
plain and without spots, I durst have thought she was.  
*Pepys*, Diary, April 21, 1660.

(b) A pustule or other eruptive mark, as in a rash. (c) One of the pits on a playing-card; hence, in composition with a numeral, the card having pits to the number expressed: as, to play a ten-spot. (d) One of two marked points on a billiard-table, on which balls are placed, or from which they are to be played. (e) A dark place on the disk or face of the sun or of a planet. See *sun-spot*. (f) In *zool.*, a color-mark of rounded or indeterminate form, but not very long for its width, and thus not forming a streak or stripe; a blotch; a macula; usually said of markings larger than those called dots or points. An eyed spot forms an ocellus (white eye).

4. A small extent of space; a particular locality; a place; a site.—5. A piece; a bit; hence, something very minute; a particle; an atom.

This earth, a spot, a grain,  
An atom, with the firmament compared.  
*Milton*, P. L., viii. 17.

6. A breed of domestic pigeons having a spot on the head above the beak.—7. (a) A scintillating fish, *Liosomus xanthurus* (*obliquus*), also called *goody*, *lafayette*, *oldwife*, and *pig-fish*. See *cut* under *redfish*. (b) The southern redfish or drum, *Sciaenops ocellatus*. See *cut* under *redfish*.—8. A small fishing-ground.—Acoustic spot. See *macula acustica*, under *macula*.—Black-spot. See *black*.—Blind spot. See *blind*.—Compound ocellated spot. See *compound*.—Confluent, discal, distinct, ermine spots. See the qualifying words.—Crescent spot, in *entom.*, a butterfly of the genus *Mitras* and some related forms, having crescentic white spots on the edges of the wings.—Embryonal spot. Same as *germinal spot*.—Eyed spot, an ocellus.—Germinal, germinal, obliterated spot. See the adjectives.—On the spot. (a) Without change of place; before moving; at once; immediately.

Treasury Department, Jan. 20, 1861. . . . If any one attempts  
to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.  
*John A. Dix* (Memoirs, by Morgan Dix, l. 370).

(b) At the precise place and time; at the place and time at which something specified occurred: as, a picture of a skinkish inside on the spot.—Orbicular spot. See *orbicular*, *n.*—Receptive, reniform, sagittate spot. See the adjectives.—Sieve-like spot. See *macula cribrosa*, under *macula*.—Solar spots. See *sun-spot*.—Sömmering's spot, the macula lutea, or yellow spot of the eye.—Spot of Wagner. See *nucleolus*, l.—To knock spots out of. See *knock*.—Yellow spot of the eye. See *macula lutea*, under *macula*.

**spot** (spot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spotted*, ppr. *spotting*. [*< ME. spotten* (= *OFlem. spotten*); *< spot*, *n.* Cf. *spat*, *spatter*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To make a spot on; blot; stain; discolor or defile in a spot or spots.

He that inciddeth with pitch is like to be spotted with it.  
*Latimer*, 5th Sermon bet. Edw. VI., 1540.

With rust his armor bright was spotted o'er.  
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 84.

2. To mar the perfection or moral purity of; blemish; tarnish; sully.

Spotted with the stain of unlawful or indirect procurement.  
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 70.

3. To mark or cover with spots; mark in spots; dot.

A hundredkerchief  
Spotted with strawberries.  
*Shak.*, Othello, III. 3. 435.

The surface of the water was spotted with rings where  
the trout were rising. *Fraude*, Sketches, p. 75.

Specifically—4. To put a patch or patches on (the face) by way of ornament.

Faces spotted after the Whitelash manner.  
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 81.

5. To mark as with a spot; especially, to note as of suspicious or doubtful character. *Thy's Glossary of Thieves' Jargon* (1793). [Thieves' slang.]

At length he became spotted. The police got to know him, and he was apprehended, tried, and convicted.  
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 484.

6. To note or recognize by some peculiarity; catch with the eye; detect; come upon; find out. [Slang.]

The Widow Leech . . . rang three times with long intervals,—but all in vain: the inside Widow having spotted the outside one through the blinds.

*O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, xxi.

7. In horse-racing, to indicate, give a hint as to, or name: as, to spot the winner of a future race.—8. To place upon a spot; specifically, in billiards, to place (a ball) on one of the spots or marks on the table.—To spot timber, to cut or chip it, in preparation for hewing.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a spot; cause a stain, discoloration, or shadow.—2. To be subject to spots; be easily spotted: as, a fabric that spots when exposed to damp.

**spot-ball** (spot'bāl), *n.* In billiards: (a) The ball which belongs on the spot. (b) That one of the two white balls which is distinguished by a black spot; the "black" ball.

**spot-lens** (spot'lenz), *n.* In microscopy, a plano-convex lens used in the place of an ordinary condenser. It has a central stop on the plane side toward the object, and since the rays which pass through the annular portion converge too strongly to enter the objective, the transparent or translucent object under examination appears to be self-luminous surrounded by a dark background.

**spotless** (spot'les), *a.* [*< ME. spotles*, *< spot + -less.*] 1. Free from spots, foul matter, or discoloration.

Of spotles perlez thajy beren the creste.  
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), l. 855.

This pallament of white and spotless hue.  
*Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 1. 182.

2. Free from blemish, fault, or reproach; immaculate; pure.

My true service . . .  
May so approve my spotless loyalty.  
*Chapman*, Byron's Tragedy, lv. 1.

3. Guiltless; innocent: followed by *of*. [Rare.]

Yon fight for her, as spotless of these mischiefs  
As heaven is of our sins, or truth of errors.  
*Deau*, and *Fl.*, Knight of Malta, II. 5.

= *Syn.* Unspotted, blameless, unblemished, irreproachable, untainted, untarnished.

**spotlessly** (spot'les-li), *adv.* In a spotless manner; without spot, stain, or blemish.

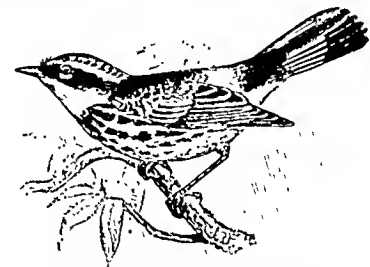
**spotlessness** (spot'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being spotless; freedom from spot, stain, or blemish. *Donne*, Devotions.

**spotneck** (spot'nek), *n.* The Hudsonian curlew, *Numenius hudsonicus*. [Local, New Eng.]

**spotrump** (spot'rump), *n.* The Hudsonian godwit, *Limosa harrastiae*. Also *whiterump*. *G. Trumbull*. [Massachusetts.]

**spot-stitch** (spot'stich), *n.* In crochel-work, a stitch by means of which raised rounded figures are produced at equal intervals, forming a kind of pattern.

**spotted** (spot'ed), *p. a.* [*< ME. spotted*; *< spot + -ed.*] 1. Marked with a spot or spots; dotted or sprinkled with spots: as, the spotted leopard.—2. Distributed in separate places or spots: said of a mineral vein when the ore which it carries is very irregularly distributed through the workings.—Black and spotted heathcock, the Canada grouse.—Dusky and spotted duck. See *duck*.—Spotted adder. See *Oligodon*.—Spotted alder, the wych-hazel.—Spotted axis. See *axis*, 1.—Spotted cat, any one of the larger felines which is spotted (not striped as the tiger, nor plain as the lion). See *cuts* under *cheetah*, *leopard*, *leopard*, *ocelot*, *ounce*, *pawther*, and *reard*.—Spotted comfrey. See *Palmonaria*.—Spotted cowbane, eyebright, fover. See the nouns.—Spotted deer. Same as *axis*, 1.—Spotted grouse, the Canada grouse, or spruce-partridge. See *cut* under *Canada*.—Spotted gum. See *gum*, 3.—Spotted hemlock. Same as *hemlock*, 1.—Spotted Iceland falcon. See *Iceland falcon*, under *falcon*.—Spotted kidney, the condition of the kidney in chronic parenchymatous nephritis.—Spotted knotweed, mackerel, medic. See the nouns.—Spotted lace, an openwork material, generally made of cotton, somewhat resembling a lace réseau with small spots at equal intervals.—Spotted metal. See *organ-metal*, under *metal*.—Spotted net. Same as *spotted lace*.—Spotted rail, siddy, water-hen. See *rail*, 4.—Spotted sandpiper. See *sandpiper*.—Spotted schists. See *schists*.—



Spotted Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica maculosa*).



**Spotted seal**, a leopard-seal.—**Spotted shrike**, spurge, tortoise, wintergreen, etc. See the nouns.—**Spotted tringa**. Same as *spotted sandpiper*.—**Spotted yellow warbler**, the magnolia warbler, *Dendroica maculosa*, the male of which is much spotted. The adult male is rich yellow below, with white erisum, heavily streaked with black; the rump is bright-yellow, the back nearly black, the crown clear ash; there is a white circumocular and postocular stripe, and the wing- and tail-feathers are marked with conspicuous white spots. This bird is 6 inches long and 7½ in extent of wings; it inhabits eastern North America, abounds in woodland, breeds from New England northward, builds a small neat nest in low coulters, and lays 4 or 5 white eggs spotted with reddish-brown. Also called *black-and-yellow warbler*. See cut on preceding page.

**spotted-bass** (spot'ed-bás), *n.* Same as *drum*, 11. (c).

**spottedness** (spot'ed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being spotted.

**spotted-tree** (spot'ed-trē), *n.* A small Australian tree, *Flindersia Strzeleckiana* (F. maculosa), remarkably spotted from the falling off of the outer bark in patches.

**spotter** (spot'ēr), *n.* [*spot* + -er.] One who or that which spots; specifically, one who is employed to shadow suspicious or suspected persons; a detective. [Slang.]

A conductor . . . had a private detective arrested for following him about, and the *spotter* was fined ten dollars by a magistrate. *The American*, VI. 333.

**spottiness** (spot'i-nes), *n.* Tho state or character of being spotty.

**spotting** (spot'ing), *n.* In bot., same as *neerosis*, 2.

**spotty** (spot'i), *a.* [*ME. spotty, spotti*; < *spot* + -y.] 1. Full of spots; marked with spots; spotted.

Thou ne sselst nakt maky none sacrefee to Ood of oxe, ne of ssep, thiet by [be] *spotty*. *Avenbite of Inyrt* (E. L. T. S.), p. 192.

To desery new lauds,  
Rivers, or mountains in her *spotty* globe. *Milton*, P. L., l. 291.

2. Occurring in spots or irregularly: as, hops are said to run *spotty* when the crops are unequal. *Hallivell*.—3. Patchy; lacking harmony of parts; without unity.

**spounget**, *n.* A Middle English form of *sponge*.

**spousaget** (spou'zā), *n.* [*spouse* + -age.] Espousal; marriage.

The manne shall geue vnto the womanne a ring, and other tokens of *spousage*. *Marriage Service*, Prayer-Book of Edward VI., 1549.

**spousal** (spou'zāl), *a.* and *n.* [In E. VI. as a noun, < *ME. spousail, spousaile, spousaille, sposail, espousaile*, < *OF. espousailles*, < *L. sponsalia*, betrothal, neut. pl. of *sponsalis*, pertaining to betrothal, < *sponsus*, a betrothal: see *spouse, espousal*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to marriage or espousal; nuptial; bridal; connubial.

Now the Rabul, receiuing n kting of puro gold, . . . puts it on the brides finger, and with a loud voice pronounceth the *spousal* letters. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 214.

The well-wrought, lovely *spousal* ring.  
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 203.

**II. n.** Marriage; nuptials; espousal: often used in the plural.

Boweth your aekke under that blisful yok  
Of soveraynetec, nougt of servyse,  
Which that men clepeth *spousail* or wedlock. *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 69.

By our *spousals* and marriage begun, . . .  
Rae on this realm, whose ruin is at hand. *Surrey*, Enclid, iv. 407.

**spouse** (spouz), *n.* [*ME. spouse, spouise, spuse*, = *lecl. spūsa, pūsa, pūsi*, < *OF. espos, spous, F. époux, m., OF. espouse, espuse, F. épouse, f., = Sp. Pg. esposo, m., esposa, f., = It. sposo, m., sposa, f., < L. sponsus, m., sponsa, f., one betrothed, a bridegroom, a bride (cf. *sponsus*, a betrothal), prop. masc. and fem. pp. of *spondere*, promise: see *sponsor*.] A married person, husband or wife; either one of a married pair.*

The soule is widewe thet hanch vorloren hire *spus*, thet is . . . Crist. *Ancren Ricle*, p. 10.

For her the *spouse* prepares the bridal ring,  
For her white virgins hymeneals sing. *Pope*, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 219.

**spousef** (spouz), *v. t.* [*ME. spousen, spousen, spusen*, < *OF. esposner, F. épouser* = *Pr. esposar* = *Pg. esposar* = *It. sposare*, < *LL. sponsare*, betroth, espouse: see *spouse, n.*, and cf. *espouse, v.*] 1. To tako for a husband or a wife; wed; espouse.

Ye ryde as eoy and stille as doth a mayde  
Were newe *spoused*, sitting at the bord. *Chaucer*, Prolog to Clerk's Tale, l. 3.

They led the vine  
To wed her elm; she, *spoused*, about him twines  
Her marriageable arms. *Milton*, P. L., v. 216.

2. To give in marriage.

Kyng William of Scotland did his doughter *spouse*  
To the erle of Boloyn. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 210.

**spouse-breacht** (spouz'brēch), *n.* [*ME. spousbreche, spousbriche, spousbriche*; < *spouse* + *breach*.] Adultery.

But onls he saued a weddill wiif  
In *spousebriche* that hndde doon mys. *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (B. E. T. S.), p. 47.

**spousehede**, *n.* See *spousehood*.

**spousehood** (spouz'hūd), *n.* [*ME. spoushod*, also *spousehede*; < *spouse* + -hood.] The state of wedlock; matrimony.

The eldore of the tuo in *spoushod* he nomic. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 367.

**spouseless** (spouz'les), *a.* [*spouse* + -less.] Without a spouse; unmarried or widowed.

The *spouseless* Adriatic mourns her lord.  
*Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 11.

**spouseset** (spou'zes), *n.* [*ME. spousesse*; < *spouse* + -ess.] A bride or wife; a married woman.

At whiche marriage was na persones present but the spows, the *spousesse*, the duches of Bedforde her moder, ye preest, two gentylwomen, and a yong man to helpe the preest syng. *Pabyan*, Chron., an. 1664.

**spousing** (spou'zing), *n.* [*ME. spousesyng, spusing*; verbal *n.* of *spouse, v.*] Tho act of marrying; wedding; espousal; marriage.

Lok to thi dongren that noon of hem be torn; . . .  
And zeuo hem to *spousesyng* as soone as thei ben ablo. *Babees Book* (E. L. T. S.), p. 46.

**spout** (spout), *v.* [*ME. spouten, spouten* = *MD. spuyten, D. spuiten, spout*, = *Sw. sputa*, a dial. var. of *sputa*, squirt, spout, sprout, etc.: see *sprout*.] A similar loss of *r* occurs in *speak*. Cf. *sputter*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To issue with force, as a liquid through a narrow orifice, or from a spout; spurt; as, blood *spouts* from an artery.

Like a raving torrent, struggling amongst the broken rocks and less free passages, at length he *spouts* down from a wonderfull height into the valley below. *Sandys*, Travels, p. 73.

2. To discharge a fluid in a jet or continuous stream; send out liquid as from a spout or nozzle; specifically, to blow, as a whale.

With youre mouthes ye vse nowther to gairt nor *spout*. *Babees Book* (E. L. T. S.), p. 135.

When the larger Cetacea come up to breathe, the expired vapor suddenly condenses into a cloud; and, if expiration commences before the spracle is actually at the surface, certain quantity of spray may be driven up along with the violent current of the expelled air. This gives rise to the appearance termed the *spouting* of Whales, which does not arise, as it is commonly said to do, from the straining off of the sea-water swallowed with the food, and its expulsion by the nostrils. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 343.

3. To speak volubly and oratorially; talk or recite in a declamatory manner, especially in public; speechify. [Colloq.]

For anything of the acting, *spouting*, reciting kind I think he has always n denied taste. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, xiii.

**II. trans.** 1. To pour out in a jet and with some force; throw out as through a spout or pipe; as, an elephant *spouts* water from his trunk.

A conduite cold into it bringe aboute,  
Make pipes water warme inward to *spoute*. *Palladius*, Husbandrie (E. L. T. S.), p. 40.

Your statne *spouting* blood in many pipes. *Shak.*, J. C., II. 2. 85.

2. To canso to spurt or gush out.

From the dry stones lie can water *spout*. *Heywood*, Murtherly of Angels, p. 6.

3. To utter volubly or grandiloquently.

Pray, *spout* some French, son. *Deau*, and *Fl.*, Coxcomb, iv. 4.

4. To pawn; pledge. See *spout, n.*, 2. [Slang.]

The dons are going to *spout* the college plate. *P. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. 1.

5. To furnish or provide with a spout, in any senso: as, to *spout* a roof; to *spout* a tea-kettle. **spout** (spout), *n.* [*ME. spoute, spoutie* = *MD. spuyte, D. spuit* = *Sw. spruta*, a spout: see *spout, v.*, and cf. *sprout, n.*] 1. A pipe, tube, or trough through which a liquid is poured, and which serves to guide its flow. Similar tubes, etc., not used for finely divided solids, as grain. The spout of a small vessel, as a pitcher, may be a mere fold or doubling of the rim, or may be a piece put on the outside, a notch having been cut in the rim to allow the liquid to pass, or may be a closed tube, as in a tea-pot or affaba. See cut under *mill*.

She dreamt to-night she saw my statua,  
Which, like a fountain with an hundred *spouts*,  
Did run pure blood. *Shak.*, J. C., II. 2. 77.

The walls surmounting their roofs, wrought thorow with potshards to catch and strike down the refreshing winds; having *spouts* of the same. *Sandys*, Travels, p. 116.

2. A lift or shoot in a pawnbroker's shop; hence, vulgarly, the shop itself.

Pawnbrokers, . . . before *spouts* were adopted, used a hook to lift the articles offered in pawn. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 56.

3. A continuous stream of fluid matter issuing, actually or seemingly, from a pipe or nozzle; a jet or column, as of water.

Before this grotto is a long poole into which ran divers *spouts* of water from leaden escollap basins. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 27, 1644.

Specifically—(a) A waterspout.

They say furthermore that in certeyne places of the sea they sawe certeyne stremes of water, which they caule *spoutes*, faulynge owt of the ayer into the sea. *R. Eden*, First Books on America (ed. Arber), p. 386.

(b) The column of spray or vapor emitted from the spout-hole of a whale during the act of expiration, resembling the escape of steam from a valve.

4. The spout-hole of a whale.—5. A short underground passage connecting a main road with an air-head: a term used in the thick coal-workings of South Staffordshire, England.—Up the *spout*, in pawn. See def. 2. [Slang.]

His pockets, no doubt,  
Being turn'd inside out,  
That his mouchoir and gloves may be put up the *spout*. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 16.

**spouter** (spou'tēr), *n.* [*spout, v.*, + -er.] 1. One who or that which spouts. (a) Something that sends forth a jet or stream of fluid matter.

The flowing-wells of the Baku district, in the energy with which they throw out the oil and the quantity so projected, far exceed even our largest American *spouters*. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXIII. 77.

(b) One who speaks grandiloquently or oratorially; a mere declaimer; a speechifier. [Colloq.]

The quaters imitate parrots or professed *spouters*, in committing words only to memory, purposely for the sake of ostentation. *V. Knox*, Winter Evenings, xxxii.

2. An experienced whaloman. [Nautical slang.]

The *spouter*, as the sailors call a whaloman, had sent up his main top-gallant mast and set the sail, and made signal for us to heave to. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 36.

**spout-fish** (spout'fish), *n.* A bivalvo mollusk which squirts water through its siphons, as the common clam, razor-shoel, and many others.

**spout-hole** (spout'hōl), *n.* 1. An orifice for the discharge of a liquid.—2. The spiracle or blow-hole of a whale or other cetacean. The number of spout-holes differs in different species, the sperm-whales and porpoises having one, and the right whales, bowheads, finbacks, sulphur-bottoms, etc., two. The nostrils of the walrus are also sometimes called spout-holes.

**spoutless** (spout'les), *a.* [*spout* + -less.] Having no spout, as a pitcher. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 776.

**spout-shell** (spout'shel), *n.* A shell of the family *Aporrhaidæ*, as *Aporrhais pes-pelcani*, the pelican's-foot. See also cut under *Aporrhais*.

**spowrget**. A Middle English form of *spurge*, 1, *spurge*, 2.

**spp.** An abbreviation of *species* (plural).

**S. P. Q. R.** An abbreviation of the Latin *Senatus Populusque Romanus*, the senate and the people of Rome.

**sprach**, *v.* and *n.* See *spraich*.

**sprachle**, *v. i.* See *sprackle*.

**sprack** (sprak), *a.* [Also dial. *sprag*; < *ME. sprac*, < *lecl. spræk*, also *spark*, brightly, = *Norw. spræk* = *Sw. dial. spräk, spräg, spräker*, cheerful, talkative, noisy. Cf. *spark*, 2, *spry*.] Brightly; lively; brisk; alert. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

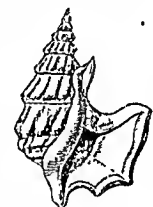
*Mrs. Page*. He is a better scholar than I thought he was. *Evans*. He is a good *esprag* memory. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 1. 84.

If your Royal Highness had seen him dreaming and dozing about the banks of Tully Veolan like an hypochondriac person, . . . you would wonder where he hath sae suddenly acquired all this fine *esprack* festivity and focularity. *Scott*, Waverley, xliii.

**sprackle** (sprak'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sprackled*, ppr. *sprackling*. [Also *sprachle*, *sprackle*, *sprachle*; prob. < *lecl. spraukla, sprökla*, mod. *sprikla, sprawl*; freq. of a verb represented by *Sw. sparka* = *Dan. sparke*, kick. Cf. *sprangle* and *sprawl*.] To clamber; get out with difficulty. [Scotch.]

Sae far I *sprackled* up the brne,  
I dinn'd w't a Lord. *Burns*, On Meeting with Lord Daer.

**sprackly**, *a.* [*ME. sprackliche*, < *lecl. sprækligr*, brightly, < *spræk*, brightly: see *sprack* and -ly.] Same as *sprack*. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 10.



Spout-shell (*Aporrhais pes-pelcani*).



**spradde**, **spradt**. Obsolete forms of the pret-erit and past participle of *spread*.

**sprag<sup>1</sup>** (sprag), *n.* [*< Dan. dial. sprag = Sw. dial. spragg, spragge, a spray, sprig; see spray<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. A billet of wood. [*Prov. Eng.*] Specifically—2. In coal-mining: (a) A short billet of wood used instead of a brake to lock the wheels of a car. (b) A short wooden prop used to support the coal during the operation of holing or undercutting; a punch-prop. [*Eng.*]

**sprag<sup>1</sup>** (sprag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spragged*, ppr. *spragging*. [*< sprag<sup>1</sup>, n.*] To prop by a sprag; also, to stop, as a carriage on a steep grade, by putting a sprag in the spokes of the wheel. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**sprag<sup>2</sup>** (sprag), *n.* [*Prob. a particular use of spray<sup>1</sup> in senso of 'sprout,' i. e. 'young one'; cf. sprat<sup>2</sup>, sprout<sup>2</sup>, a small fish, similarly derived from sprout<sup>1</sup>, a sprout.*] 1. A young salmon of the first year; a smolt.—2. A half-grown cod. [*Prov. Eng. in both senses.*]

**sprag<sup>3</sup>** (sprag), *n.* A dialectal form of *sprack*. **sprag-road** (sprag'rōd), *n.* In coal-mining, a mine-road having such a steep grade that sprags are needed to control the descent of the car. *Penn. Surr. Gloss.*

**sprach** (spräch), *v. i.* [*Also sprach, spräch; prob. < Sw. spraka = Dan. sprage = Icel. spraka, make a noise, creakle, burst; soo spark<sup>1</sup>.*] To cry; shriek. *Jamieson*. [*Scot.*]

**sprach** (spräch), *n.* [*Also sprach, spräch; < sprach, v.*] 1. A cry; a shriek.

Anone they herd sere voets lamentabill.

Grete walyng, quhilmperng, and sprachis miserabill.

Garin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 178.

2. A pack; a multitude; as, a *sprach* of bairns. *Jamieson*. [*Scot. in both uses.*]

**sprackle** (sprü'kl), *v. i.* Same as *sprackle*. [*Scot.*]

**spraid** (spräd), *n.* [*Also sprayed; a reduced form of sprackled.*] Chapped with cold. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

It was much worse than Jamaica ginger grated into a poor *sprayed* finger. *R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, xxxi.

**sprain** (sprün), *v. t.* [*Of. espreindre, press, wring, < L. exprimer, press out, < ex, out, & premer, press; see press<sup>1</sup>, and cf. express.*] 1. To press; push.

Hee *sprainde* in a sprito [spit, pole] & spradde it aboute. *Aliaander of Macdoine* (E. T. S.), i. 1007.

2. To overstrain, as the muscles or ligaments of a joint so as to injure them, but without luxation or dislocation.

The sudden turn may stretch the swelling vein,  
Thy cracking joint unhinge, or ankle *sprain*.

Gay, *Trivia*, i. 33.

**sprain** (sprün), *n.* [*< sprain, v.*] 1. A violent straining or wrenching of the soft parts surrounding a joint, without dislocation. The ordinary consequence of a *sprain* is to produce some degree of swelling and inflammation in the injured part.

2. The injury caused by spraining; a sprained joint.

**spraint** (spränt), *n.* [*< ME. \*spraynte, prob. < OF. espreinte, a pressing out, straining, F. spreinte, < espreindre, press out; see sprain.*] The dung of the otter. *Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, xviii.

**sprainting** (sprün'ting), *n.* [*< ME. spraynting; < spraint + -ing.*] Same as *spraint*.

**sprath** (spräth), *n.* Same as *spreach*.

**sprale** (spräl), *v.* A dialectal variant of *sprawl<sup>1</sup>*.

**sprall**, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sprawl<sup>1</sup>*.

**sprang** (sprang), *n.* A pretor of *spring*.

**sprangle** (sprang'gl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sprangled*, ppr. *sprangling*. [*Appar. a nasalized var. of sprackle.*] To sprawl; stragglo. [*Prov. Eng. and U. S.*]

Over its fence *sprangles* a squosh vine la ungalyal joy.

Cornhill Mag., May, 1882. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

When on the back-stretch his legs seemed to *sprangle* out on all sides at once.

Philadelphia Times, Aug. 16, 1883.

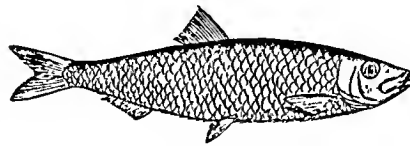
**sprangle** (sprang'gl), *n.* [*< sprangle, v.*] The act or attitude of sprangling. *J. Spalding, Divine Theory* (1808). [*Prov. Eng. and U. S.*]

**sprat<sup>1</sup>** (sprat), *n.* [*So. also sprat, spratt, sprit, sprout, the joint-leaved rush; another form and use of sprout<sup>1</sup>, a stump, chip, broken branch; see sprout<sup>1</sup>, and cf. sprat<sup>2</sup>, n.*] 1. A name of various species of rushes, as *Juncus articulatus*, etc. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

2. *pl.* Small wood. *Kennett; Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**sprat<sup>2</sup>** (sprat), *n.* [*A dial. var., now the reg. form, of sprout<sup>2</sup>, q. v.*] 1. A small clupeoid fish of European waters, *Clupea (Harengula) sprattus*. At one time the *sprat* was thought to be the

young of the herring, pilchard, or shad; but it can be easily distinguished from the young of any of these fishes by the sharply notched edge of the abdomen. Young sprats, an inch or two long, are the fishes of which white-



Sprat (*Clupea sprattus*).

bait mainly or largely consists at some seasons. The *sprat* is known in Scotland by the name of *garvie* or *garvie-her-ring*.

'Sfoot, ye all talk  
Like a company of *sprat*-fed mechanics.  
*Beau. and Fl. (7)*, Faithful Friends, i. 2.

2. A name of other fishes. (a) A young herring. (b) The sand-eel or lance. See cut under *Ammodytidae*. (c) A kind of anchovy, *Stolephorus compressus*, about six inches long, of a very pale or translucent olivaceous color, with a silvery lateral band, found on the coasts of California and Mexico. It closely resembles *S. delicatissimus* of the same coasts, but is larger and has a longer anal fin. (d) Same as *aliona*.—Fresh-water *sprat*, the bleak. *J. Walton*. [*Local, Eng.*—London *sprat*, the true *sprat*; so dislinguished from the sand-eel or lance. *sprat<sup>2</sup>* (sprat), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sprattled*, ppr. *sprattling*. [*< sprat<sup>2</sup>, n.*] To fish for sprats.

They will be afloat here and there in the wild weather, *sprattling*. *Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 27, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**sprat<sup>3</sup>** (sprat), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *sprat<sup>2</sup>*.] A small coin. [*Slang.*]

Several Lascars were charged with passing *sprats*, the slang term applied to spurious fourpenny pieces, shillings, and shillings. *Morning Chronicle*, Dec. 2, 1857.

**sprat-barley** (sprat'bär'li), *n.* See *barley<sup>1</sup>*.

**sprat-borer** (sprat'bör'ör), *n.* A loon, as the red-throated diver, *Colymbus (or Urinator) septentrionalis*; from its fondness for sprats.

**sprat-day** (sprat'dä), *n.* The ninth day of November: so called in London as being the first day of the *sprat*-selling season. *Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor*, i. 69.

**sprat-loon** (sprat'lōn), *n.* Same as *sprat-borer*.

**sprat-mew** (sprat'mū), *n.* A sea-gull which catches sprats; the kittiwake.

**spratter** (sprat'er), *n.* [*< sprat<sup>2</sup>, v., + -er.*] 1. One who fishes for sprats.—2. The guillemot. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**sprattle** (sprat'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sprattled*, ppr. *sprattling*. [*Also sprattle; < Sw. sprattla, sprawl = Dan. sprælle, sprælle, sprawl, flounder, toss the legs; cf. D. spratelen, flutter, leap, wrestle, sparkle. Cf. sprackle, sprawl.*] To scamble. *Burns, To a Louse*. [*Scot.*]

**sprattle** (sprat'l), *n.* [*< sprattle, v.*] A scramble; a struggle. *Scott, Redgauntlet*, ch. xii. [*Scot.*]

**sprachle** (sprä'chl), *v. i.* Same as *sprackle*.

**sprawl**, *v.* An obsolete form of *sprawl<sup>1</sup>*.

**sprawl<sup>1</sup>** (spräl), *v.* [*Early mod. E. also sprall; < ME. sprallen, sprallen, spravelen, sprallen, sprallen, < AS. spredelian (a rare and doubtful word, cited by Zupitza ("Studium der neueren Sprachen," July, 1886) from a gloss); perhaps akin to Icel. sprakla, sprökla, spralli; cf. Sw. dial. spralla, sprala = Dan. sprælle, sprælle, sprawl, flounder; see sprackle and sprattle.*] 1. To toss the limbs about; work the arms and legs convulsively; in general, to struggle convulsively.

He drew it [a fish] in to the drier place, and it began to *sprawl* bifer his feet. *Ilyciy, Tobit* vi. 4.

He *sprawlde* lyko a yongo padocke. I *sprawlde* with my legges, struggell, Jo me debate. *Pategrave*, p. 729.

*Sprawl*st thou? take that, to end thy ogony. [*Stabs him.* *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 6, 59.

Orim in convulsive agonies *he spraws*.

Pope, *Odyssey*, xxii. 23.

2. To work one's way awkwardly along with the aid of all the limbs; crawl or scramble.

I have seen it, saith Canabrensis, experiential, that a toad, being accompanied with a liong. . . reeled backe, as though it had beene rapt in the head; whereupon he began to *sprawl* to the other side.

*Stanilhurst, Descrip. of Ireland*, ii. (Hollinshead's Chron.).

3. To be spread out in an ungraceful posture; be stretched out carelessly and awkwardly.

On painted ceilings you devoutly stare,  
Where *sprawl* the saluts of Verrio or Laguerre,  
Or gilded clouds in fair expansion lie.

Pope, *Moral Essays*, iv. 146.

4. To have an irregular, spreading form or outline; stragglo: said of handwriting, vines, etc.

The arches which spring from the huge pillars, though wild, are not *sprawling*. *E. A. Freeman, Venice*, p. 21.

5. To widen or open irregularly, as a body of cavalry.

II. *trans.* To spread out ungracefully.

The leafless butternut, whereon the whippoorwill used to sing, and the yellow warbler make its nest, *sprawls* its naked arms, and moans pitifully in the blast.

S. Judd, *Margaret*, i. 17.

**sprawl<sup>1</sup>** (spräl), *n.* [*< sprawl<sup>1</sup>, v.*] 1. The act of sprawling.—2. A sprawling posture; an awkward recumbent attitude: as, to be stretched out in a careless *sprawl*.—3. Motion; activity. [*Prov. Eng. and U. S.*]

**sprawl<sup>2</sup>** (spräl), *n.* [*Prob. dim. of spray or dial. E. spray<sup>1</sup>; see spray<sup>1</sup>, spray<sup>1</sup>.*] A small twig or branch of a tree; a spray.

*Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**sprawler** (sprä'lër), *n.* [*< sprawl<sup>1</sup> + -er.*] One who or that which *sprawls*. Specifically, in entom.: (a) One of certain moths or their larvae. (1) The European noctuid moth *Asteroscopus sphinx*; so called from the sprawling of the larva. The rannoeh *sprawler* is *A. nubiculatus*. (2) A noctuid moth, *Demas corylli*. (b) The dobson or hellgrammite. [*Local, U. S.*]

**spray<sup>1</sup>** (sprä), *n.* [*< ME. spray, spraye, < Sw. dial. spragg, spragge = Dan. sprag, a sprig, a spray; see spray<sup>1</sup>, a doublet of spray<sup>1</sup>, and cf. sprig. Cf. Lith. sproga, a spray of a tree, also a rift, sprogti, split, sprout, bud; Gr. ἀσπάργος, asparagus, perhaps orig. 'sprout.'*] 1. A branch of a tree with its branchlets, especially when slender and graceful; also, twigs, or such branches collectively; a stem of flowers or leaves; a sprig.

He knelyde down upon his knee  
Vndir nethe that grenwode *spraye*.

Thomas of Erresdoun (Child's Ballads, i. 100).

O nightingale, that on yon bloomy *spray*  
Warblest at eve, when all the woods are still.

Milton, *Sonnets*, i.

2. An orchard; a grove.

Abute the orchard is a wal;  
The ethelike sten is cristal;  
Ho so woude a moneth in that *spray*  
Solde him neuere lenger away.

King Horn (E. T. S.), p. 59.

3. A binding-stick for thatching. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

4. Any ornament, pattern, or design in the form of a branch or sprig: as, a *spray* of diamonds; an embroidered *spray*.

**spray<sup>2</sup>** (sprü), *n.* [*Not found in ME. or AS.; the alleged \*spragan, in AS. \*geond-spragan, pour out, is appar. an error for sprengan, cause to spring; see spreng, spring. The Icel. spræna, jet, spurt out, Norw. spræn, a jet of water, are not related. Cf. D. spreijen (Sewel), for spreiden, = LG. spreuen, spreien, for spreiden, = E. spread; see spread.*] Water flying in small drops or particles, as by the force of wind, or the dashing of waves, or from a waterfall; water or other liquid broken up into small particles and driven (as by an atomizer) along by a current of air or other gas.

Winds raise some of the salt with the *spray*. *Arbutnot*.

Carbolic *spray*, carbolic acid and water in various proportions, as used with an atomizer in the treatment of the mucous membrane of the throat, in surgical operations, and the like.

**spray<sup>2</sup>** (sprü), *v.* [*Cf. spray<sup>2</sup>, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To throw in the form of spray; let fall as spray; scatter in minute drops or particles.

The niched snow-bed *sprays* down  
Its powdery fall. *M. Arnold, Switzerland*, ii.

2. To sprinkle with fine drops; dampen by means of spray, as of perfume, or of some adhesive liquid used to preserve drawings and the like.

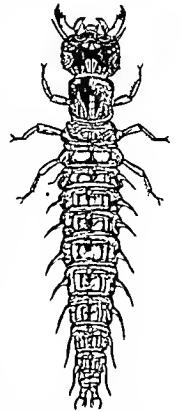
II. *intrans.* To discharge or scatter a liquid in the form of spray: as, the instrument will either spout or *spray*.

**spray-board** (sprä'bōrd), *n.* A strip on the gunwale of a boat to keep out spray.

**spray-drain** (sprä'drän), *n.* In *agri.*, a drain formed by burying in the earth brush, or the spray of trees, which serves to keep open a channel. Drains of this sort are much used in grass-lands.

**sprayed**, *a.* See *spraid*.

**sprayer** (sprä'er), *n.* One who or that which discharges spray; specifically, one of a large class of machines for applying liquid insecti-



Sprawler (larva of *Corydalus cornutus*), two thirds natural size.



cides or fungicides to plants, consisting of a pneumatic or hydraulic force-pump and a suitable reservoir and discharge-nozzle or spray-tip. **sprayey**<sup>1</sup> (sprā'i), *a.* [*spray* + *-ey*.] Forming or resembling sprays, as of a tree or plant; branching.

Heaths of many a gorgeous hue . . . and ferns that would have overtopped a tall horseman mingled their *sprayey* leaves with the wild myrtle and the arbutus. *Lever, Davenport Dunn, 1711.*

**sprayey**<sup>2</sup> (sprā'i), *a.* [*spray* + *-ey*.] Consisting of liquid spray.

This view, sublime as it is, only whets your desire to stand below, and see the river, with its *sprayey* crest shining against the sky, make but one leap from heaven to hell. *B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 357.*

**spraying-machine** (sprā'ing-mā-shōn'), *n.* Same as *sprayer*.

**spray-instrument** (sprā'in'strō-mēt), *n.* In *med.*, an instrument for producing and diffusing spray, or for the application of liquids in the form of spray; an atomizer.

**spray-nozzle** (sprā'nozl'), *n.* An attachment for the nozzle of a hose which serves to project liquid insecticides and fungicides in the form of a fine spray.

**spreach, spreacherie, spreachery.** See *spreaghl, spreaghery*.

**spread** (spred), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spread*, ppr. *spreading*. [*< ME. spreden* (pret. *spredde*, *spredde*, *spredde*, pp. *spredd*, *spred*, *spred*, *y-sprad*), *< AS. sprēdan* = *D. spreiden*, *spreijen*, = *MLG. spreiden*, *spreiden*, *LG. spreiden*, *spreien*, *spreien* = *OHG. spreitan*, *MHG. G. spreiten* = *Norw. spreida*, dial. *spreie* = *Dan. sprede*, extend, spread; causal of the more orig. verb *MHG. spriten*, *spriden* = *Sw. sprida*, spread; cf. *Ice. sprita*, sprawl. Not connected, as is often said, with *broad* (*AS. brādau*, make broad, etc.)] *I. trans.* 1. To scatter; disperse; rout.

Was neuer in alle his lyue ther fader ore so glad Als when he sauh his sons tuo the piers force to *spread*. *Job. of Brunne, p. 18.*

I have *spread* you abroad as the four winds of the heaven, saith the Lord. *Zech. II. 6.*

2. To distribute over a surface as by strewing, sprinkling, smearing, plastering, or overlaying. Echo man to pleye with a plow, pykys, or spade, Synne, or *sprede* donge, or spille hym-self with sleuthe. *Piers Plouman (II), III. 398.*

He carved upon them carvings of cherubims and palm trees, . . . and *spread* gold upon the cherubims, and upon the palm trees. *1 Kl. vi. 32.*

3. To flatten out; stretch or draw out into a sheet or layer.

Silver *spread* into plates is brought from Tarshish, and gold from Uphaz. *Jer. x. 9.*

In other places similar igneous rocks are *spread* out in sheets which are intercalated between the sedimentary strata. *E. W. Streeter, Precious Stones, p. 65.*

4. To extend or stretch out to the full size; unfold; display by unfolding, stretching, expanding, or the like.

The salines com faste ridinge with baner *spread*, and were moo than fifty thousand. *Martin (L. E. T. S.), II. 248.*

A parcel of a field where he had *spread* his tent. *Gen. xxxiii. 19.*

Some speeles, as the meadow-lark, have a habit of *spread*-ing the tail at almost every chirp. *Amer. Nat., XXI. 202.*

5. To lay or set out; outspread; display, as something to be viewed in its full extent.

With orchard, and with gardenye, or with mede, So that thyne hous with hem be unvroune, The side in longe upon the south thou *sprede*. *Palladius, Husbandrie (L. E. T. S.), p. 13.*

To *spread* the earth before him, and commend . . . Its various parts to his attentive note. *Cowper, Thucydium, I. 640.*

6. To reach out; extend.

Bot 3it he sprange and spreute, and *spraddene* his armes, And one the spere lengho spekes, he spekes thre wordes. *Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 331.*

One while he *sprede* his armes him fro, One while he *sprede* them nye. *Sir Caudine (Child's Ballads, III. 174).*

Rose, as in dance, the stately trees, and *spreed* Their branches lung with copious fruit. *Milton, Lycidas, I. 127.*

7. To send out in all directions; scatter or shed abroad; disseminate; diffuso; propagate.

Great fear of my name 'mongst them was *spread*. *Shak., I Hen. VI., I. 4. 50.*

The hungry sheep . . . Rot inwardly, and foul contagion *spread*. *Milton, Lycidas, I. 127.*

And all the planets, in their turn, Confirm the tidings as they roll, And *spread* the truth from pole to pole. *Addison, Ode, Spectator, No. 405.*

On this blest age Oh *spread* thy influence, but restrain thy rage. *Pope, Dunelad, III. 122.*

8. To overspread; overlay the surface of.

The workman melteth a graven image, and the goldsmith *spreadeth* it over with gold. *Isa. xl. 19.*

Rich tapestry *spread* the streets. *Dryden, Pal. and Arc., III. 104.*

Hence—9. To cover or equip in the proper manner; set; lay; as, to *spread* a table.

The boordes were *spread* in righte litle space, The ladies sate eché as hem semed best. *Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnival), p. 65.*

10. To set forth; recount at full length; hence, in recent use, to enter or record.

If Dagon be thy god, Go to his temple, . . . *spread* before him How highly it concerns his glory now To frustrate and dissolve these magick spells. *Milton, S. A., f. 1147.*

The resolutions, which the [Supreme] Court ordered *spread* on the minutes, expressed the profound loss which the members of the bar felt. *New York Tribune, Dec. 16, 1880.*

11. To push apart; as, the weight of the train *spread* the rails.—To *spread* one's self, to take extraordinary and generally conspicuous pains; exert one's self to the utmost that something may appear well. [Slang, U. S.]

We dispatched Callen to prepare a dinner. He had promised, to use his own expression, to *spread* himself in the preparation of this meal. *Hammond, Wild Northern Scenes, p. 266. (Bartlett.)*

= *Syn. 7.* To scatter, circulate, publish.

*II. intrans.* 1. To become scattered or distributed.

As soon as the salines were logged the *spredde* a-brode in the contrary to ferry, and ever brente and distroied as thei wente. *Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 272.*

2. To stretch one's self out, especially in a horizontal position.

Ther he minto wel *sprede* on his felre hude [hide]. *Layamon, I. 14203.*

3. To be outspread; hence, to have great breadth; be broad.

The cedar . . . Whose top-branch overpeer'd Jove's *spreading* tree. *Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 2. 14.*

Plants which, if they *spread* much, are seldom tall. *Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 354.*

4. To become extended by growth or expansion; increase in extent; expand; grow.

Glory is like a circle in the water, Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself Till by broad *spreading* it disperse to nought. *Shak., I Hen. VI., I. 2. 185.*

*Spread* upward till thy boughs discern The front of Summer-place. *Tennyson, Talking Oak.*

The streams run yellow, Burst the bridges, and *spread* into bays. *R. W. Gilder, Early Autumn.*

5. To be extended by communication or propagation; become diffused; be shed abroad.

This speeko sprang in that space & *spradde* nle aboute. *Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), III. 365.*

Lest his infection, being of catching nature, *Spread* further. *Shak., Cor., III. 1. 311.*

His renown had *spread* even to the coffee-houses of London and the cloisters of Oxford. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., VI.*

6. To be pushed apart, as the rails of a car-track.—7. To set a table; lay the cloth or dishes for a meal.

Dromio, go bid the servants *spread* for dinner. *Shak., C. of E., II. 2. 189.*

*Spreading globe-flower*, a plant, *Trollius laxus*, growing in swamps in the northeastern United States: it little resembles the true globe-flower in appearance, its sepals being spreading, and of a greenish-yellow or nearly white color.

**spread** (spred), *n.* [*< spread, v.*] 1. The act of spreading or extending; propagation; diffusion: as, the *spread* of knowledge.

No flower hath that kind of *spread* that the woodbine hath. *Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 670.*

2. The state, condition, quality, or capability of being outspread; expansion: as, the tail of the peacock has an imposing *spread*.—3. The amount of extension or expansion, especially in surface; expanse; breadth; compass.

These naked shoots . . . Shall put their graceful foliage on again, And more aspiring, and with ampler *spread*, Shall boast new charms, and more than they have lost. *Cowper, Task, vi. 145.*

The capitals of the triforium of Laon have about the same *spread* as those of the choir of Paris. *C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 203.*

Hence—4. See the quotation.

The *spread* of the wheels or axles . . . is the distance between the centres of two axles. *Forney, Locomotive, p. 285.*

5. A stretch; an expanse.

An elm with a *spread* of branches a hundred feet across. *O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, p. 248.*

6. Capacity for spreading or stretching.

Skins dressed by this process . . . It is claimed, are made soft, pliable, and with elasticity or *spread*. *C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 558.*

7. That which is spread or set out, as on a table; a meal; a feast; especially, a meal, more or less elaborate, given to a select party. [*Colloq.*]

We had such a *spread* for breakfast as th' Queen herself might ha' sitten down to. *Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, ix.*

After giving one *spread*, With fiddling and masques, at the Saracen's Head. *Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 51.*

8. A cloth used for a covering, as of a table or bed; a coverlet. [*U. S.*]—9. The privilege of demanding shares of stock at a certain price, or of delivering shares of stock at another price, within a certain time agreed on.—10. A saddle. *Tuff's Glossary of Thieves' Jargon (1798).*

[*Cant.*]—11. Among lapidaries, a stone which has a large surface in proportion to its thickness.—12. In *zool.*, the measure from tip to tip of the spread wings, as of a bat, or an insect; the expanse or extent.—13. In *math.*, a continuous manifold of points: thus, space is a three-way *spread*.—Cone of *spread*. See *cone*.

**spread** (spred), *p. a.* [*< ME. spred, spred; pp. of spread, v.*] 1. Extended in area; having a broad surface; broad.

The wurtzen waxen so wide and *spred*, Pride and ginsing [desire] of lower-hed. *Genesis and Exodus (L. E. T. S.), I. 831.*

Of stature *spread* and straight, his armes and hands delectable to behold. *Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 302.*

2. Shallower than the standard; having insufficient depth or thickness for the highest luster: said of a gem.

The other Spinel was also an octagon-shaped stone, of perfect color, very *spread*, and free from flaws. *E. W. Streeter, Precious Stones, p. 158.*

**Spread eagle.** (a) See *eagle*. (b) *Naut.*, a sailor or other person lashed in the rigging or elsewhere with arms and legs outspread: a form of punishment. (c) In *cooking*, a fowl split open down the back and broiled. *G. MacDonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, xiv.* (d) In the language of the stock exchange, a straddle. [*Colloq.*]

*Spread Eagle* is where a broker buys a certain stock at seller's option, and sells the same at seller's option within a certain time, on the chance that both contracts may run the full time and he gain the difference. *Biddle, On Stock Brokers, p. 74.*

**Spread harmony.** See *harmony*, 2 (d).—**Spread window-glass.** Same as *broad glass* (which see, under *broad*).

**spread-eagle** (spred'ē-gē), *a.* [*< spread eagle: soo spread and eagle.*] Having the form or characteristics of a spread eagle, or of the kind of display so called; hence, ostentatious; bombastic; boastful: as, a *spread-eagle* oration. See *spread eagle*, under *eagle*.

A kind of *spread-eagle* plot was hatched, with two heads growing out of the same body. *Dryden, Postscript to the History of the League, II. 469.*

We Yankees are thought to be fond of the *spread-eagle* style. *Lowell, Study Windows, p. 375.*

**Spread-eagle orchid.** See *Oncidium*.

**spread-eagle** (spred'ē-gē), *v. t.* [*< spread eagle.*] To stretch out in the attitude of a spread eagle. [*Rare.*]

Decapitated carcasses of cod—as well as haddock and ling, which are included under the name of stockfish—may be seen *spread-eagled* across transverse sticks to dry. *N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 278.*

**spread-eagleism** (spred'ē-gē-izm), *n.* [*< spread-eagle + -ism.*] Vainglorious spirit as shown in opinion, action, or speech; ostentation; bombast, especially in the display of patriotism or national vanity.

When we talk of *spread-eagleism*, we are generally thinking of the United States. *Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 330.*

**spreader** (spred'er), *n.* [*< spread + -er.*] 1. One who or that which spreads. (a) One who or that which expands, outspreads, or spreads abroad. See *spread*, *v. t.*

If their child be not such a speedy *spreader* and brancher, like the vine, yet perchance he may . . . yield . . . as useful and more sober fruit than the other. *Sir H. Wotton, Reliquia, p. 77.*

(b) One who or that which extends, diffuses, disseminates, etc. See *spread*, *v. t.*

If it be a mistake, I desire I may not be accused for a *spreader* of false news. *Swift.*

2. In *flax-manuf.*, a machine for drawing and doubling flax from the heckles, and making it into slivers; a drawing-frame.—3. In *cotton-manuf.*, same as *lapper*, 2.—4. A device fitted to the nozzle of a hose for causing the stream to spread into a thin fan of spray; a form of spray-nozzle.—5. A bar, commonly of wood, used to hold two swingletrees apart, and thus form a substitute for a doubletree for a plow,



stone-boat, cart, etc. *E. H. Knight*.—Blower and spreader. See *blower*.

**spreading-adder** (spred'ing-ad'er), *n.* Same as *setting-board*.

**spreading-board** (spred'ing-bôrd), *n.* Same as *setting-board*.

**spreading-frame** (spred'ing-frām), *n.* In *spinning*, a machine for spreading slivers of flax and leading them to the drawing-rollers. *E. H. Knight*.

**spreading-furnace** (spred'ing-fēr'nās), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, a flattening-furnace, in which the split cylinders of blown glass are flattened out. The hearth of this furnace is called the *spreading-plate*.

**spreadingly** (spred'ing-li), *adv.* In a spreading or extending manner.

The best times were *spreadingly* infected.

*Milton*, *Reformation in Eng.*, i.

**spreading-machine** (spred'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, a batting and cleaning machine for forming loose cotton into a continuous band ready for the carder. Compare *scutcher*.

**spreading-oven** (spred'ing-uv'n), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, a spreading- or flattening-furnace.

**spreading-plate** (spred'ing-plāt), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, a flat plate or hearth on which a split cylinder of glass is laid to be opened into a flat sheet. See *flattening-furnace*, *spreading-furnace*, *cylinder-glass*.

**spreagh** (spreĕh), *n.* [Also *spreach*, *spreich*, *spreadh*, *spreilh*, *spreih*, *spraith*; < *Ir.* Gael. *spreidh*, cattle, = *W.* *praidh*, flock, herd, booty, prey.] Prey, especially in cattle; booty; plunder. *Gavin Douglas*, tr. of *Virgil*, p. 64. [Scotcl.]

**spreagbery, sprechery** (spreĕh'ĕr-i), *n.* [Also *spreagherie*, *spreagherie*, *spreachery*, *spreacherie*, *sprecherie*; < *spreagh* + *-ry*.] 1. Cattle-lifting; plundering.—2. Prey, in cattle or other property; booty; plunder; movables of an inferior sort, especially such as are collected by depredation. [Scotcl. in both uses.]

**spreat**, *n.* Same as *sprail*. [Scotcl.]

**spreath**, *n.* See *spreagh*. [Scotcl.]

**sprechery**, *n.* See *spreagbery*. [Scotcl.]

**spreckled** (sprek'ld), *a.* [< \**spreckle* (< *Ice.* *sprekka* (Haldorson) = *Sw.* *språkka*, a spot, speck) + *-ed*.] The E. may be in part a var. of *speckled*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotcl.]

"What like were your fishes, my jollie young man?"

"Black backs and *spreckled* bellies."

*Lord Donald* (Child's *Ballads*, II. 246).

**spreddet, spreddet**. Obsolete forms of *spread*, preterit and past participle of *spread*.

**spreel** (sprē), *n.* [Perhaps < *Ir.* *spre*, a spark, flash, animation, spirit; cf. *sprae*, a spark, life, motion, *spraie*, strength, vigor, sprightliness, = Gael. *spraie*, vigor, exertion. Cf. *sprack* and *spry*.] 1. A lively frolic; a prank.

John Blower, honest man, as sailors are aye for some *spree* or another, wad take me aince to see ane Mrs. Sldons. *Scott*, *St. Ronan's Well*, xx.

2. A bout or season of drinking to intoxication; a fit of drunkenness.

Periodic drinkers, with long intervals between *sprees*. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 618.

= *Syn.* 2. *Rerel*, *Debauch*, etc. See *carousal*.

**spreel** (sprē), *v. i.* [< *spreel*, *n.*] To go on a spree; carouse: often with an indefinite *it*: as, to *spreel it* for a week.

He . . . took to *spreel* and liquor, and let down from a foreman to a hand. *T. Winthrop*, *Love and Skates*.

**spreel** (sprē), *a.* [Appar. a var. of *spry*. Connection with *spreel* is uncertain.] Spruce; gay. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**spreetail** (sprēt'tāl), *n.* Same as *sprittail*.

**spreich**, *v. and n.* See *spraich*.

**spreich**, *v. and n.* See *spraich*.

**spreint**. Preterit and past participle of *spreng*.

**Sprekelia** (sprē-kē'li-jī), *n.* [NL. (Heister, 1753), named after J. H. von *Spreckelsen* of Hamburg, from whom Linneus obtained the plant, and who wrote on the yucca in 1729.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Amaryllidæ* and tribe *Amaryllidæ*. It is characterized by a one-flowered scape with a single spatheaceous bract, by a perianth without a tube and with an ascending posterior segment, and by versatile anthers, a corona of small scales between the filaments, and a three-celled ovary with numerous ovules. The only species, *S. formosissima*, is known in cultivation as the *jacobs-lily* (which see).

**sprengt** (spreng), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sprent, spreint*. [An obs. verb, now merged, so far as existent, in its primary verb, *sprung*, or represented by the dial. *sprunge*; < ME. *sprengen* (pret. *sprente*, *spreynte*, pp. *spreynd, spreint, spreint, yspreynd*),

< AS. *sprengan*, cause to spring, sprinkle (= *Ice.* *sprengja* = *Sw.* *spränga*, cause to burst, = Dan. *sprænge*, sprinkle, burst, = OHG. MHG. G. *sprengen*, cause to burst), causal of *springan*, etc., spring, burst: see *spring*; cf. *bespreng*.] I. trans. 1. To scatter in drops or minute particles; strew about; diffuse.

Gamelyn *sprengeth* holy water with an oken spire.

*Tale of Gamelyn* (Lansdowne MS.), I. 503.

A fewe fraknes in his face *yspreynd*.

*Chaucer*, *Knight's Tale*, I. 1311.

2. To sprinkle; overspread with drops, particles, spots, or the like. [The past participle *sprent* is still in use as an archaism.]

*Sprengeth* on [yon] mild halli water. *Ancient Rite*, p. 16.

Otherwhere the snowy substance *sprent*

With vermill. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. xli. 46.

The cheek grown thin, the brown hair *sprent* with grey.

*M. Arnold*, *Thyrsis*.

II. intrans. 1. To leap; spring.

To the clammy dore he *sprente*,

And clasped it with barres two.

*MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 100. (*Hallivell*.)

The blade *sprente* owte and sprede as the horse *spryngez*.

*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), I. 2062.

2. To rise; dawn.

**Sprengel pump**. See *mercury air-pump*, under *mercury*.

**sprengelt, v. and n.** An obsolete form of *sprinkle*. **sprent**, *v. i.* [ME. *sprenten* = MHG. *sprengen* = *Ice.* *sprenta* (for \**sprenta*), start, spring, spurt out; = *Sw.* *spritta* = Dan. *sprætte*, start, startle.] To leap; bound; dart.

Sparks of fire that about sal *sprent*.

*Hampole*, *Prick of Conscience*, I. 6814.

**sprent**. Preterit and past participle of *spreng*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

**spreti, spretet, n.** Obsolete forms of *sprill*.

**spreti** (spret), *n.* Same as *sprat*, I. [Scotcl.]

**sprew, sprue** (sprū), *n.* [See also *sproo*; < D. *spru*, *sprour*, the thrush.] A disease: same as *thrush*.

**spreyndet, spreyndt**. Old forms of the preterit and past participle of *spreng*.

**sprig** (sprig), *n.* [< ME. *sprygg*, *sprigge*, perhaps a var. of \**sprilke*, < MLG. *sprik*, LG. *sprick*, stick, twig, = AS. \**sprec* (in *Somner*, not authenticated) = *Ice.* *sprek*, a stick (*snáð-sprek*, small sticks); cf. *Sw.* dial. *spragg*, *spragge* = Dan. dial. *sprag*, a twig, sprig; see *sprag*, *sprag*.] 1. A sprout; a shoot; a small branch; a spray, as of a tree or plant.

So it became a vine, and brought forth branches, and shot forth *sprigs*.

*Izek*, xvii. 6.

A faded silk, . . .

With *sprigs* of summer laid between the folds.

*Tennyson*, *Geraint*.

2. An offshoot from a human stock; a young person; a scion; a slip: often implying slight disparagement or contempt.

A *sprig* of the nobility,

That has a spirit equal to his fortunes.

*Shirley*, *Hydo Park*, I. 1.

3. An ornament or a design in the form of a spray; especially, such a design stamped, woven, or embroidered on a textile fabric.

Ten Small Diamonds singly set in Silver, but made up together into a *Sprig* fastened by a Wire, which were lost from her Majesty's robes.

Quoted in *Ashdon's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 182.

4. A kind of spike.—5. See the quotation. [Prov. Eng.]

Men who work in wall or moul-work have to run barrows full of earth on planks, perhaps upwards. To prevent slips a triangular piece of iron is screwed to their shoe-leels, having three points half an inch long projecting downwards. These are called *sprigs*. *Hallivell*.

6. A small brad or nail without a head.—7. A small wedge-shaped piece, usually of tinplate, used to hold the glass in a wooden sash until the putty can be applied and has time to harden.—8. In lace-making, one of the separate pieces of lace, usually pillow-made lace, which are fastened upon a net ground or réseau in all kinds of application-lace. They are generally in the form of flowers and leaves (whence the name).—9. The sprigtail or pin-tail duck, *Dafla acuta*. G. Trumbull, 1888.—10. *Naut.*, a small eye-bolt ragged at the point.—Chantilly *sprig* pattern. See *Chantilly porcelain* (a), under *porcelain*.

**sprig** (sprig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spriggel, ppr. springing*. [< *sprig*, *n.*] 1. To decorate with sprigs, as pottery or textile fabrics.

A grey clay *spriggel* with white.

*Dwight*.

Friday, went to the Lower Rooms; wore my *spriggel*

muslin robe with blue trimmings.

*Jane Austen*, *Northanger Abbey*, III.

2. To form into a sprig or sprigs.

*Sprigg'd* rosemary the lads and lasses bore.

*Gay*, *Shepherd's Week*, Friday, I. 135.

3. To drive sprigs into.

**sprig** (sprig), *n.* [Cf. *sprug*.] The sparrow, *Passer domesticus*. [Prov. Eng.]

**sprig** (sprig), *a.* [Cf. *sprack*.] Spruce; smart.

For all he wears his beard so *sprig*.

*Cotton*, *Burlesque upon Burlesque*. (*Davies*.)

**sprig-bolt** (sprig'bôlt), *n.* Same as *rag-bolt*.

**sprig-crystal** (sprig'kris'tal), *n.* A crystal or cluster of prismatic crystals of quartz, adhering to the rock at one end, and tapering off to a sharp point at the other extremity.

In perpendicular fissures, crystal is found in form of a hexangular column, adhering at one end to the stone, and near the other lessening gradually, till it terminates in a point: this is called by lapidaries *sprig* or *rock crystal*. *Woodward*.

**spriggy** (sprig'gi), *a.* [< *sprig* + *-y*.] Full of sprigs or small branches. *Bailey*, 1729.

**spright**, *n. and v.* An obsolete and erroneous spelling of *sprite*.

**spright**, *n.* See *sprite*.

**sprightful** (sprit'fûl), *a.* [Prop. *spriteful*; < *spright*, *sprite*, + *-ful*.] Full of spirit; sprightly; brisk; animated; gay.

Spoke like a *sprightful* noble gentleman.

*Shak.*, *K. John*, iv. 2. 177.

**sprightfully** (sprit'fûl-i), *adv.* In a sprightly or lively manner; with spirit.

*Arethid*. So, so, 'tis well: how do I look?

*Mar.* Most *sprightfully*. *Massinger*, *The Bondman*, II. 1.

**sprightfulness** (sprit'fûl-nes), *n.* [Prop. *spritefulness*; < *sprightful*, *spriteful*, + *-ness*.] Sprightliness; vigor; animation. *Bp. Parker*, *Platonick Philos.*, p. 6.

**sprightless** (sprit'les), *a.* [Prop. *spriteless*; < *spright*, *sprite*, + *-less*.] Lacking spirit; spiritless.

Nay, he is *spriteless*, sense or soul hath none.

*Marston*, *Scourge of Villanie*, VII. 44.

**sprightliness** (sprit'li-nes), *n.* [Prop. *spritleiness*; < *sprightly*, *spritley*, + *-ness*.] The state or character of being sprightly; liveliness; life; briskness; vigor; activity; gaiety; vivacity.

To see such *sprightliness* the prey of sorrow I pitied her from my soul.

*Sterne*, *Sentimental Journey*, p. 20.

= *Syn.* *Life*, *Liveliness*, etc. See *animation*. **sprightly** (sprit'li), *a.* [Prop. *spritley*, but *sprightly* is the common spelling, the literal meaning and therefore the proper form of the word being lost from view; < *spright*, *sprite*, + *-ly*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a sprite or spirit; ghostly; spectral; incorporeal.

As I slept, me thought

Great Jupiter, upon his Eagle back'd,

Appear'd to me, with other *sprightly* shewes.

*Shak.*, *Cymbeline* (folio 1623), v. 5. 428.

2. Full of spirit or vigor; brisk; lively; vivacious; animated; spirited; gay.

I am glad you are so *sprightly*. You fought bravely.

*Deau*, and *Fl.*, *Knight of Malta*, II. 1.

Let me tell you, that *sprightly* grace and insinuating manner of yours will do some mischief among the girls here.

*Sheridan*, *The Rivals*, II. 1.

= *Syn.* 2. See *animation*.

**sprightly** (sprit'li), *adv.* [Prop. *spritley*; < *sprightly*, *a.*] In a sprightly manner; with vigor, liveliness, or gaiety. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, iv. 4. 53.

**sprigtail** (sprig'tāl), *n.* 1. The pintail or sprig, a duck, *Dafla acuta*. See *ent* under *Dafla*.

2. The sharp-tailed or pin-tailed grouse, *Pediacetes phasianellus columbianus*: more fully *sprig-tailed grouse*. See *ent* under *Pediacetes*.

**sprig-tailed** (sprig'tāld), *a.* Having a sprigged or sharp-pointed tail, as a bird; pin-tailed: as, the *sprig-tailed* duck, *Dafla acuta*.

**spring** (spring), *v.*; pret. *sprang* or *sprung*, pp. *sprung*, pnr. *springing*. [Also dial. *sprink*; < ME. *springen*, *spryngen* (pret. *sprang*, *sprong*, pl. *sprungen*, *sprougen*, pp. *sprungen*, *sprougen*, *sprunge*), < AS. *springan*, *sprincan* (pret. *sprang*, *sprane*, pl. *springon*, pp. *springen*), spring, = OS. *springan* = OFries. *springa* = D. *springen* = MLG. *springen* = OHG. *springan*, MHG. G. *springen*, spring, = *Ice.* *springa* = *Sw.* *springa* = Dan. *springe*, spring, run, burst, split, = Goth. \**spriggan* (not recorded); cf. OF. *espringuier*, etc., spring, dance, = It. *spricare*, kick about (< OHG.); prob. akin to Gr. *σπρίσσειν*, move rapidly, be in haste, *σπρίστος*, hasty. Cf. Lith. *sprugti*, spring away, escape. Hence *spring*, *n.*, and ult. *springal*, *springal*, the causal *spreng* (now mostly merged in *spring*), *sprinkle*, etc.]

I. intrans. 1. To leap up; jump.



When Gonaore this saugh, she *spronge* for love.  
*Merlin* (L. E. T. S.), II. 210.  
 They would often *sprunge*, and bound, and leap, with prodigious skill.  
*Swift*, *Gulliver's Travels*, IV. 1.

2. To move with leaps; bound along; rush.

Than *sprunge* forth Gawain and his company n-monge the forreyours, that many were there slain and wounded.  
*Merlin* (L. E. T. S.), III. 687.

The horses, *sprunge* from under the whip of the charioteer, soon bore us from the great entrance of the palace into the midst of the throng that crowded the streets.  
*W. Ware*, *Zenobia*, I. 58.

Specifically—3. To start up; rise suddenly, as a bird from a covert.

Watchful as fowlers when their game will *sprunge*.  
*Oracy*, *Venice Preserved*, I. 1.

4. To be impelled with speed or violence; shoot; fly; dart.

And sudden light  
*Sprung* through the vaulted roof. *Dryden*.  
 The blood *sprang* to her face.  
*Tennyson*, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

Out *sprang* his bright steel at that latest word.  
*William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 235.

5. To start, recoil, fly back, etc., as from a forced position; escape from constraint; give; relax; especially, to yield to natural elasticity or to the force of a spring. See *springy*, n., 9.

Thor [Jacob] wrestled an angel with  
 Senwe [snew] *sprungen* from the lili [limb].  
*Genesis and Exodus* (L. E. T. S.), I. 1804.

No sooner are your . . . appliances withdrawn than the strange casket of a heart *springs* to again.  
*Carlyle*, *Sartor Resartus*, II. 6.

6. To be shivered or shattered; split; crack.

When his spere was *sprongen*, he spedde hym fulle gerne, Swappede owt with a swerde, that swyked hym never.  
*Morte Arthure* (L. E. T. S.), I. 1704.

East and Tom were chatting together in whispers by the light of the fire, and splicing a favourite old fives ball which had *sprung*. *T. Hughes*, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, I. 6.

7. To come into being; begin to grow; shoot up; come up; arise; specifically, of the day, to dawn: said of any kind of genesis or beginning, and often followed by *up*.

The derke was done & the day *sprange*.  
*Destruction of Troy* (L. E. T. S.), I. 1076.

Hadst thou sway'd as kynes should do, . . .  
 Giving no ground unto the house of York,  
 They never then had *sprung* like summer flies.  
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., II. 6. 17.

In the night, when the Land winds came, they anchored, and lay still till about 10 or 11 a clock the next day, at which time the Sea-breeze usually *sprung up* again, and enabled them to continue their course.

*Dampier*, *Voyages*, II. 1. 100.

Alone the sun arises, and alone  
*Sprung* the great streams.  
*J. Arnold*, *In Utrumque Paratus*.

8. To take one's birth, rise, or origin (from or out of any one or any thing); be derived; proceed, as from a specified source, stock, or set of conditions.

This sole, *sprungen* of Israel,  
 Is under God timed wel.  
*Genesis and Exodus* (L. E. T. S.), I. 4023.

My only love *sprung* from my only hate!  
*Shak.*, *R. and J.*, I. 6. 140.

9. To come into view or notice; be spread by popular report; gain fame or prevalence.

Thus withlune a while his name is *sprunge*  
 Botho of his dedes and his goode tonge.  
*Chaucer*, *Knight's Tale*, I. 679.

The word shal *sprunge* of him into Coloyne.  
*Flemish Insurrection* (Child's Ballads, VI. 271).

10. To rise above a given level; have a relatively great elevation; tower.

Up from their midst *springs* the village spire,  
 With the crest of its cock in the sun afire.  
*Whittier*, *Prophecy of Samuel Sewall*.

Above this *springs* the roof, semicircular in general section, but somewhat stilted at the sides, so as to make its height greater than the semi-diameter.  
*J. Ferguson*, *Illust. Indian Arch.*, p. 119.

11. To warp, or become warped; bend or wind from a straight line or plane surface, as a piece of timber or plank in seasoning.

The battens are more likely to *sprung* feltry than when the curves are nearly straight. *Thearle*, *Naval Arch.*, § 21.

12. To bend to the oars and make the boat leap or spring forward, as in an emergency: often in the form of an order: as, "*Sprung ahead hard, men!*"—*Sprunging bow*, in *violin-playing*, a slenato passage, produced by dropping the bow on the strings so that it rebounds by its own elasticity, is said to be played with a *sprunging bow*. Also called *spicato*, and, when the bow rebounds to a considerable distance, *sallato*, = *Syn. Leap, Jump*, etc. See *skip*, v. i.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to leap or dart; urge or launch at full speed.

So they spedo at the spoures, they *sprangene* thre horses, Hyres theme hakenays hastyly thre aftyro.  
*Morte Arthure* (L. E. T. S.), I. 483.

I *sprung* my thoughts into this immense field.  
*J. Hervey*, *Meditations*, II. 129.

2. To start or rouse, as game; cause to rise from the earth or from a covert; flush: as, to *sprung* a pheasant.

The men *sprunge* the brlres out of the bushes, and the haukes sorynge ouer them beto them doune, so that the men mought easily take them.

*Sir T. Elyot*, *The Governour*, I. 18.

Here's the master fool, and a covoy of coxcombs; one wise man, I think, would *sprung* you all.  
*Greene*, *Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay*.

3. To bring out hastily or unexpectedly; produce suddenly; bring, show, contrive, etc., with unexpected promptness, or as a surprise.

I may perhaps *sprung* a wifo for you anon.

*B. Jonson*, *Bartholomew Fair*, v. 5.

She starts and leaves her bed, and *springs* a light.

*Dryden*, *tr.* of *Ovid's Metamorph.*, x. 153.

The friends to the cause *sprung* a new project. *Swift*.

It's a feast at a poor country labourer's place when ho *springs* sixteen'orth of fresh herrings.

*Mayhew*, *London Labour and London Poor*, I. 63.

4. To jump over; overleap.

Far be the spirit of the chase from them [women]! Uncomely courage, unbecoming skill!

To *sprung* the fence, to rein the prancing steed.  
*Thomson*, *Autumn*, I. 675.

5. To cause to spring up or arise; bring forth; generate.

Two wells there bethe, I telle thee,  
 That *sprung* the oyle, there men may sec.

*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 142.

Their indulgence must not *sprung* in mo  
 A fond opinion that he cannot err.

*B. Jonson*, *Every Man in His Humour*, I. 1.

6. To satter as in sowing; strow about; shed here and there; sprinkle (a liquid).

Before these Ydoles men sleen hero Children many tymes, and *sprungen* the Blood upon the Ydoles; and so thel maken here Sacrifice. *Manderlyle*, *Travels*, p. 170.

7. To sprinkle, as with fine drops, particles, or spots; especially, to moisten with drops of a liquid: as, to *sprung* clothes. [Now only prev. Eng.]

With holl water thou schalt me *sprunge*,  
 And as the snowe I schal be whyt.

*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 253.

8. To shiver; split; crack: as, to *sprung* a bat; the mast was *sprung*.

Our shippes [were] in very good plight, more then that the Mary Jose, by some mischance, either *sprang* or spent her fore-yarde.  
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 600.

9. To cause to burst or explode; discharge.

I *sprung* a mine, whereby the whole nest was overthrown.

*Addison*, *Spectator*.

10. To shift out of place; relax; loosen.

The line-pink of the wagon are probably lost, and the tire of the wheels *sprung*. *H. B. Stowe*, *Oldtown*, p. 173.

Specifically—11. To relax the spring of; cause to act suddenly by means of a spring; touch off, as by a trigger: as, to *sprung* a trap; to *sprung* a rattle; also figuratively: as, to *sprung* a plot or a joke.

Ho shall weave his snares,  
 And *sprung* them on thy careless steps.

*Bryant*, *Antiquity of Freedom*.

12. To bend by force, as something stiff or strong.—13. To insert, as a beam in a place too short for it, by bending it so as to bring the ends nearer together, and allowing it to straighten when in place: usually with *in*: as, to *sprung in* a slat or bar.—14. In *arch.*, to commence from an abutment or pier: as, to *sprung* an arch.—15.

*Naut.*, to haul by means of springs or cables: as, to *sprung* the stern of a vessel around.—16. In *carp.*, to mitre (the boards of a roof) with bevel-joints in order to keep out wet.—To *sprung* a butt (*naut.*). See *butt* 2.—To *sprung* a leak. See *leak*.

—To *sprung* her luff (*naut.*). See *luff* 2.

*spring* (*spring*), n. and a. [ME. *spring*, *springe*, a leap, *spreng*, *springe*, a spring (of water), a rod, a sprig, < AS. *spring*, *sprung*, a leap, a spring, fountain, ulcer, = OS. *spring* (in *ah-spring* = AS. *s-sprung*, a well, "water-spring") = OE. *spring* (in *spede-spring*) = MLG. *sprink* = OHG. *spring*, *spring*, MHG. *sprinc*, *sprunc*, G. *spring*, a spring of water (cf. *sprung*, a leap), = Sw. *Dan. spring*, a leap, run, spring (cf. Sw. *språng*, a leap, bound, water-spring); from the verb: see *spring*, v.] I. n. 1. The act of springing or leaping. (a) A leaping or darting; a vault; a bound.

The Indian immediately started back, whilst the lion rose with a *spring*, and leaped towards him.

*Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 55.

(b) A lying back; the resilience of a body recovering its former state by its elasticity.

The bow well bent, and smart the *spring*.

*Couper*, *Human Frailty*.

2. The act or time of springing or appearing; the first appearance; the beginning; birth; rise; origin: as, the *spring* of mankind; the *spring* of the year; the *spring* of the morning or of the day (see *dayspring*). [Archaic except as in def. 3 and its figurative use.]

Men, if we view them in their *spring*, are at the first without understanding or knowledge at all.

*Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, i. 6.

This river taketh *sprung* out of a certain lake eastward.

*B. Jonson*, *Masque of Blackness*.

So great odds there is between the *Spring* and Fall of Fortune.

*Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 126.

At morning *sprung* and even-fall  
 Sweet voices in the still air singing.

*Whittier*, *Mogg Megone*, II.

Specifically—3. The first of the four seasons of the year; the season in which plants begin to vegetate and rise; the vernal season (see *season*); hence, figuratively, the first and freshest period of any time or condition.

Rough winter spent,  
 The pleasant *spring* straight draweth in ure.

*Surrey*, *The Lover Comforteth Himself*.

My hasting days fly on with full career,  
 But my late *spring* no bud or blossom sheweth.

*Milton*, *Sonnets*, II.

4. That which springs or shoots up. (a) A sprout; shoot; branch; sapling.

*Springs* and plantae, any spry that growt out of any tree.

*Arnold's Chron.*, p. 168.

This canker that eats up Love's tender *spring*.

*Shak.*, *Yeuus and Adonis*, I. 656.

(b) A young wood; any piece of woodland; a grove; a shrubbery. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

When the *spring* is of two years' growth, draw part of it for quick-sets.

*Evelyn*, *Sylva*, III. viii. § 23.

(c) A rod; a switch.

For he so spareth the *spring* spillet he children;  
 And so wrot the wise to wissun us alle.

*Piers Plowman* (C), vi. 139.

5. A youth; a springal.

The one his bowe and shafts, the other *Spring*  
 A burning Teede about his head did move.

*Spenser*, *Mulopotos*, I. 292.

Cn' me nae mair Sir Donald,  
 But ae *sprung* Donald your son.

*Lizzie Lindsay* (Child's Ballads, IV. 65).

6. Offspring; race.

Who on all the human *spring* conferred confusion.

*Chapman*, (*Imp. Dict.*)

7. Water rising to the surface of the earth from below, and either flowing away in the form of a small stream or standing as a pool or small lake. Rivers are chiefly fed, both before and after being joined by their various affluents, by underground springs, and some pools of water large enough to be called ponds or even lakes are supplied in the same way. The conditions under which springs are formed are exceedingly variable, at once as regards the quantity of water, its temperature, the amount and nature of the gaseous and solid substances which it holds in solution, and the manner in which it is delivered at the surface; hence springs are variously designated in accordance with these peculiarities, the most familiar terms used for this purpose being *shallow*, *simple*, *common*, or *surface*; *hot*, *boiling*, *thermal*, *mineral*, *medicinal*, and *geyser*, or *geyser*, as this kind of spring is more generally called. Shallow or surface springs ordinarily furnish water which is pretty nearly pure, can be used for drinking, and does not differ much in temperature from the mean of the locality where they occur.

They are due to the fact that the water falling on the surface in the form of rain, or furnished by melting snow, sinks to a certain depth (according as the soil and underlying rocks are more or less porous or permeable), where it is held in greater or less quantity according to the amount of rainfall and the thickness and relative position of the various permeable and impermeable formations with which it is brought in contact, but seeks under the influence of gravitation to escape, and makes its appearance at the surface when the topographical or geological conditions are favorable. Thus, a bed of gravel or sand resting on a mass of clay (the former being very permeable, the latter almost impermeable) will become saturated with water below a certain depth, the distance from the surface of the saturated sand or gravel, or the *line of saturation*, as it is called, varying with the climate and season. It, however, there be an adjacent ravine or valley which is cut deep enough to expose the line of junction of the permeable and impermeable formations, the water will escape along this line in greater or less quantity, giving rise to springs, which will vary in number and copiousness with the varying conditions which present themselves. The water of such springs, not having descended to any great depth, will not vary much in temperature from the mean of the locality. Very different are the conditions in the case of thermal or hot springs, which may have any temperature up to boiling, and of which the water may have been heated either by coming from great depths or by contact with volcanic rocks; hence thermal springs are phenomena very characteristic of volcanic and geologically disturbed or faulted regions, and those hot springs which are of the geyser type (see *geyser*) are most interesting from the scenic point of view. The medicinal properties and curative effects of various hot springs are of great practical importance; and many such springs, in Europe and the United States, are places much resorted to by invalids and pleasure-seekers. The variety of constituents, both solid and gaseous, held in solution by different hot springs is very great. From the medicinal point of view, springs are variously class-



(b) A crack in a mast or yard, running obliquely or transversely. (c) A line made fast to the bow or quarter of a ship, in order to pull the head or stern in any required direction. (d)

—3. An elastic bar at the top of a tilt-hammer, jig-saw, or mortising-machine, to accelerate

**springbok** (spring'bok), *n.* [*S. African D. spring-bok* (= *G. spring-bock*), a wild goat, < *spring*, = *E. spring*, + *bok* = *E. buck*<sup>1</sup>.] A beautiful gazel, *Gazella cuculore*, so called by the Dutch colonists of South Africa, where it abounds,



**springe**<sup>1</sup> (sprinj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *springed*,  
ppr. *springeing*. [*< ME. sprengen, < AS. sprengan,*



causal of *springan*, *spring*: see *spring*, and cf. *spreng* (of which *springe* is the proper form (cf. *singe*, as related to *sing*), now only dialectal.) To sprinkle. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**springe<sup>2</sup>** (*spring*), *n.* [*< ME. springe, < springen, spring: see spring, v. Cf. springle, and D. spring-net, a spring-net, OHG. springa, MHG. sprinke, a bird-snare.*] A noose or snare for catching small game; a gin. It is usually secured to an elastic branch, or small sapling, which is bent over and secured by some sort of trigger which the movements of the animal will release, when it flies up and the noose catches the game.

A woodcock to mine own *springe*.

*Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 317.*

I will teach thee a *springe*, Tony, to catch a pewit.  
*Scott, Kenilworth, xii.*

**springe<sup>2</sup>** (*spring*), *v.*; *prot.* and *pp. sprunged, ppr. springeing.* [*< springe<sup>2</sup>, n.*] I. *trans.* To catch in a *springe*.

We *springe* ourselves, we slak in our own bogs.  
*Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iv. 4.*

II. *intrans.* To set *springes*; catch game by means of *springes*.

**springe<sup>3</sup>** (*spring*), *a.* [*< spring, v.*] Active; nimble; brisk; agile. [Prov. Eng.]

The squire's pretty *springe*, considering his weight.

*George Eliot, Silas Marner, xi.*

**springer** (*spring'er*), *n.* [*< spring + -er<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. One who or that which *springes*, in any sense. (a) A growing plant, shrub, or tree; a sapling.

The young men and maidens go out into the woods and coppices, cut down and spoil young *springers* to dress up their May-booths.  
*Evelyn, Sylva, IV. iv. § 4.*

(b) A youth; a lad. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

2. In *arch.*: (a) The impost or place where the vertical support to an arch terminates, and the curve of the arch begins. (b) The lower voussoir or bottom stone of an arch, which lies immediately upon the impost. (c) The bottom stone of the coping of a gable. (d) The rib of a groined roof or vault. See *cross-springer*.—3. A dog of a class of spaniels resembling the cooker, used, in sporting, to *spring* or *flash* game. See *spaniel*.

The *Springer* is smaller than the former (the Water Spaniel), of elegant form, gray speckled, and usually white with red spots, black nose and palate.

Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 376.

4. The *springbok*.—5. A grampus.—*Springer* antelope, the *springbok*.

**Springfield gun, rifle.** See *gun<sup>1</sup>, rifle<sup>2</sup>*, also cut under *bullet*.

**spring-flood** (*spring'flud*), *n.* [*< ME. spring-flood (= D. spring-floed = G. spring-fluth = Sw. Dan. spring-flood); as spring + flood.*] Same as *springtide*.

Than shal sho [the moon] been evrene atte fallo almy,  
And *spring-flood* laste bothe nyght and day.  
*Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 342.*

**spring-fly** (*spring'fli*), *n.* A caddis-fly.

**spring-forelock** (*spring'fôr'lok*), *n.* A cotter-key having a spring in the entering end to prevent its accidental withdrawal. *E. H. Knight*.

**spring-garden** (*spring'gâr'dn*), *n.* A word of doubtful meaning, possibly a corrupt form; perhaps, according to Nares, a garden where concealed springs were made to spout jets of water upon the visitors.

*Sophocles* [bound]. Thy slave, proud Marilus?

... not a vein runs here

From head to foot, but *Sophocles* would unseam, and

Like a *spring-garden* shoot his scornful blood

Into their eyes durst come to tread on him.

*Beau. and Fl., Four Plays in One, Play 1st.*

**spring-gun** (*spring'gun*), *n.* A gun which is discharged by the stumbling of a trespasser upon it, or against a wire connected with the trigger; also, a gun similarly set for large animals, as bears or wolves.

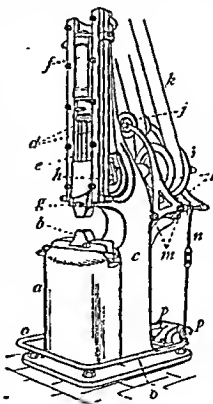
**spring-haas** (*spring'hâs*), *n.* [*< S. African D. spring-haas, < spring (= E. spring) + haas, a hare, = E. hare: see spring and hare.*] The Cape jumping-hare, *Pedetes caper*, a kind of jerboa, of the family *Dipodidae*. See cut under *Pedetes*.

**spring-halt** (*spring'hâlt*), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *spring-halt*; *< spring + halt.*] An involuntary convulsive movement of the muscles of either hind leg in the horse, by which the leg is suddenly and unduly raised from the ground and lowered again with unnatural force; also, the nervous disorder on which such movements depend, and the resulting gait.

One would take it,  
That never saw 'em pace before, the spavin  
Or *springhalt* reign'd among 'em.

*Shak., Hon. VIII., l. 3. 13.*

**spring-hammer** (*spring'ham'er*), *n.* A machine-hammer in which the blow is partly or wholly made by a spring to which tension has been imparted by mechanism during the lift of the hammer-head. In some hammers the spring is a volume of confined and compressed air. In the accompanying cut *a* is the anvil-block; *b*, anvil; *c*, frame; *d*, guides for hammer; *e*, piston-rod; *f*, cylinder; *g*, hammer; *h*, crank (driven by the pulley *i*) which lifts the hammer, at the same time compressing the air in the air-spring cylinder *j*; *k*, idler-pulley which tightens the driving-belt *l* when pressed against the belt by the action of the rock-lever *m*, the rod *n*, and the foot-lever or treadle *o*—the rock-lever *l* being pivoted to the frame at *n*, while the treadle is pivoted to it at *p*. Pressure upon the treadle by the foot tightens the belt, and the hammer is then raised. The treadle is then relieved from pressure, the belt is slackened on the pulley *i*, and the compressed air, acting on the piston, delivers the blow, the belt then slipping easily over the pulley *i*.



Spring-hammer.

**spring-hanger** (*spring'hang'er*), *n.* A U-shaped strap of iron serving to support the end of a semi-elliptical car-spring.

**spring-head** (*spring'hed*), *n.* 1. A fountain-head; a source.

Water will not ascend higher than the level of the first *spring-head* from whence it descendeth.

*Bacon, Advancement of Learning, l.*

2. A clutch, button, or other connecting device at the end of an elliptic carriage-spring.

**spring-headed** (*spring'hed'*), *a.* Having heads that *spring* afresh. [Rare.]

*Spring-headed Hydres, and sea-shouldring Whales.*

*Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 23.*

**spring-hook** (*spring'hûk*), *n.* 1. In locomotives, a hook fixing the driving-wheel spring to the frame.—2. A latch or door-hook having a spring-catch for keeping it fast in the staple.—3. A fish-hook set like a spring-trap, with a supplementary hook, which, on being released, fixes itself in the fish; a snap-hook. Also called *spear-hook*.

**spring-house** (*spring'hous*), *n.* A small building constructed over a spring or brook, where milk, fresh meat, etc., are placed in order to be kept cool in or near the running water. [U. S.]

As I was a-settin' in the *spring-house*, this mornin', a-workin' my butter, I says to Dinah, "I'm goin' to carry a pot of this down to Miss Seudder."

*II. B. Stowe, Minister's Woolg, iv.*

**springiness** (*spring'i-nes*), *n.* 1. The state or property of being *springy*; elasticity.

The air is a thin fluid body endowed with elasticity and *springiness*, capable of condensation and rarefaction.

*Bentley.*

2. The state of abounding with springs; wetness; sponginess, as of land.

**springing** (*spring'ing*), *n.* [*< ME. springing, springyng; verbal n. of spring, v.*] 1. The act or process of leaping, arising, issuing, or proceeding; also, growth; increase.

The Foo out of a welle smal

Takeh his first *springing* and his sors.

*Chaucer, Prolog. to Clerk's Tale, l. 49.*

Thou visitest the earth, and waterest it. . . Thou makest it soft with showers; thou bleesest the *springing* thereof.

*Ps. lxx. 10.*

2. In *arch.*, the point from which an arch springs or rises; also, a springer.

**springing** (*spring'ing*), *p. a.* Liable to arise; contingent; as, *springing* uses. See *usc*.

**springing-beetle** (*spring'ing-bû'tl*), *n.* Same as *spring-beetle*.

**springing-course** (*spring'ing-kôrs*), *n.* See *course*.

**springing-hairs** (*spring'ing-hârz*), *n. pl.* The locomotory cilia of some infusorians, as the *Halteria*, by means of which these animalcules skip about.

**springing-line** (*spring'ing-lîn*), *n.* The line from which an arch springs or rises; the line in which the springers rest on the imposts, and from which the rise or versed sine is calculated.

**springing-time** (*spring'ing-tim*), *n.* [*< ME. springing time; < springing + time.*] The time of the new growing of plants; spring-time; spring.

[The first age of man innocent & light,  
The *springyng* tyme clepe "ver".

*Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.*

**springing-tool** (*spring'ing-tôl*), *n.* In iron-working, same as *hanging-tool*.

**springing-wall** (*spring'ing-wâl*), *n.* In building, a buttress.

**spring-jack** (*spring'jak*), *n.* In *teleg.*, a device for inserting a loop in a line-circuit. It usually consists of a plug to be inserted between two spring-contacts, the ends of the loop being joined to metallic strips fixed to the opposite sides of the insulating plug. If the latter is entirely of insulating material, it becomes a *spring-jack cut-out*.

**spring-latch** (*spring'lach*), *n.* A latch that snaps into the keeper after yielding to the pressure against it. See cuts under *latch*.

**springle** (*spring'l*), *n.* [= D. G. *sprengel*, a noose, snare, springe, = Sw. *spränkla*, a springle, = Dan. *sprinkel*, tressis; a dim. of *spring*, *springe*, in similar senses: see *spring*, *springe<sup>2</sup>*.] 1. A *springe*.

They [woodcocks] arriue first on the north coast, where almost euerlo hedge serueth for a roade and euerle plash-oote for *springles* to take them.

*R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 25.*

2. A rod about four feet in length, used in thatching. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**springless** (*spring'les*), *a.* [*< spring + -less.*] Lacking springs or spring. (a) Having no springs, or natural fountains of water. (b) Lacking elastic springs: as, a *springless* wagon.

**springlet** (*spring'let*), *n.* [*< spring + -let.*] A little spring; a small stream.

But yet from out the little hill

Oozes the slender *springlet* still.

*Scott, Marmion, vi. 37.*

**spring-ligament** (*spring'lig'a-mont*), *n.* The inferior calcaneoscaphoid ligament of the sole of the foot, connecting the os calcis or heel-bone with the scaphoid, supporting the head of the astragalus, and forming part of the articular cavity in which the latter is received.

**springlike** (*spring'lik*), *a.* Resembling spring; characteristic of spring; vernal: as, *springlike* weather; a *springlike* temperament.

There the last blossoms *spring-like* pride unfold.

*Savage, Wanderer, v.*

**spring-line** (*spring'lîn*), *n.* In *milit. engin.*, a line passing diagonally from one pentoon of a bridge to another.

**spring-lock** (*spring'lok*), *n.* A lock which fastens itself automatically by a spring when the door or lid to which it is attached is shut. Also called *latch-lock*.

**spring-mattress** (*spring'mat'res*), *n.* See *mattress* and *spring-bed*.

**spring-net** (*spring'net*), *n.* A bird-net which can be shut by means of a spring and trigger; a flap-net. A net of similar form is used for trapping rabbits.

**springold<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* Same as *springall*.

**springold<sup>2</sup>**, *springowit*, *n.* Same as *springal<sup>2</sup>*.

**spring-oyster** (*spring'oîs'tér*), *n.* A thorn-oyster. See cut under *Spondylus*.

**spring-padlock** (*spring'pad'lok*), *n.* A padlock which locks automatically by means of a spring when the hasp is pressed into its seat.

**spring-pawl** (*spring'pâl*), *n.* A pawl actuated by a spring.

**spring-plank** (*spring'plangk*), *n.* A transverse timber beneath a railway truck-boiler, forming a support for the bolster-springs. *E. H. Knight*.

**spring-pole** (*spring'pôl*), *n.* A pole fastened so that its elasticity can be used for some mechanical purpose.—*Spring-pole drilling*, a method of boring holes in rock for oil, water, or any other purpose, in which the rods and drill are suspended from a spring-pole, which by its elasticity lifts them up after every stroke. The down motion is effected by hand-power, or sometimes a stirrup is added to enable the driller to use his feet. Prospecting-holes of from two to three inches in diameter can be bored with this simple apparatus to the depth of one or two hundred feet, or even more.

**spring-punch** (*spring'punch*), *n.* A punch which has a spring to throw it back after it has been driven down by pressure. This is usually done only in quick-working punches which are driven by the blows of a hammer, or in hand-punches such as those used by shoemakers, railway conductors, etc.

**spring-searcher** (*spring'sér'chér*), *n.* A tool having steel prongs projected by springs, used to detect defects in a cannon-bore.

**spring-shackle** (*spring'shak'l*), *n.* 1. A shackle closed by a spring.—2. A shackle connecting two springs, or connecting a spring to a rigid part: used in vehicles, etc.

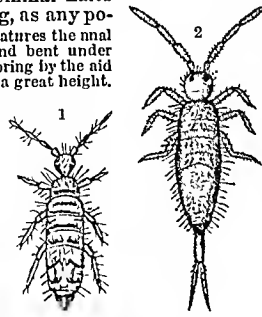
**spring-stay** (*spring'stâ*), *n.* *Naut.* See *stay<sup>1</sup>*.

**spring-stud** (*spring'stud*), *n.* A rod passed through the axis of a coil-spring to hold the



spring in place. The upper end works in a guide. See out under *oiler*.

**springtail** (spring'tāl), *n.* 1. A collembolous thysanurous insect which leaps or skips about by means of abdominal hairs acting like a spring, as any poduran. In these creatures the anal bristles are united and bent under the body, forming a spring by the aid of which they leap to a great height. They are found in gardens, in hotbeds, on manure-heaps in winter, and on snow, and may also be seen on the surface of water in quiet pools. See *Collembola*, 2. *Podura*, and *Thysanura*.



Springtails.  
1. *Degeeria nivaltis*; 2. a poduran; both greatly enlarged.

2. A thysanurous insect of the suborder *Cinura*, often called *bristletail*. See *Cinura*, *Lepisma*, and *ent* under *silverfish*.—3. One of certain minute neuropterous insects of the pauropid genus *Boreus*, found in moss and on the surface of snow; a snow-fly. This insect springs, but not by means of anal appendages.

**spring-tailed** (spring'täld), *a.* Springing by means of the tail, or having a spring on the tail, as a collembolous insect; thysanurous; pedureus.

**spring-tide** (spring'tid), *n.* [= D. *spring-tij*, *spring-tido*, = G. *spring-zeit*, high tide, = Sw. *Dan. spring-tid*, *spring-tido*; as *spring*, *v.*, rise, + *tide*.] 1. The tide which occurs at or soon after the new and full moon, and rises higher than common tides, the ebb sinking correspondingly lower. At these times the sun and moon are in a straight line with the earth, and their combined influence in raising the waters of the ocean is the greatest, consequently the tides thus produced are the highest. See *tide*.

Hence—2. Figuratively, any great flood or influx.

Yet are they doubly replenished by the first and latter *spring-tides* of devotion. *Sandys, Travels*, p. 160.

**springtide** (spring'tid), *n.* [*< spring*, *n.*, 3, + *tide*.] Springtime.

Sounds as of the *springtide* they, . . .  
While the chill months long for May.  
*D. G. Rosetti, Love's Nocturn*.

**springtime** (spring'tim), *n.* Spring.

Primrose, first-born child of Ver,  
Merry *springtime's* harbinger.  
*Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen*, l. 1.

**spring-tool** (spring'tül), *n.* A light tong used by a spring, used by glass-blowers.

**spring-trap** (spring'trap), *n.* 1. A trap working by a spring, which may cause a deer or bar to fall when the detent is released by the moving of the bait, or may throttle the victim, as in an ordinary form of mouse-trap, etc.—2. A form of steam-trap. *E. H. Knight*.

**spring-valve** (spring'valv), *n.* 1. A valve fitted with a spring, which holds it to its seat except when it is opened by extraneous force.—2. A safety-valve with which is connected a spring-balance, graduated to any required number of pounds, and acting as a check on the valve until the determined pressure is attained. See out under *safety-valve*.

**spring-wagon** (spring'wag'on), *n.* A wagon the bed of which rests on springs.

**spring-water** (spring'wät'er), *n.* Water issuing from a spring: in contradistinction to *river-water*, *rain-water*, etc.

Spare Diet, and *Spring-water* clear,  
Physicians hold are good.  
*Prior, Wandering Pilgrim*.

**spring-weir** (spring'wēr), *n.* A kind of weir arranged to drop to the bottom at low water, and allow the fish to pass over it with the incoming tide, while at high water it is lifted up. It is worked from the shore by means of capstans and ropes, so that it forms an impassable barrier to the fish, which are retained as the tide passes out, and are thus taken in large numbers. [*Maline*.]

**spring-worm** (spring'wērm), *n.* A pin-worm, as *Oxyuris vermicularis*; a small threadworm. See out under *Oxyuris*.

**springwort** (spring'wört), *n.* [*< ME. spring-wurt, springwurt; < spring + wort*.] In European folk-lore, a plant to which various magical virtues were attributed, among them that of drawing down the lightning and dividing the storm: identified by Grimm with the caper-

spurge, *Euphorbia Lathyris*. *Dyer, Folk-lore of Plants*.

**springy** (spring'i), *a.* [*< spring + -y*.] 1. Having elasticity like that of a spring; elastic; light: as, *springy steel*; a *springy step*.

Which vast contraction and expansion seems unintelligible by feigning the particles of air to be *springy* and ramous. *Newton, Opticks*, iii. query 31.

2. Abounding with springs or fountains; wet; spongy: as, *springy land*.

**sprink** (sprink), *v. t.* [*A dial. var. of spring; cf. sprinkle*.] To sprinkle; splash. *Hallivell*. [*Obsolote or prov. Eng.*]

**sprinkle** (sprinkl), *n.* [*< sprink, &*.] 1. A sprinkle; a drop, as of water. *Hewell, Arbor of Amittie* (1568). [*Nares*.]—2. A crack or flaw. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**sprink-buck** (sprink'buk), *n.* Same as *spring-buck*.

**sprinkle** (sprink'kl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sprinkled*, ppr. *sprinkling*. [*Early mod. E. sprengle, sprengkil, < ME. sprengelen, sprynkten, springgolen (= MD. sprengelen, sprengelen, D. sprengelen = G. sprengeln), sprinkle; freq. of ME. sprengen, < AS. sprengan, causal of springan, sprincan, spring; see spreng and spring. Cf. sprink.*] *I. trans.* 1. To scatter in drops or particles; lot fall in minute quantities here and there; strow.

To sprengkyle; spergere, fundere. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 250.  
Take to you handfulls of nshes of the furnace, and let Moses *sprinkle* it toward the heaven in the sight of Pharaoh. *Ex. ix. 8*.

2. To besprinkle; bespatter or bostrow; overspread with drops or particles, as of a powder, liquid, coloring matter, etc.

Valerianus . . . at last was flayed alive, and *sprinkled* with salt. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 357.

3. To cleanse with drops, as of water; wash; purify.

Having our hearts *sprinkled* from an evil conscience. *Ileb. x. 22*.

4. To distribute here and there; diffuse.

Upon the heat and flame of thy distemper *sprinkle* cool patience. *Shak., Hamlet*, iii. 4. 124.

These and such other reflections are *sprinkled* up and down the writings of all ages. *Steele, Spectator*, No. 11.

5. To diversify by objects placed here and there over the surface; dot.

Spacious meads, with cattle *sprinkled* o'er. *Cooper, Task*, l. 164.

**II. intrans.** 1. To issue in fine drops or particles; be sprinkled.

It will make the water *sprinkle* up in a fine dew. *Bacon*.

2. To send out sparks; scintillate; sparkle.

Toward the lady they come fast runnyng,  
And sette this while upon her hede,  
As eny hole yren yt wns *spryngholynge* rede. *M. S. Laud. 416. f. 70. (Hallivell)*

3. To rain slightly; used impersonally: as, does it *sprinkle*?—4. To scatter a liquid or any fine substance so that it may fall in small particles.

The priest . . . shall *sprinkle* of the oil with his finger. *Lev. xiv. 16*.

5. To dart hither and thither.

The silver seint fischis on the grete,  
Over thowrt clere strems *sprengkiland* for the hete,  
With fynnyis schiland brown as synoparc. *Garin Douglas, tr. of Virgil*, p. 400.

**sprinkle** (sprink'kl), *n.* [*< ME. sprynkil, sprengkil, sprengkyle (cf. MHG. G. sprengel); from the verb*.] 1. A utensil for sprinkling; a sprinkler; specifically, a brush for sprinkling holy water; an aspersorium.

And the litil *sprengkil* of ysp wetith in bloode, that is in the nethir threshold, and sprength of it the ouerthreshold, and either post. *Wydif, Ex. xii. 22*.

She alway smyld, and in her hand did hold  
An holy-water-sprinkle, dipt in dewe. *Spenser, F. Q.*, III. xii. 18.

2. A sprinkling, or falling in drops; specifically, a light rain.

He meets the first cold *sprinkle* of the world,  
And shudders to the marrow. *Broening, Ring and Book*, II. 213.

3. That which is sprinkled about; hence, a scattering or slight amount; a sprinkling.—4. A light tinkling sound; a tinklo. [*Rare*.]

At Sorrento you hear nothing but the light surges of the sea, and the sweet *sprinkles* of the guitar. *Landor, Immg. Conv.*, Tasso and Cornelia.

5. *Milit.*, same as *morning-star*, 2.

**sprinkled** (sprink'kld), *a.* [*< sprinkle + -ed*.] Marked by small spots; appearing as if sprinkled from a wet brush: specifically noting a kind of decoration of pottery, the edges of cheaply bound books, etc.

**sprinkler** (sprink'klr), *n.* [*< sprinkle + -er*.] 1. One who or that which sprinkles. Especially

—(a) A spherical or barrel-shaped vase having a small spout. Such vases were grasped in the hand, and the liquid contents thrown out with a jerking motion. (b) A brush for sprinkling holy water. Compare *aspersorium*, 1. (c) A device for spraying water over plants, or over a lawn, etc.

2. *Milit.*, same as *morning-star*, 2.—**Holy-water sprinkler**. See *holy*.

**sprinkling** (spring'kling), *n.* [*Verbal n. of sprinkle, v.*] 1. The act of one who sprinkles, in any sense of the word; aspersion.

Your uncleanly unetions, your crossings, creepings, censings, *sprinklings*. *Bp. Hall, Epistles*, l. 1.

2. A small quantity falling in distinct drops or parts, or coming moderately: as, a *sprinkling* of rain or snow. Hence—3. A small amount scattered here and there, as if sprinkled.

We have a *sprinkling* of our gentry, here and there one, excellently well learned. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 197.

4. In bookbinding, the operation of scattering a shower of fine drops of color on the trimmed edges of the leaves to produce a mottled effect. It is done by striking a brush charged with color against a rod held above the edges of the book to be sprinkled.

**sprint** (sprint), *v. i.* [*Also dial. sprunt; a later form of sprint, q. v. Cf. spurt, spirt*.] To run at full speed, as in a short-distance foot-race. *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 520.

**sprint** (sprint), *n.* [*< sprint, v.*] A run at full speed, as in a short-distance foot-race.

**sprinter** (sprin'tēr), *n.* A contestant in a sprint-race; a short-distance runner. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 61.

**sprinting** (sprin'ting), *n.* [*Verbal n. of sprint, v.*] The act or the sport of running at full speed, as in a short-distance foot-race.

**sprint-race** (sprin'tās), *n.* A short-distance foot-race.

**sprint-runner** (sprin'tun'er), *n.* Same as *sprinter*. *The Century*, XL. 206.

**sprit** (sprit), *v.* [*< ME. sprullen, < AS. spritan, spryttan (= LG. sprullen = G. spritzen, sprützen), sprout, a secondary form of sprötan, sprout: see sprout. Cf. spirit, spurt*.] *I. intrans.* To sprout; bud; germinate; as barley steeped for malt.

The with that *sprutteth* ut. *Ancient Riddle*, p. 86.

**II. trans.** To throw out with force from a narrow orifice; eject; spurt. *Sir T. Browne*. **sprit** (sprit), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also spret; < ME. spreit, sprete, spreet, a pele, < AS. sprēot, a pele, orig. a sprout, shoot, branch of a tree (= D. spriet, > G. spriel, a sprit), < sprēotan, sprout: see spirit, v., and sprout. Cf. bow-sprit*.] 1. A sprout; a shoot.

The barley, after it has been couched four days, will sweat a little, and shew the chit or *sprit* at the root-end of the corn. *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

2. A stick; a pole; especially, a boatman's pole.

Hastil heat eche maa a *spret* or an ore. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2754.

3. *Naut.*: (a) A small pole, spar, or beam which crosses the sail of a boat diagonally from the mast to the upper aftmost corner, which it is used to extend and elevate. The lower end of the sprit rests in a becket, called the *motter*, which encircles the mast at that place. See cuts under *motter* and *sprit-staff*. (b) The bowsprit.

**sprit** (sprit), *n.* [*Appar. a particular use of spirit, a sprout. Cf. spout, spurt*.] 1. A rush: same as *sprat*, 1.—2. See the quotation.

The object of the rubbing [in the modern Irish process of bleaching linen], which is so essential for many qualities of goods, is to remove small specks of brownish matter called *sprits*, which may appear here and there throughout the piece. *Spence's Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 618.

**sprit** (sprit), *v. i.* [*A corruption of split, simulating spirit*.] To split. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**sprite** (sprit), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also spright (orronously conformed to the spelling of light, night, etc.); < ME. sprite, spryte, sprit, sprit, < OF. esprit, esprit, F. esprit = Sp. espíritu = Pg. espirite = It. spirito, spirito, spirit, < L. spiritus, spirit: see spirit. Doubtful of spirit*.] 1. The breath; the vital principle; the spirit.

I thus beheld the king of equal age  
Yield up the *sprite* with wounds so cruelly. *Survey, Æneid*, II.

2. A disembodied soul; a ghost; a shade.

Thy haire vpon thy head doth stand vpright,  
As if thou hadst been haunted with a *sprite*. *Times's Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

3. An elf; a fairy; a goblin.

Of these am I, who thy protection claim,  
A watchful *sprite*, and Ariel is my name. *Pope, R. of the L.*, l. 106.

4. The faculty of thought and feeling; the wit; the mind.



When the frantick fitt inflam'd his *sprite*,  
His force was vaine. *Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 7.*  
5†. Frame of mind; mood; humor; spirits:  
sometimes in the plural.

With weary *sprite* he stretcht him up, and thus he told  
his plaint. *Surrey, Complaint of a Dying Lover.*

Come, sisters, cheer we up his *sprites*.

*Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 127.*

Holy *Sprite*. Same as *Holy Spirit* (which see, under  
*spirit*).

*sprite*<sup>1</sup> (*sprīt*), *v. t.* [*< sprite*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] To haunt,  
as a *sprite*.

I am *sprited* with a fool. *Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 3. 144.*

*sprite*<sup>2</sup>, *n.* [Also *spright*; a var. form of  
*sprit*<sup>1</sup>.] A short arrow intended to be fired  
from a musket.

We had in use at one time for sea-fight short arrows,  
which they called *sprights*, without any other heads save  
wood sharpened; which were discharged out of muskets,  
and would pierce through the sides of ships where a bullet  
would not. *Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 704.*

*sprite*<sup>3</sup> (*sprīt*), *n.* [A corruption of *spite*<sup>2</sup>, prop.  
\**spight*, a var. of *speight*: see *spight*.] The  
green woodpecker, *Geococcyx viridis*. Also wood-  
*spite*, wood-spark. See cut under *popinjay*.  
[Prov. Eng.]

*sprited* (*sprīt*ed), *a.* [Early mod. E. *spright-  
ed*; *< sprite*<sup>1</sup> + -ed<sup>2</sup>.] Mentally gifted; quick-  
witted.

A well *sprighted* man and wise, that by his wisdom  
wrought . . . well. *Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 75.*

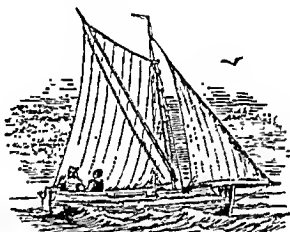
*spriteful*, *spritefully*, etc. See *sprightly*,  
etc.

*spriteliness*, *spritely*. See *sprightliness*, etc.

*spriting* (*sprīt*ing), *n.* Same as *spriting*.

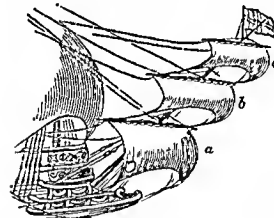
*sprightly* (*sprīt*ish-ly), *adv.* [*< \*spritish* (*<  
sprite*<sup>1</sup> + -ish<sup>1</sup>) + -ly<sup>2</sup>.] In the manner of a  
*sprite* or an elf; hence, mischievously; imp-  
ishly. *G. Harvey, Four Letters.*

*spritsail* (*sprīt*'sail), *n.* *Naut.:* (a) A sail ex-



Spritsail-rigged Boat.

tended by a *sprit*, chiefly used in small boats.  
See *sprit*<sup>1</sup>, 3. (b) A sail, no longer in use, at-  
tached to a yard across the bowsprit of  
large vessels. It was often pierced with a large hole  
at each of its lower corners, to let out the water with  
which the belly of it was frequently filled when the ship  
pitched. *Spritsail* topsails and *spritsail*  
topsails were also formerly  
used. — *Spritsail-*



*a*, spritsails; *b*, spritsail topsail; *c*, sprit-  
sail topsails.

yard, a yard formerly slung across the bowsprit to sup-  
port a *spritsail*.

*sprittail* (*sprīt*'tāl), *n.* The pintail duck, *Da-  
fila acuta*. Also *sprectail*. [Local, U. S.]

*sprittle* (*sprīt*'l), *v. t.* Same as *spruttle*.

*spritty* (*sprīt*'i), *a.* [Also (Sc.) *sprithy*; *< sprit*<sup>2</sup>  
+ -y<sup>1</sup>.] Abounding in *sprits* or *sprats* (rushes).  
[Scotch.]

His dead master . . . was lying in a little *sprithy* hol-  
low. *Blackwood's Mag., XII. 319.*

*sprocket* (*sprōk*'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1.  
One of a series of projections in a grooved re-  
cess round the lower part of  
a ship's capstan, by which  
the chain-cable is grasped  
while heaving up anchor.—  
2. One of the projections on  
a sprocket-wheel which en-  
gage the chain.

*sprocket-wheel* (*sprōk*'et-  
hweel), *n.* [*< sprocket* +  
*hweel*.] In *mach.*, a wheel  
upon which are radial projections that engage  
the links of a chain passing over it.  
*sprong*<sup>1</sup>. An old preterit of *spring*.



Sprocket-wheel.

*sprong*<sup>2</sup> (*sprōng*), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *prong*<sup>2</sup>.]

1. A prong of a fork, etc.—2. The stump of  
a tree or a tooth. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

*sprong*<sup>3</sup> (*sprōng*), *n.* [*< sprug*, *sprig*<sup>8</sup>.] The  
sparrow, *Passer domesticus*. [Prov. Eng.]

*sproo*, *n.* See *sprew*.

*sproot* (*sprōt*), *n.* A dialectal form of *sprout*.

*sprot*<sup>1</sup> (*sprōt*), *n.* [Also dial. *sprote*; *< ME.  
sprotte*, *sprote*, *< AS. sprotā*, sprout, stick, nail  
(= MD. *sprot* (*> Wall. sprot*), a sprout, *sprote*,  
*sporte*, a round of a ladder, = OHG. *sprozo*,  
*sprozzo*, MHG. *sprozze*, a round of a ladder, G.  
*spross*, sprout, twig, = Icel. *sproti* = OSw.  
*sprotte*, sprout, twig, stick), *< sprotan*, sprout:  
see *sprout*, *v.* Cf. *sprout*, *n.*, *sprit*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, *sprit*<sup>2</sup>.]

1. A splinter; a fragment.

*Spiris* into *sprotes* spronge over hede.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), i. 5783.

And thei breken here *speres* so rudely that the Tron-  
chouns fien in *sprotes* and peeces alle aboute the Halle.

*Manderüle, Travels*, p. 238.

2. A rush: same as *sprat*<sup>1</sup>, 1.

*sprot*<sup>2</sup> (*sprōt*), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sprott*,  
*sprotte*; *< ME. sprot, sprott, sprote*, a sprat  
(glossed by L. *epimeru, halecula, OF. esplene*),  
= MD. *sprot* = MLG. LG. *sprot* = Dan. *sprut*,  
a sprat; so called as being orig. considered the  
young of the herring; lit. 'sprout,' i. e. 'young  
one,' a particular use of the noun represented  
by *sprot*<sup>1</sup>. Hence dial., and now reg., *sprat*:  
see *sprout*<sup>2</sup>.] A fish: same as *sprat*<sup>2</sup>. *Fals-  
grave; Day.*

*sprottle* (*sprōt*'l), *v. i.* A provincial English  
form of *sprat*<sup>1</sup>.

*sprout* (*sprōut*), *v.* [*< ME. sprouten, sprouten*,  
*spruten*, *< AS. \*sprutan*, a var. of *spreotan* (pret.  
*spreat*, pp. *sproten*) = OFries. *spruta* = MD.  
*spruyten*, D. *spruiten* = MLG. *spruten*, LG.  
*spruten* = MHG. *sprizen*, G. *sprissen*, sprout;  
not found outside of Teut. Hence ult. (*< AS.  
\*sprutan, spreotan*) E. *sprit*<sup>1</sup>, *v.* (a secondary  
form of *sprout*), *sprit*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, *sprot*<sup>1</sup>, *sprut*<sup>1</sup>, *sprīt*<sup>1</sup>,  
*sprtle*, *sprtle*, etc., *sput*, *sputter*, etc.] I.  
*intrans.* 1. To shoot forth, as a bud from a  
seed or stock; begin to grow; spring: said of  
a young vegetable growth, or, by extension, of  
animal growth.

That leaf faded, but the young buds did *sprout* on; which  
sterwards opened into fair leaves. *Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 407.*

A mouth is formed, and tentacles *sprout* forth around it.  
*W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 517.*

2. To put forth shoots; bear buds.

The Night, to temper Dales exceeding drought,  
Moistens our Aire, and makes our Earth to *sprout*.  
*Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 7.*

After a shower a meadow *sprouts* with the yellow buds  
of the dandelion. *T. Winthrop, Love and Skates.*

3. To spring up; grow upward.

To rain upon remembrance with mine eyes,  
That it may grow and *sprout* as high as heaven.  
*Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 60.*

These Vines I have seen grow so high that they have  
*sprouted* cleane above the toppe of the tree.  
*Coryat, Crudities, I. 102.*

4. To spread into ramifications.

Vitriol . . . is apt to *sprout* with moisture.  
*Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 604.*

*Sprouting* fungi. See *fungus*.

II. *trans.* 1. To produce or afford by *sprout*-  
ing; grow: as, to *sprout* antlers; to *sprout* a  
mustache.

Trees old and young, *sprouting* a shady boon  
For simple sheep. *Keats, Endymion, i.*

2. To remove sprouts from: as, to *sprout* pota-  
toes. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

*sprout* (*sprōut*), *n.* [*< ME. sproute* = MD.  
*spruyte*, D. *spruite* = MLG. LG. *sprute*, a  
sprout; from the verb. Cf. *sprot*<sup>1</sup>, *sprit*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*]

1. A shoot of a plant. (a) The young shoot from  
a germinating seed, or from a rootstock, tuber, etc., or  
from the rooting tip of a stolon. (b) In a tree, a shoot,  
generally from an adventitious bud, as from the root (a  
sucker), the stump, or the trunk.

Stumps of trees lying out of the ground will put forth  
*sprouts* for a time. *Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 29.*

Her [a vine's] highest *sprout*  
Is quickly levelled with her fading root.  
*B. Jonson, The Barriers.*

Specifically—2. *pl.* Young coleworts.—A course  
of sprouts, a thrashing with switches or rods; a switch-  
ing; a birching; a castigation; hence, severe discipline.  
[Slang, U. S.]—*Brussels sprouts*, a subvariety of the  
Savoy cabbage, originating in Belgium, in which the  
stem, which grows some 4 feet high, produces along its  
whole length from the axils of the early deciduous leaves  
branches with miniature heads an inch or two thick. The  
main head is small and of little value, but the sprouts are  
highly esteemed. See cut in next column, and compare  
cut under *broccoli*.

*sprout-cell* (*sprōut*'sel), *n.* In fungi, a cell pro-  
duced by *sprouting*.

*sprout-chain*

(*sprōut*'chān), *n.* In  
fungi, a chain of  
cells produced by  
sprouting.

*sprouted* (*sprōut*'-  
ted), *a.* Having  
sprouts; budded: as,  
*sprouted* potatoes.

The wheat was gener-  
ally *sprouted* throughout  
the country, and unfit for  
bread.

*Lady Holland, Sydney*  
(Smith, vii.)

*sprout-gemma*

(*sprōut*'jem'ā), *n.*  
In fungi, a gemma  
having the form of a  
septate coniferoid  
filament, the seg-  
ments of which are  
capable of sprout-  
ing. *De Bary.*

*sprout-germination*

(*sprōut*'jēr-mi-nā'-  
shon), *n.* In bot., the germination of a spore in  
which a small process with a narrow base pro-  
trudes at one or more points on the surface of  
the spore, then assumes an elongated cylindri-  
cal form, and finally is detached as a sprout-  
cell. *De Bary.*

*sprouting* (*sprōut*'ing), *n.* 1. In fungi, same  
as *pululation*, 2.—2. Same as *spitting*, 2.

*spruce*<sup>1</sup> (*sprōs*), *n.* [An abbr. of *Spruce* leather,  
also *Pruce* leather, where *Spruce* or *Pruce* is an  
attributive use of the older E. name of Prussia;  
*< ME. Spruce*, a variant, with unorig. initial *S*-,  
of *Pruce*, *Prus*, *Prusys* (also in comp. *Prusland*,  
*Prusysland*), *< OF. Pruce* (F. *Prusse*), *< ML.  
Prussia* (G. *Preussen* = D. *Pruissen* = Sw. Dan.  
*Preussen*), Prussia: see *Prussian*. The name  
*Spruce*, Prussia, was not only used in the phrase  
*Spruce* leather, or *Pruce* leather, but also in con-  
nection with fashionable apparel ("apparel-  
reyled after the manner of Prussia or *Spruce*,"  
Hall, Henry VIII., an. 1), and also allusively,  
somewhat like *Cockayne*, as a land of luxury  
("He shall live in the land of *Spruce*, milke and  
hony flowing into his mouth sleeping"—Chap-  
man, "Masque of Middle Temple and Lin-  
coln's Inn"). Hence prob. the adj. *spruce*<sup>2</sup>. Cf.  
*spruce*<sup>2</sup>.] *Prussian* leather. Compare *Pruce*.  
*Spruce*, corium punicatum.

*Levins, Manip. Vocab.* (E. E. T. S.), p. 182.

*spruce*<sup>2</sup> (*sprōs*), *a.* [Sc. also *sprush*; prob. an  
extended use of *spruce*<sup>1</sup>, in allusion to fashion-  
able apparel: see *spruce*<sup>1</sup>. This adjective can-  
not be derived, as some attempt to derive it,  
from ME. *prouis, preus*, *< OF. proz, F. preux*,  
brave, etc. (see *proue*<sup>2</sup>), or from E. dial. *sprugl*  
or *sprack*.] 1. Smart in dress and appearance;  
affecting neatness or dapperness, especially in  
dress; trim; hence often, with a depreciatory  
force, dandified; smug.

Now, my *spruce* companions, is all ready, and all things  
neat? *Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1. 116.*

Be not in so neat and *spruce* array  
As if thou mean'st to make it holiday.  
*Beaumont, Remedy of Love.*

A *spruce* young spark of a Learned Clerk.  
*Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 227.*

2. Over-fastidious; excessively nice; finical.

Taffeta phrises, silken terms precise,  
Three-piled hyperboles, *spruce* affectation.  
*Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 407.*

The niceties of a *spruce* understanding.  
*Jer. Taylor, Sermons, III. iii.*

=Syn. *Foppish*, etc. (see *finical*), smart, jaunty, nice, dan-  
dyish.

*spruce*<sup>2</sup> (*sprōs*), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spruced*, ppr.  
*sprucing*. [*< spruce*<sup>2</sup>, *a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make  
*spruce*; trim or dress so as to present a smart  
appearance: sometimes followed by *up*.

Salmacis would not be seen of Hermaphroditus till she  
had *spruced* up her self first. *Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 335.*

2. To brown, as the crust of bread, by heating  
the oven too much. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To become *spruce*; assume or  
affect an air of smartness in dress: often fol-  
lowed by *up*. [Chiefly colloq.]

But two or three years after, all of a sudden, Dench, he  
seemed to kind o' *spruce* up and have a deal o' money to  
spend. *H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 193.*

*spruce*<sup>3</sup> (*sprōs*), *n.* [An abbr. of *spruce-fir*.]  
A coniferous tree of the genus *Picea*; a *spruce-  
fir*. The species are handsome evergreens of a conical  
habit, often of great economic worth. Some related trees  
are also called *spruce*. See specific names below.

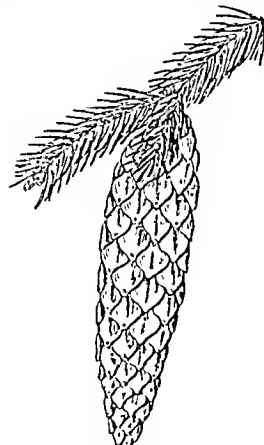


Brussels Sprouts (*Brassica oleracea*,  
var. *gemmifera*).



For masts, &c., those [firs] of Prussia which we call spruce and Norway are the best. *Evelyn, Sylva*, I. xxii. § 2.

**Black spruce**, *Picea nigra*, a species of spruce growing 50 or 60 feet high, found through British America, the northern United States, and in the Alleghenies to North Carolina. Its light soft wood is largely made into lumber, and is used in construction, in shipbuilding, for piles, etc. An essence of spruce is obtained from its branches, used in making spruce-beer. — **Blue spruce**. Same as *white spruce* (c). — **Double spruce**, the black spruce. — **Douglas spruce**, *Pseudotsuga Douglasii*. See *Pseudotsuga*, and *Oregon pine* (under pine). — **Essence of spruce**, a thick liquid with a bitterish acidulous astringent taste, obtained by boiling and evaporation from the young branches of the Norway spruce, the black spruce, and perhaps other species. It is used in making spruce-beer. — **Hemlock spruce**. See *hemlock-spruce*. — **Himalayan or Indian spruces**, *Picea Morinda*, of the temperate Himalayas and Afghanistan, a tree 150 feet high, affording a pale straight-grained timber, durable only under shelter. — **New Zealand spruce**, the imou-pino, or red pine, *Dacrydium cupressinum*, a beautiful tree with long weeping branches. From the young growth Captain Cook made an antiseptic spruce-beer. See *imou-pine*. — **Norway spruce**, *Picea excelsa*, a spruce of middle and northern Europe and northern Asia. It attains a height of 150 feet, forms extensive forests, endures severe cold, and on mountains reaches an elevation of 4,500 feet. Its tough and elastic wood is the white deal of Europe, excellent for building, furniture, masts, spars, etc. It is the source of Burgundy pitch. See *pitch*. — **Oil of spruce**, oil of hemlock. — **Red spruce**, a stunted variety (*P. rubra*) of the black spruce, growing in swamps. — **Single spruce**. Same as *white spruce* (a). — **Spruce bud-louse**, an aphid of the subfamily *Cheremidae*, *Adelges abietis*, which deforms the end-shoots of the spruce in the United States, producing large swellings sometimes mistaken for the natural cones. In Europe *A. coccineus* and *A. strabus* have the same habit. — **Spruce bud-worm**, the larva of a tortricid moth, *Tortrix fumiferana*, which eats the end-buds of the spruce in northeastern parts of the United States, especially in Maine. Other spruce bud-worms are the reddish-yellow, *Stegomyia rufescens*; the black-headed, *Tetralix variaria*; and the red, *Gelechia obtusipennis*. — **Spruce cone-worm**, the larva of a plume moth, *Pinipictis reticulata*, which bores the fresh young cones of spruces in the United States. — **Spruce leaf-hopper**, an oblong shining-black leaf-hopper, *Athyas abietis*, which punctures spruce-needles in May and June in the United States. — **Spruce plume-moth**, *Oxyptilus nigrocaudatus*. Its larva feeds on spruce, and it is the only member of the *Pterophoridae* known to infest any conifer. — **Spruce saw-fly**, a common saw-fly, *Lophyrus abietis*, whose pale-green larva defoliate spruce, fir, pine, and cedar in the United States, but especially spruce. — **Spruce timber-beetle**, *Xyloterus bicinctus*, the most injurious of several scolytids which attack the spruce in the United States. Others are *Xyloterus* (or *Xyleborus*) *celatus*, *Crypturgus atomus*, *Pityophthorus matricarius*, and *Hylurgus pinifex*. — **Tide-land spruce**, *Picea Sitkensis*, a spruce found from Alaska to California near the coast, best developed near the mouth of the Columbia river, where for 50 miles in each direction it forms a forest-belt 10 or 15 miles wide. It grows from 140 to 180 feet high, and furnishes an important light, soft, and straight-grained timber, largely manufactured into lumber, and used for construction, inside finish, cooperage, dunnage of vessels, etc. *Sargent*. — **White spruce**. (a) *Picea alba*, the most important timber-tree of subarctic America, extending into northern New England, and at its best in northern Montana. Its timber in commerce is not distinguished from that of the black spruce. Also *single spruce*. (b) *P. engelmanni*, the most valuable timber-tree of the central Rocky Mountain region, where it forms extensive forests. Its wood is of a white or pale-yellow color, light and soft, in Colorado affording lumber, fuel, and charcoal. The bark is rich in tannin, which is locally utilized. (c) *P. pungens*, a rare and local mountain species of the western United States. Also called *blue spruce*, *Colorado blue spruce*. *Sargent*.



Branchlet, with Cone, of Norway Spruce (*Picea excelsa*).

**spruce** (sprūs), n. An abbreviation of *spruce-beer*. [Colloq.]

"Come, friend," said Hawk-eye, drawing out a keg from beneath a cover of leaves, . . . "try a little spruce; 'twill . . . quicken the life in your bosom."  
*J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans*, vi.

**spruce-beer** (sprūs'ber), n. [A partial translation and accommodation (as if 'beer of spruce' or spruce-fir (< spruce<sup>3</sup> + beer<sup>1</sup>), or as if *Spruce beer*, i. o. 'beer of Spruce' or Prussia (< spruce, or Pruce, Prussia (see spruce<sup>1</sup>), + beer<sup>1</sup>)) of G. sprossen-bier, lit. 'sprouts-beer', obtained from the young sprouts of the black spruce-fir, < sprossen, pl. of spross, a sprout (= E. sprout), + bier = E. beer: see sprout<sup>1</sup> and beer<sup>1</sup>.] A beer made from the leaves and small branches of the

spruce-fir, or from the essence of spruce, boiled with sugar or molasses, and fermented with yeast. There are two kinds, the brown and the white, of which the latter is considered the better, as being made with white sugar instead of molasses. Spruce-beer is an agreeable and wholesome beverage, and is useful as an antiscorbutic.

**spruce-duff** (sprūs'duf), n. Duff formed by spruce-trees. See *duff*, 3. [Local, U. S.]

The soil . . . consisted of from two to four feet of what is known among the woodsmen of northern New York as *spruce-duff*, which is composed of rotten spruce-trees, cones, needles, etc. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 289.

**spruce-fir** (sprūs'fēr), n. [A partial translation and accommodation (as if 'fir of Spruce' or Prussia, < spruce, or Pruce, Prussia, + fir<sup>1</sup>; see spruce<sup>3</sup>, and the quot.) of the G. sprossen-fichte, the spruce-pine or -fir, whose sprouts furnish the beer called spruce-beer, < sprossen, pl. of spross, a sprout, + fichte, pine, fir. Cf. spruce-beer.] Same as spruce<sup>3</sup>; applied somewhat specifically to the Norway spruce.

**spruce-grouse** (sprūs'grouse), n. The Canada grouse. See *grouse*, and cut under *Canada*.

**spruce-gum** (sprūs'gum), n. A resinous exudation from the balsam-fir, *Abies balsamea*, used as a masticatory.

**spruce-leather** (sprūs'leth'ēr), n. Same as spruce<sup>1</sup>.

**sprucely** (sprūs'li), adv. In a spruce manner; smartly; trimly; smugly.

**spruceness** (sprūs'nes), n. The state or character of being spruce; smartness of appearance or dress.

**spruce-ocher** (sprūs'ō'kēr), n. [Appar. < spruce, Prussia (see spruce<sup>1</sup>), + ocher.] Brown or yellow ocher.

**spruce-partridge** (sprūs'pār'trij), n. The spotted or Canada grouse, *Canace* or *Dendragapus canadensis*: so called in New England, Canada, etc., in distinction from the ruffed grouse, there known as the *partridge*, and because the bird is highly characteristic of the coniferous woods. See cut under *Canada*.

**spruce-pine** (sprūs'pin), n. See *pine*.

**sprucify** (sprūs'i-fī), v. t.; pret. and pp. *sprucified*, ppr. *sprucifying*. [*spruce* + -i-fy.] To make spruce or fine; smarten. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 37. (*Darvies*) [Rare.]

**spruce** (sprūs), n. [Origin obscure.] 1. In casting metal, one of the passages leading from the "skimming-gate" to the mold; also, the metal which fills the sprue or spruce-gate after solidification: same as *dead-head*, 1 (a). Also called *spruce-gate*. — 2. A piece of metal or wood used by a molder in making the ingate through the sand. *E. H. Knight*.

**spruce**, n. See *sprew*.

**spruce-hole** (sprūs'hōl), n. In casting metal, the gate, ingate, or pouring-hole.

**sprug** (sprug), v.; pret. and pp. *sprugged*, ppr. *sprugging*. [*Cf. sprag*, *sprack*.] I. trans. To make smart.

II. intrans. To dress neatly: generally with up. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**sprug** (sprug), n. [*Cf. sprig*, *sprong*, and *spug*, a sparrow; origin uncertain.] The sparrow, *Passer domesticus*. [*Scotch and prov. Eng.*]

**sprung** (sprung), 1. Proterit and past participle of *sprung*. — 2. Tipsy; drunk. [*Colloq.*]

Captain Tuck was borne dead drunk by his reeling troops to the Tavern. Ex-Corporal Whiston with his friends sallied from the store well sprung. *S. Judd, Margaret*, I. 13.

**sprunk**, n. [Origin obscure. Cf. *sprunt*.] A conceit (Child); a sweetheart.

With fryars and monks, and their fine sprunks, I make my chiefest prey.  
*The King's Disguise* (Child's Ballads, V. 378).

**sprunny** (sprun'i), a. and n. [*Cf. sprunt*.] I. a. Neat; spruce. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

II. n.; pl. *sprunnies* (-iz). A sweetheart. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Where, if good Satan lays her on like thee, Whipp'd to some purpose will thy sprunny be.  
*Collins, Miscellaneous* (1762), p. 111.

**sprunt** (sprunt), v. i. [A var. of *sprent*: see *sprunt*, *sprunt*.] 1. To spring up; germinate. — 2. To spring forward or outward.

See; this sweet slumbering babe, Drear image of thyself; see! how it sprunts With joy at thy approach!  
*Somerville, Hobbinol*, III. 393.

To sprunt up, to bristle up; show sudden resentment. [*Colloq.*, U. S.]

**sprunt** (sprunt), n. [*Cf. sprunt*, v. Cf. *sprint*.] 1. A leap; a spring; a convulsive struggle. — 2. A steep ascent in a road. [*Prov. Eng.*] —

3. Anything short and not easily bent, as a stiff curl.

"This sprunt its pertness sure will lose When laid," said he, "to soak in ooze."  
*Congreve, An Impossible Thing*.

**sprunt** (sprunt), a. [*Cf. ME. sprind*, < AS. *sprind*, agile; cf. also *sprunt*.] Active; vigorous; strong; lively; brisk. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

**spruntly** (sprunt'li), adv. 1. Vigorously; youthfully; like a young man. *Imp. Dict.* — 2. Neatly; gaily; bravely.

How do I look to-day? am I not drest Spruntly?  
*B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass*, iv. 1.

**sprusado**, n. [*Cf. spruce*, with Spanish-seeming term. -ado.] A spruce fellow; a dandy.

The answer of that *sprusado* to a judge in this Kingdom, a rigid censor of men's habits; who, seeing a neat finical divine come before him in a cloak lined through with plush, encountered him.  
*Comm. on Chaucer*, p. 19 (Todd's Johnson), 1665.

**sprush** (sprush), a. and v. A Scotch form of *spruce*.

**spruttle** (sprut'li), v. t. [*Also sprittle*; freq. of *sprout*: see *sprout*, and cf. *sprinkle*.] To spurt; sprinkle. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**spry** (spri), a. [*Also obs. or dial. spray*; < Sw. dial. *spryg*, very active, skittish; akin to Sw. dial. *språk*, *språk*, spirited, mettlesome: see *sprack*.] Active, as in leaping or running; nimble; vigorous; lively. [*Prov. Eng. and U. S.*]

The lady liked our Margaret very well. "She was so feat, and spry, and knowin', and good-natured," she said, "she could be made of some use to somebody."  
*S. Judd, Margaret*, I. 4.

**spt**. An abbreviation of *spiritus*, *spirit*.

**spud** (spud), n. [*ME. spudde*, knife; perhaps < Dan. *spyd*, a spear: see *spit*.] Prob. not connected with *spade*. 1. A stout knife or dagger.

The one within the lists of the amphitheatre . . . with a *spud* or dagger was wounded almost to death.  
*Holland*, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares*.)

2. A small spade, or a spade having a small blade, with a handle of any length; a small cutting-blade fixed in the axis of its handle, somewhat like a chisel with a very long handle, for cutting the roots of weeds without stooping.

Every day, when I walk in my own little literary garden-plot, I spy some [weeds], and should like to have n *spud*, and root them out.  
*Thackeray, De Finibus*.

3. A spade-shaped tool for recovering lost or broken tools in a tube-well. *E. H. Knight*. — 4. A nail driven into the timbers of a drift or shaft, or fastened in some other way, so as to mark a surveying-station. [*Pennsylvania anthracite region*.] — 5. Any short and thick thing: usually in contempt. Specifically: — (a) A piece of dough boiled in fat. *Imp. Dict.* (b) A potato. [*Prov. Eng.*] (c) A baby's hand. [*Prov. Eng. and U. S.*] (d) A short, dwarfish person. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**spud** (spud), v. t.; pret. and pp. *spudded*, ppr. *spudding*. [*Cf. spud*, n.] 1. To remove by means of a spud: often with up or out.

At half-past one lunch on Cambridge cream-cheese: then a ride over hill and dale; then *spudding* up some weeds from the grass.  
*E. Fitzgerald*, quoted in *The Academy*, Aug. 3, 1889, p. 63.

2. To drill (a hole) by spudding (which see, below).

A 12 inch hole is usually drilled or *spudded* down to the rock.  
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 116.

**spudding** (spud'ing), n. [*Verbal n. of spud*, v.] In oil-well drilling, a method of handling the rope and tools by which the first fifty or sixty feet of an oil-well are bored by the aid of the bull-wheel, the depth not being sufficient to allow of the use of the working-beam for that purpose.

**spuddle** (spud'li), v. i.; pret. and pp. *spuddled*, ppr. *spuddling*. [*Freq. of spud*.] 1. To dig; grub.

Heo grubs and *spuddles* for his prey in muddy holes and obscure caverns. *John Taylor, Works* (1630). (*Nares*.)

2. To move about; do any trifling matter with an air of business. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**spuddy** (spud'i), a. [*Cf. spud* + -y]. Short and fat. They rest their *spuddy* hands on their knees, and shinke all over like jelly when they laugh.  
*W. W. Story, Roba di Roma*, xv.

**spue**, v. An old spelling of *spew*: retained in modern copies of the authorized version of the Bible.

**spuilzie**, *spulzie* (spül'yō), n. [*Better written spulyc, spulyic*: Sc. forms of *spoil*.] Spoil; booty; in *Scots law*, the taking away of movable goods in the possession of another, against



the declared will of the person, or without the order of law.

**spulzie, spulzie** (spul'yō), *v.* [Better written *spulzie, spulzie*.] Same as *spoil*. [Scotch.]

Are ye come to *spulzie* and plunder my ha?  
Baron of Brakley (Child's Ballads, VI. 192).

**spuke, n. and v.** Same as *spook*.

**spuller** (spul'ēr), *n.* A Scotch form of *spooler*.

**spulzie, n. and v.** See *spulzie*.

**spume** (spūm), *n.* [*ME. spume*, < *OF. (and F.) spume* = *Sp. Pg. espuma* = *It. spuma*, < *L. spuma*, foam. Cf. *foam*; cf. also *spoom*.] Froth; foam; scum; frothy matter raised on liquors or fluid substances by boiling, effervescence, or agitation.

Waters frozen in pans and open glasses after their dissolution do commonly leave a froth and *spume* upon them.  
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, II. 1.

**spume** (spūm), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *spumed*, ppr. *spuming*. [*spume, n.*] 1. To froth; foam.

At a blow heo lustelye swapping  
Thee wyne fresh *spuming* with a draught swild vp to the bottom.  
Stanikurst, *Æncid*, I. 727.

24. Same as *spoom*.

**Spumella** (spū-mel'ā), *n.* [*NL.*, dim. of *L. spuma*, froth, foam: see *spume*.] The typical genus of *Spumellidae*. *S. guttula* and *S. viripara* are two Ehrenbergian species, abundant in fresh and salt infusions.

**Spumellaria** (spū-mel'ā-ri-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: see *Spumella*.] An order of radiolarians. The central capsule is (usually permanently) spherical, more rarely discoid or polymorphous; the nucleus is usually divided only immediately before the formation of spores, into a number of small nuclei; the capsule-membrane is simple and pierced on all sides by innumerable fine pores; and the extracapsularium is a voluminous gelatinous sheath, without pseudidium, and usually with zoöxanthella. The skeleton consists of silica, or of a silicate, originally usually forming a central reticulate sphere, later extremely polymorphous, more rarely rudimentary or entirely wanting. The order is divided into several families.

**spumellarian** (spū-mel'ā-ri-ān), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Spumellaria*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Spumellaria*.

**Spumellidae** (spū-mel'ā-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Spumella* + *-idae*.] A family of trimastigote pantostomatous infusorians, typified by the genus *Spumella*. They have one long and two short flagella, and are adherent by a temporary pedicel.

**spumeoust** (spū'mē-us), *a.* [*L. spumeus*, frothy, < *spuma*, foam: see *spume*.] Frothy; foamy; spumous; spumy. *Dr. H. More*.

**spumescence** (spū-mes'ons), *n.* [*L. spumescere* (t) + *-ce*.] Frothiness; the state of foaming or being foamy. *Imp. Diet.*

**spumescient** (spū-mes'ent), *a.* [*L. spumescere* (t)-s, ppr. of *spumescere*, grow frothy or foamy, < *spuma*, froth, foam: see *spume*.] Resembling froth or foam; foaming. *Imp. Diet.*

**spumidit** (spū'mid), *a.* [*L. spumidus*, frothy, foamy, < *L. spuma*, froth, foam: see *spume*.] Frothy; spumous. *Imp. Diet.*

**spumiferous** (spū-mif'ē-rus), *a.* [= *Pg. espumifero* = *It. spumifero*, < *L. spumifer*, frothing, foaming, < *spuma*, froth, foam, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Producing foam. *Imp. Diet.*

**spuminess** (spū'mi-nes), *n.* [*L. spumy* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being spumy. *Bailey*.

**spumous** (spū'mi), *a.* [= *F. spumoux* = *Pr. spumos* = *Sp. Pg. espumoso* = *It. spumoso*, < *L. spumous*, full of froth or foam, < *spuma*, froth, foam: see *spume*.] Consisting of froth or scum; foamy. *Arbutnot.*

**spumy** (spū'mi), *a.* [*L. spume* + *-y*.] Foamy; covered with foam.

The Tiber now their *spumy* keels divide.  
Brooke, *Constantin*.

Under the black cliff's *spumy* base.  
Colton (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 217).

The *spumy* waves proclaim the wat'ry war. *Dryden*.

**spun** (spun). Pretorit and past participle of *spin*.

**spunget, spungert**, etc. Obsolete spellings of *sponge*, etc.

**spunk** (spungk), *n.* [Formerly also *sponk*; < *Ir. Gael. spone*, sponge, spongy wood, touchwood, tinder, < *L. spongia*, a sponge, < *Gr. σπγγιά, σπγγος*, a sponge: see *sponge*.] 1. Touchwood; tinder; a kind of tinder made from a species of fungus; amadou. Also called *punk*.

*Spunk*, or touch-wood prepared, might perhaps make it [powder] russet.  
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, II. 5.

2. A very small fire; a fiery spark or small flame; also, a lucifer match. [Scotch.]

Oh for a *spunk* o' Allan's glee!  
Burns, *First Epistle to Lapraik*.

A *spunk* o' fire in the red-room.

3. Mettle; spirit; pluck; obstinate resistance to yielding. [Colloq.]

The Squire hos got *spunk* in him.  
Goldsmith, *See Stoops to Conquer*, I. 2.

Parsons is men, like the rest of us, and the doctor had got his *spunk* up.  
H. B. Stowe, *Oldtown*, p. 67.

**spunk** (spungk), *v. i.* [*L. spunk*, *n.*] To kindle; show a flame or spark: used in phrases.—To *spunk* out, to come to light; be discovered. [Scotch.]

But what if the thing *spunks* out?  
Noctes Ambrosianæ, Sept., 1832.

To *spunk* up, to show spirit, energy, or obstinate endurance amid difficulties. [Colloq., U. S.]

**spunkie** (spungk'i), *n.* [*L. spunk* + dim. *-ie*.] 1. A small fire; a spark.—2. The ignis fatuus, or will-o'-the-wisp.—3. A person of a fiery or irritable temper. [Scotch in all uses.]

**spunky** (spungk'i), *a.* [*L. spunk* + *-y*.] 1. Showing a small fire or spark. [Scotch.]—2. Haunted: noting a place supposed to be haunted from the frequent appearance of the ignis fatuus. [Scotch.]—3. Having spunk, fire, spirit, or obstinacy; spirited; unwilling to give up, or to acknowledge one's self beaten. [Colloq.]

Erskine, *n. spunkie* Norlaad billie.  
Burns, *Prayer to the Scotch Representatives*.

There are grave dons, too, in more than one college, who think they are grown again as young and *spunky* as undergraduates.  
Lander, *Imag. Conv.*, William Pean and Lord Peterborough.

**spun-out** (spun'out), *a.* Lengthened; unduly protracted.

We can pardon a few awkward or tedious phrases, a few *spun-out* passages.  
Grove, *Dict. Music*, I. 645.

**spur** (spēr), *n.* [*ME. spure*, *spore*, < *AS. spora*, a spur (*hand-spore*, 'hand-spur', talon), = *MD. spore*, *D. spoor*, a spur, also a track, = *MLG. spore* = *OHG. sporo*, *MHG. spore*, *spor*, *G. sporn* = *Isol. spori* = *Sw. sporre* = *Dan. spore*, *spur* (cf. *OF. esporon*, *esperon*, *F. éperon* = *Pr. espero* = *OSp. esporon*, *Sp. espolon* = *Pg. esporio* = *It. sperone*, *sprone* (> *E. obs. speron*), also without the suffix, *OSP. espuera*, *Sp. espuela* = *Pg. espóra*, a spur, < *OHG. sporo*, acc. *sporon*); orig. 'kicker', from its use on the heel; from the root of *spurn*, *v.* Cf. *speer*, *spoor*, *speron*, from the same ult. root.] 1. A pointed instrument worn on the heel by a horseman to goad the horse. The earliest medieval spurs were without rowels (see *prick-spur*, *goad-spur*); another form had a ball from which a short point projected, and was called the *ball-and-spoke spur*. The rowel was first introduced in the thirteenth century, but was not common until the beginning of the fourteenth. The spurs of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries were sometimes of extraordinary length on account of the projection of the steel flanchers which kept the heel far from the horse's side. See *rowel-spur* (with cut), also cut under *prick-spur*.

With-out *spores* other spere spakliche he loket.  
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 12.

Mount thou my horse, and hide thy *spurs* in him,  
Till he have brought thee up to yonder troops,  
And here again. *Shak.*, J. C., v. 3. 15.

2. Anything which goads, impels, or urges to action; incitement; instigation; incentive; stimulus: used in this sense in the phrase *on or upon the spur of the moment*—that is, on a momentary impulse; suddenly; hastily; impromptu.

What need we my *spur* but our own cause  
To prick us to redress? *Shak.*, J. C., II. 1. 123.

If you were my counsel, you would not advise me to answer upon the *spur of the moment* to a charge which the basest of mankind seem ready to establish by perjury.  
Scott, *Guy Mannering*, lvi.

3. Some projecting thing more or less closely resembling a horseman's spur in form or position. (a) A root of a tree; a large lateral root.

By the *spurs* pluck'd up  
The pine and cedar. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, v. 1. 47.

Yet is thy root sincere, sound as the rock,  
A quarry of stout *spurs* and knotted fangs.  
Comper, *Yardley Oak*, I. 117.

(b) *pl.* Short small twigs projecting a few inches from the trunk. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.] (c) A snag; a spine; spe-

cifically, in *herpet.*: (1) An anal spur. (2) A calcar of some frogs. (d) In *entom.*, a spine or stiff bristle on the leg. (e) In *ornith.*: (1) A horny modification of the integument of a bird's foot, forming an outgrowth of the nature of a claw, usually sharp-pointed and supported on a bony core, and used as a weapon of offense and defense; a calcar. Such a spur differs from a claw mainly in not ending a digit, but being an offset from the side of the metatarsus; it is also characteristic of though not confined to the male, and is therefore a secondary sexual character. It is familiar as occurring on the shank of the domestic cock and other gallinaceous birds, and is sometimes double or treble, as in *Pavo bicalcaratus* and in the genera *Galloperdix*, *Ithaginis*, and *Polyplectron*. See cuts under *calcarate*, *Galloperdix*, *Ithaginis*, *pea-fowl*, *Polyplectron*, *Rasores*, and *tarsometatarsus*. (2) A similar horny outgrowth on the pinion-bone of the wing in various birds, resembling a claw, but differing in being a lateral offset not terminating a digit. It occurs in certain geese, plovers, pigeons, and juncos, and is double in the screamer. See cuts under *jacana*, *Palamedea*, and *spur-winged*. (f) In *sporting*, a gaff, or sharp piercing or cutting instrument fastened upon the natural spur of a game-cock in the pit. (g) In *mammal.*, the calcar of some bats. (h) In *phys. geog.*, a ridge or line of elevation subordinate to the main body or crest of a mountain-range; one of the lower divisions of a mountain-mass, when this, as is frequently the case, is divided by valleys or gorges. See *mountain-chain*.

The ground-plan of the latter massif (Mont Blanc) is one long ridge, which, except of the two extremities, preserves a very uniform direction, and throws out a series of long *spurs* to the north-west.

Donney, *The Alpine Regions*, p. 25.

(i) A climbing-iron used in mounting telegraph-poles and the like. (j) In *carp.*, a brace connecting or strengthening a post and some other part, as a rafter or cross-beam. (k) In *arch.*, any offset from a wall, etc., as a buttress: specifically, the claw or griffe projecting from the torus at each of the angles of the base of early pointed medieval columns. (l) In *bot.*, a calcar; a slender hollow projection from some part of a flower, as from the calyx of columbine and larkspur and the corolla of violets. It is usually nectariferous, being the nectary (nectarium) of Linnaeus. The term is also rarely applied to a solid spur-like process. See also cuts under *nectary*, *columbine*, and *Delphinium*. (m) In *fort.*, a wall that crosses a part of the rampart and joins it to an exterior work; also, a tower or blockhouse placed in the outworks before the port. (n) In *ship-building*: (1) A shore or piece of timber extending from the bilgeways, and fayed and bolted to the bottom of the ship on the stocks. (2) A curved piece of timber serving as a half beam to support the deck where a whole beam cannot be placed. (3) A heavy timber extended from a pier or wharf against the side of a ship to prevent the ship from striking against the pier. (o) In *hydraul. engin.*, a wing-dam, or projection built out from a river-bank to deflect the current. (p) On nesting, a fin, or projection of waste metal. (q) A small piece of refractory clay ware with one or more projecting points, used in a kiln to support or separate articles in a saggar during firing, and to prevent the pieces from adhering to the saggar and to each other. Also called *stilt*. *E. H. Knight*.

(r) In on auger, a projecting point on the edge, which makes the circular cut, from which the chip is removed by the flp. *E. H. Knight*. See cut under *auger*. (s) The prong on the arms of some forms of patent anchors, for the purpose of catching on the bottom and making the fluke bite or take hold more quickly. See cut under *anchor*.

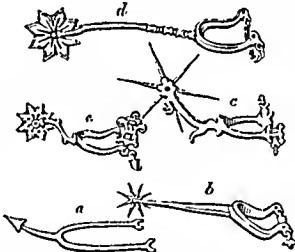
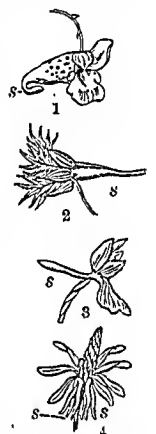
(t) In *printing*, a register-point. [Eng.] (u) In *anat.*, the angle at which the arteries leave a cavity or trunk. *Dun-*

*glison*. (v) In *mining*, a branch of a vein; a feeder or dropper.—**Anal spurs**. See *anal*.—**Hot o' the spur**. See *hot*.—**Order of the Golden Spur**, an old order of the papal court, of which the badge was a Maltese cross with rays between the arms, and having a small spur hanging from it. Having sunk into neglect, it was superseded in 1841 by the Order of St. Sylvester.—**Scotch spur**, in *her.*, a bearing representing a prick-spur without rowel.—**Spur-pepper**. See *Capsicum*.—**Spur system**, in *hort.*, a method of pruning grape-vines in which the ripened wood of the preceding season is cut back close to the old stem or arm, so as to leave spurs bearing one, two, or three buds, the spurs being so selected as to provide for shoots of equal distances. The growing shoots are trained to a position at right angles to the arm, whether this is horizontal or vertical, and are topped after the formation of one, two, or three bunches of grapes upon each.—**Spur valerian**. See *Centranthus*.—**To win one's spurs**, to gain a title to knighthood (because spurs were given as a reward for gallant or valiant action); hence, to establish a title to honorable recognition and reward.—**With spur and yard**, with whip and spur—that is, at once.

Trusteth well that I  
Wol be hire champion *with spore and yerde*,  
I raughte noght though nile hire foots it herde.  
Chaucer, *Troilus*, II. 1427.

**spur** (spēr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spurred*, ppr. *spurring*. [*ME. sporen*, *sperren*, *sperien*, *spurien* = *OHG. sporōn*, *MHG. sporen*, *sporn*, *G. spornen* = *Sw. sporra* = *Dan. spore*, *spur*; from the noun. Cf. *AS. spyrian*, *spirian*, *sperian*, etc., track, follow out, *E. speer*: see *speer*.] I. *trans.* 1. To prick or rasp with the point or rowel of a spur.

He *sporyd* his hors, and theder toke the way.  
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 127



Forms of Spurs.  
a, knight's spur (14th or 15th century); b, brass spur (Henry IV.); c, long-necked brass spur (Edward IV.); d, long-necked brass spur (Henry VII.); e, steel spur (Henry VIII.).



He *spurred* the old horse, and he held him tight.  
Kingsley, *The Knight's Leap*.

## 2. Figuratively, to urge or incite.

Remember yet, he was first wrong'd, and honour  
Spurr'd him to what he did.  
Fletcher (and another), *Love's Cure*, i. 3.

## 3. To hasten. [Rare.]

Lovers break not hours,  
Unless it be to come before their time;  
So much they *spur* their expedition.  
Shak., *T. G. of V.*, v. 1. 6.

4. (a) To fasten spurs to, as a horseman's boot, or a solleret. (b) To furnish with spurs, as a rider: as, booted and spurred; to furnish with a spur or gaff, as a game-cock.—5. To prop; support. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To prick one's horse with the spur; ride in haste.

Now *spurs* the lated traveller apace  
To gain the timely inn.  
Shak., *Macbeth*, iii. 3. 7.

## 2. Figuratively, to press forward.

Some bold men, though they begin with infinite ignorance and error, yet, by *spurring* on, refine themselves.  
Greiv.

**spur-blind**, *a.* [Appar. a var. of *purblind*, simulating *spur*.] *Purblind*.

Madame, I crave pardon, I am *spur-blind*, I could scarce see.  
Lyly, *Sapho and Phao*, ii. 2.

**spur-bunting** (spér'buu'ting), *n.* A spur-heeled bunting; a lark-bunting.

**spur-flower** (spér'flou'ér), *n.* A plant of the genus *Centranthus*.

**spur-fowl** (spér'foul), *n.* A gallinaceous bird of the genus *Gallinago*. There are several Indian and Ceylonese species. See *ent* under *Gallinago*.

**spur-gall** (spér'gál), *n.* A sore or callous and hairless place, as on the side of a horse, caused by use of the spur.

**spur-gall** (spér'gál), *v. t.* [*< spur-gall, n.*] To make a spur-gall on, as a horse.

And yet I bear a burthen like an Ass,  
*Spur-gall'd* and tyrd by hauncing Bullingbrooke.  
Shak., *Rich. II.* (folio 1623), v. 5. 91.

**spur-gally** (spér'gá'li), *a.* [*< spur-gall + -y*.] Spur-galled; wretched; poor. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

**spurge** (spérj), *v.* [*< ME. sporgen, spourgen, spourgen, < OF. espurger, espurger = Sp. Pg. expurgar = It. spurgare, < L. expurgare, purgo, cleanse: see expurgate, and cf. purge.*] I. *trans.* To purge; cleanse; rid.

Of flies men now hem weyl *spurge*.  
Rob. of Brunne, *Handlyng Synne*, l. 10918.

II. *intrans.* To purge; froth; emit froth; especially, to work and cleanse itself, as ale.

By reason that . . . the ale and byere haue palled, and were nought by cause such ale and biero hatho taken wynde in *spuryng*.  
Arnold's *Chron.*, p. 65.

**spurge** (spérj), *n.* [*< ME. sporgen, spourgen, < OF. espurger, espurger, spurge, < OF. espurger, purge: see spurge.*] A plant of the genus *Euphorbia*. Several species have special names, chiefly used in books; a few related or similar plants also are called *spurge*. Exotic species are better known as *euphorbias*.—*Alleghany-mountain spurge*. See *Pachysandra*.—*Branched spurge*, a rubiaceous shrub, *Ernodea littoralis*, of the sea-shores of the West Indies and Florida, a prostrate smooth plant with four-angled branches, and yellowish flowers sessile in the upper axils.—*Caper-spurge*, *Euphorbia Lathyris*, a smooth glaucous herb native in southern Europe and western central Asia, cultivated in gardens, thence sometimes escaping. It is singular in the genus for its opposite leaves, and has a four-rayed, then forking, umbel. Its young fruit is sometimes substituted for capers, and its seeds contain an oil formerly used in medicine. Also *wild caper*, *mole-trec*, and *myrtle-spurge*.—*Cypress-spurge*, a common garden plant, *Euphorbia Cyparissias*, with tufted stems and yellowish inflorescence, cultivated for its foliage, which consists of crowded linear leaves suggesting cypress. It is a native of Europe, running wild in the eastern United

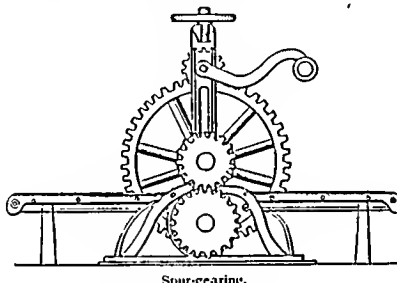


Flowering Spurge (*Euphorbia corollata*).

a, a leaf; b, a flower-cluster of five male and one female flower; c, flower-cluster, but younger, showing the cup-like base; d, part of the involucre, showing the gland at its base; e, a male flower; f, the fruit, consisting of three carpels.

States.—**Flowering spurge**, a conspicuous species, *Euphorbia corollata*, of eastern North America, a rather slender plant 2 or 3 feet high, with an umbel of about five forks, the rays repeatedly forking into twos or threes. The involucre has five white appendages appearing like petals. The root has properties similar to those of the *hyssop-spurge*. Also (with other species) called *milk-weed*.—**Hyssop-spurge**, the purple spurge, *Euphorbia Peplus*, a European maritime species spreading flint on the sand.—**Indian tree-spurge**. Same as *milk-hedge*.—**Ipecac-spurge**, *ipecacuanha-spurge*, *Euphorbia Ipecacuanha*, found in the United States from Connecticut to Florida, a plant with many low stems from a long perpendicular root. The root has an active emetic and purgative property, but in large doses tends to produce excessive nausea and purging, and is inferior to true ipecac.—**Irish spurge**. See *makinboy*.—**Leafy spurge**, *Euphorbia Esula*, an Old World species resembling the cypress-spurge, but larger, with commonly lanceolate leaves.—**Myrtle-spurge. See *caper-spurge*.—**Petty spurge**, a low branching European species, *Euphorbia Peplus*.—**Purple spurge**. See *hyssop-spurge*.—**Sea-spurge**, or seaside spurge, *Euphorbia Paralias*, of European sea-shores.—**Slipper-spurge, the slipper-plant. See *Pedicularis*.—**Spotted spurge**, a prostrate American species, *Euphorbia maculata*, with a dark spot on the leaf; also called *milk-purslane*. The large spotted spurge is *E. Preslii*, sometimes called *black spurge* or *purslane*. See *purslane*.—**Spurge hawk-moth**, a handsome sphinx, *Delilephila euphorbiae*, whose larva feeds on the sea-spurge; an English collector's name.—**Sun-spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, an erect annual four inches high, whose flowers follow the sun. Also called *cat's-milk*, *little-good* (Scotland), and *wartwort* (Prov. Eng.).—**Wood-spurge**, *Euphorbia amygdaloides*, of Europe and western Asia.******

**spur-gear** (spér'gër), *n.* Same as *spur-gearing*.  
**spur-gearing** (spér'gër'ing), *n.* Gearing in



Spur-gearing.

which spur-wheels are employed. See *gearing*, 2.

**spurge-creeper** (spérj'kré'për), *n.* A nottle-creeper; same as *nettle-bird*.

**spurge-flax** (spérj'flaks), *n.* A shrub, *Daphne Guiddina*, a native of southern Europe; so called from its aërid property and fibrous bark.

**spurge-laurel** (spérj'la'rel), *n.* A laurel-like shrub, *Daphne Laureola*, of southern and western Europe. It has an aërid property suggesting spurge; its fibrous bark is utilized for paper-making.

**spurge-nettle** (spérj'not'l), *n.* A plant, *Jatropha urens*. See *Jatropha*.

**spurge-olive** (spérj'ol'iv), *n.* The mezeroon. **spurgewort** (spérj'wërt), *n.* [*< lat. ME. spurge-woort: see spurge and wort.*] 1. Any plant of the order *Euphorbiaceae*. *Lindley*.—2. The fetid iris, *Iris fatidissima*.

**spurging** (spér'jng), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *spurge*, *v.*] Purging. *B. Jonson*, *Masque of Queens*.

**spur-hawk** (spér'hák), *n.* A dialectal form of *spurhawk* for *sparrow-hawk*. [Eng.]

**spur-heeled** (spér'hëld), *a.* In *ornith.*, having a very long straightened hind claw; lark-heeled: specifically noting the coucals or cuckoos of the genus *Centropus*.

**spuriæ** (spû'ri-æ), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (see *penæ*, feathers) of *spurius*, spurious: see *spurious*.] The packet of feathers growing on the bastard wing, winglet, or alula; the bastard quills, composing the alula. See *ent* under *alula*.

**spurious** (spû'ri-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *espurio* = It. *spurio*, < L. *spurius*, of illegitimate birth, hence in gen. not genuine, false; perhaps akin to Gr. *σπορά*, seed, offspring, < *σπερμα*, sow: see *spore*.] 1. Not legitimate; bastard: as, *spurious* issue.

Her *spurious* first-born. *Milton*, *S. A.*, l. 391.

2. Not proceeding from the true source or from the source pretended; not being what it pretends or appears to be; not genuine; counterfeit; false; adulterated.

*Spurious* gems our hopes entice,  
While we scorn the pearl of price.  
Conger, *Self-diffidence* (trans.).

3. In *zool.*: (a) False; resembling a part or organ, but not having its function: as, *spurious* eyes or limbs. (b) Having the functions of an organ, but morphologically different from it: as, the *spurious* legs, or prolegs, of a caterpillar.

(c) Aborted or changed so that the normal functions no longer exist: as, the *spurious* or aborted front legs of certain butterflies.

(d) Erroneous; incorrectly established: as, a *spurious* genus or species. See *pseudogenus*.—4.

In *bot.*, false; counterfeit; apparent only.—**Spurious Baltimore**, the orchard-oriole, *Icterus spurius*, formerly supposed to be a variety of the Baltimore oriole.

Also called *bastard Baltimore*.—**Spurious claw**, in *entom.*, same as *empodium*.—**Spurious dissepiment**, in *bot.*, a partition in an ovary or pericarp not formed by parts of the carpels, but by an outgrowth commonly from the back of the carpel. See *dissepiment*.—**Spurious hermaphrodites**. See *hermaphrodite*, 1.—**Spurious ocellus**, a circular spot of color without any well-defined central spot or pupil.—**Spurious pareira**. See *pareira*.—**Spurious primary**, in *ornith.*, the first or outermost primary or remex of a bird's wing which has at least ten primaries and the first one very short, rudimentary, or functionless. Also called *spurious quill*.—**Spurious propositum**, rainbow, stemma, etc. See the nouns.—**Spurious sarsaparilla**. See *Hardenbergia*.—**Spurious vein**, in *entom.*, a faintly indicated vein or nervure of the wing, traceable only by a strong reflected light, particularly of certain hymenoptera.—**Spurious wing**, in *ornith.*, the ala spuria, or bastard wing; the alula. See *spuriæ*, and *cut* under *alula*. [This use of *spurious* has no reference to the condition of a first primary so called. See above.]—**Syn. 2. Spurious**, *Supposititious*, and *Counterfeit* agree in expressing intent to deceive, except that *counterfeit* may be used with figurative lightness where no dishonorable purpose is implied. *Spurious*, not genuine, expresses strong disapprobation of the deception, successful or attempted. *Supposititious* applies only to that which is substituted for the genuine; it thus expresses a class under the *spurious*: a *supposititious* work of Athanasius is not one that is supposed to have been written by him, but one that is palmed off upon the public as being the genuine text of a work that he is known to have written; a *supposititious* child is a changeling; was the Tielborne claimant the genuine or a *supposititious* Sir Roger? *Counterfeit* applies also to a class under the *spurious*: namely, to that which is made in attempted imitation of something else: as, a *counterfeit* coin, bank-note, signature. Chatterton's manuscripts were *spurious*, but not *supposititious*; as they were not exact imitations of any particular manuscripts of early days, they would hardly be called *counterfeit*. See *facticious*.

**spuriously** (spû'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a spurious manner; counterfeitedly; falsely.

**spuriousness** (spû'ri-us-ness), *n.* 1. Illegitimacy; the state of being bastard, or not of legitimate birth: as, *spuriousness* of issue.—2. The state or quality of being spurious, counterfeit, false, or not genuine: as, the *spuriousness* of drugs, of coin, or of writings.

**spur-leather** (spér'leth'ér), *n.* A strap by which a spur is secured to the foot.

I could eat my very *spur-leathers* for anger!  
*B. Jonson*, *Every Man in his Humour*, ii. 1.

**spur-legged** (spér'leg'ed or -legd), *a.* Having spurs or spines on the legs or feet. The *Leptidæ* are known as *spur-legged* flies.

**spurless** (spér'les), *a.* [*< spur + -less.*] Without a spur, in any sense.

**spurling** (spér'ling), *n.* A spelling of *spurling*.

**spurling-line** (spér'ling-lin), *n.* *Naut.*: (a) A line connected with the axis of a wheel by which a tolltale or index is made to show the position of the helm. (b) A rope stretched across between the two forward shrouds, having thimbles spliced into it to serve as fair-lead-ers for the running rigging.

**spur-money** (spér'mun'fi), *n.* Money exacted for wearing spurs in church. See the quotation.

Our cathedrals (and above all St. Paul's) were, in Jonson's time, frequented by people of all descriptions, who, with a levity scarcely credible, walked up and down the aisles, and transacted business of every kind, during divine service. To expel them was not possible; such, however, was the noise occasioned by the incessant jingling of their spur-rowels, that it was found expedient to punish those who approached the body of the church, thus indecently equipped, by a small fine, under the name of *spur-money*, the exaction of which was committed to the beadle and singing-boys.

Gifford, *Note to B. Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour*, ii. 1.

**spurn** (spërn), *v.* [*< ME. spurnen, sporneu, < AS. speornan (= spornan, ge-speornan, ge-spornan, "spurnan", in Somner, not authenticated), also in comp. æt-speornan, æt-spornan (pret. spearn, pl. spurnon, pp. spornen) = OS. spurnan = OHG. spurnan = Icel. sporna, spyrna, also spærna, kick against, spurn with the foot, = L. spernere, despise; ult. connected with spur.*] I. *trans.* 1. To kick against; kick; drive back or away with the foot.

And Galashin with his foot *spurned* his body to ground.  
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 169.

Am I so round with you as you with me,  
That like a football you do *spurn* me thus?  
Shak., *C. of E.*, ii. 1. 88.

2. To strike against.

Auglis in hondis schullen beere thee,  
Lest thou *spurne* thi foot at a stoon.  
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.



3. To reject with disdain; scorn to receive or consort with; treat with contempt.

O how my soul would spurn this ball of clay,  
And loathe the dainties of earth's painful pleasure!  
*Quarles, Emblems, v. 13.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To kick.

I purpose not to spurn against the prick, nor labour to set up that which God pulleth down.  
*Bp. of Ely, in J. Gairdner's Richard III., iv.*

2†. To dash the foot against something; light on something unexpectedly; stumble.

No night on it sporneth  
That erst was nothing, into nought it torneth.  
*Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 797.*

The maid . . . ran upstairs, but, spurning at the dead body, fell upon it in a swoon.  
*Martinus Scribnerus, l. 8.*

3†. To dash; rush.—4. To manifest disdain or contempt in rejecting anything; make contemptuous opposition; manifest contempt or disdain in resistance.

It is very sure that they that be good will bear, and not spurn at the preachers.  
*Latimer, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.*

Thou art regardless both of good and shame,  
Spurning at virtue and a virtuous name.  
*Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 3.*

**spurn<sup>1</sup>** (spérn), *n.* [*ME. spurn, sporn*; < *spurn<sup>1</sup>*, *v.*] 1. A blow with the foot; a kick.

He tosse that bee a yard above his head  
That offere but a spurne.  
*Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 31).*

2†. A stumble; a fall. *Joseph of Arimathea* (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.—3. Disdainful rejection; contemptuous treatment.

The insolence of office, and the spurns  
That patient merit of the unworthy takes.  
*Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 73.*

4. In *mining*, one of the narrow pillars or connections left between the holings, and not cut away until just before the withdrawal of the sprags. [*South Staffordshire coal-field, England.*]

**spurn<sup>2</sup>** (spérn), *n.* [*A var. of spur, after spurn<sup>1</sup>*, *v.* Cf. *G. sporn*, *spur*, orig. an acc. form: see *spur, n.*] 1. A spur. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. A piece of wood having one end inserted in the ground, and the other nailed at an angle to a gate-post, for the purpose of strengthening or supporting it. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**spurn<sup>3</sup>** (spérn), *v. t.* [*spurn<sup>2</sup>, n.* Cf. *spurn<sup>1</sup>*, *v.*] To spur.

The Faery quickly raught  
His poynant speare, and sharply gan to spurne  
His fomy steed.  
*Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 5.*

**spurn<sup>4</sup>** (spérn), *n.* [*Early mod. E. spoorn, spoorne*; origin obscure.] An evil spirit. *Hall'sell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

**spurner** (spér'nér), *n.* [*< spurn<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>*] One who spurns or rejects.

**spurn-point** (spérn'póint), *n.* [*< spurn<sup>1</sup> + -point<sup>1</sup>*] An old game, of uncertain nature.

He stakes heaven at *spurnpoint*, and trips cross and pite whether ever he shall see the face of God or no.  
*Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 743.*

**spurnwater** (spérn'wá'tér), *n.* [*< spurn<sup>1</sup>, v., + obj. water.*] *Naut.*, a V-shaped barrier or breakwater, from 1 to 2 feet or more high, erected on sea-going vessels forward of the foremast, to shed water coming over the bows.

**spur-pruning** (spér'pró'ning), *n.* A mode of pruning trees by which one or two eyes of the previous year's wood are left and the rest cut off, so as to leave spurs or short rods. Compare *spur-system*, under *spur*.

**spurred** (spér'd), *a.* [*< spur + -ed<sup>2</sup>*] 1. Wearing spurs: as, a spurred horseman.—2. In *ornith.*: (a) Having unusually long claws: as, the spurred towhee, *Pipilo megalonyx*. *S. F. Baird.* [*Rare.*] (b) Having spurs; calcarate. See *spur, n.*, 3 (e) (1). (c) Spur-heeled. (d) Spur-winged.

—3. In *mammal*, *herpet.*, and *entom.*, having spurs of any kind; calcarate.—4. In *bot.*, producing or provided with a spur; calcarate.—Spurred butterfly-pea. See *pea*.—Spurred chameleon, *Chamaeleon calcarifer*.—Spurred corolla. See *corolla*.—Spurred gentian. See *gentian*.—Spurred rye. See *rye* and *ergot*, 2.—Spurred tree-frog or tree-toad, *Polypedates equeus*, of Ceylon, having a calcar.

**spurrer** (spér'ér), *n.* 1. One who uses spurs.—2. Somebody or something that incites or urges on.

I doubt you want a spurrer on to exercise and to amusements.  
*Swift, To Pope, July 16, 1723.*

**spurrey**, *n.* See *spurry<sup>2</sup>*.

**spurrer** (spér'ér), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also sporyer*; < *ME. sporie, sporyer, sporer*; < *spur + -ier<sup>1</sup>*] One whose occupation is the making of spurs.

Ods so, my spurrer! put them on, boy, quickly.  
*B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 1.*

**spur-royal** (spér'roi'al), *n.* [*Also spur-ryal, spur-rial*; < *spur + royal*. Cf. *ryal*.] An English gold coin issued by James I., and worth 15s. or 16s. 6d.

(about \$3.63 or \$3.99). It was so named from the resemblance of the sun on its reverse to the rowel of a spur.

She has nine spur-royals, and the servants say she honrds old gold.  
*Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, l. 1.*

**spurry<sup>1</sup>** (spér'i), *a.* [*< spur + -y<sup>1</sup>*] Radiating, like the points on a spur-rowel. *Chapman, Iliad, xix. 367.*

**spurry<sup>2</sup>** (spér'i), *n.* [*Also spurrey*; < *OF. spurrig*, < *MD. sporie, spurie, spenrie, spurie, D. spurie, spurry*; cf. *G. spör-gel, spergel* (> *Sw. Dan. spergel*), < *ML. spurgula, spurry*; origin obscure.] A plant of the genus *Spergula*. The common species is *S. arvensis*, the corn-spurry, from whose seeds a lamp-oil has sometimes been extracted. Knotted spurry, more properly called knotted pearlwort, is *Sagina nodosa*. The lawn-spurry (or properly lawn-pearlwort) is *Sagina glabra*. The sand-spurry is of the genus *Spergularia*. See *Spergularia*.

*Spurry* [*F.*], *spurry*, or *frank*; a Dutch herb and an excellent fodder for cattle. *Colgrave.*

**spur-shell** (spér-shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Imperator* (formerly called *Calcar*): so named from its resemblance to the rowel of a spur. The term extends to some similar trochiform shells. See out under *Imperator*.

**spur-shore** (spér'shór), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *spur*, 3 (m) (1).

**spurt<sup>1</sup>**, **spirt<sup>1</sup>** (spért), *v.* [*Both spellings are in use, spirt being etymologically more correct, and spurt appar. the more common spelling*; a transposed form of *spirt<sup>1</sup>* (like *bird<sup>1</sup>*, *bird<sup>2</sup>*, transposed forms of *brid*, *bridel*): see *spirt<sup>1</sup>*. The word is prob. confused with *spurt<sup>2</sup>*, *spirt<sup>2</sup>*.] 1. *intrans.* 1†. To sprout; shoot.

Shall a few sprays of us . . .  
Our selons put in wild and savage stock,  
Spirt up so suddenly into the clouds,  
And overlook their gratters?  
*Shak., Hen. V., iii. 5. 8.*

Did you ever see a fellow so spurted up in a moment? He has got the right ear of the duke, the prince, princess, most of the lords, but all the ladies.  
*Marston, The Fawne, ii. 1.*

2. To gush or issue out suddenly in a stream, as liquor from a cask; rush with sudden force from a confined place in a small jet or stream.

Thus the small jet, which hasty hands unlock,  
Spirts in the gardener's eyes who turns the cock.  
*Pope, Dunciad, li. 178.*

The Prince's blood spirted upon the scarf.  
*Tennyson, Geraint.*

II. *trans.* To throw or force out in a jet or stream; squirt: as, to spurt water from the mouth; to spurt liquid from a tube.

With toonge three forked furth spirts tyra.  
*Stanhurst, Æneid (ed. Arber, p. 59), ii.*

Toads are sometimes observed to exclud or spirt out a dark and liquid matter behind.

*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 13.*

**spurt<sup>1</sup>**, **spirt<sup>1</sup>** (spért), *n.* [*< spurt<sup>1</sup>, spirt<sup>1</sup>, v.* Cf. *sproul, sproul, n.*] 1†. A shoot; a sprout; a bud.

These nuts . . . have in the mids a little chit or spirt.  
*Holland, tr. of Pliny, xv. 22.*

2. A forcible gush of liquid from a confined place; a jet.

Water, dash'd from flashy stalls, shall stain  
His hapless coat with spirts of scaly rain.  
*Gay, Trivia, iii. 106.*

3. A brief and sudden outbreak.

A sudden spurt of woman's jealousy.  
*Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.*

4. A school of shad. [*Connecticut.*]

**spurt<sup>2</sup>**, **spirt<sup>2</sup>** (spért), *v. i.* [*Both spellings are in use, spirt being etymologically the more correct, and spurt the more common spelling*; also rarely *spert*; a transposed form of \**spirt* or \**spret* (cf. *E. dial. sprut, jerk*), < *Ice. spretta*



Obverse.



Reverse.

Spur-royal of James I.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

(for \**sprenta*) (pret. *spratt*, for \**sprant*), start, spring, also sprout, spout, = *Sw. spritta*, start, startle, = *MHG. sprengen*, spout, crack; the orig. nasal appearing in *sprent*, *ME. sprenten*, bound, leap, and the noun *sprint*, dial. *sprunt*, a convulsive struggle, etc.: see *sprint*, *sprint*.] To make a short, sudden, and exceptional effort; put forth one's utmost energy for a short time, especially in racing.

Cambridge spurted desperately in turn, . . . and so they went, fighting every inch of water. *O. Reade, Hard Cash, l.*

**spurt<sup>2</sup>**, **spirt<sup>2</sup>** (spért), *n.* [*Cf. Ice. sprettr*, a spurt, spring, bound, run; from the verb. Cf. *sprunt<sup>1</sup>, spirt<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. A short, sudden, extraordinary effort for an emergency; a special exertion of one's self for a short distance or space of time, as in running, rowing, etc.: as, by a fine spurt he obtained the lead.

The long, steady sweep of the so-called paddle tried him almost as much as the breathless strain of the spurt.  
*T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, i. vi.*

In the race of fame, there are a score capable of brilliant spurts for one who comes in winner after a steady pull with wind and muscle to spare.

*Lowell, Study Windows, p. 281.*

2†. A short period; a brief interval of time.

Heere for a spirt linger, no good opportunity escaping.  
*Stanhurst, Æneid, iii. 453.*

He lov'd you but for a spurt or so.  
*Marston and Webster, Malcontent, i. 6.*

**spurtle<sup>1</sup>**, **spirtle<sup>1</sup>** (spér'tl), *v. t. and i.* [*Freq. of spurt<sup>1</sup>, spirt<sup>1</sup>*; in origin a transposed form of *sprittle*, *spruttle*: see *spurt<sup>1</sup>, spirt<sup>1</sup>, spirt<sup>1</sup>, spruttle*, etc.] To shoot in a scattering manner; spurt. [*Rare.*]

The brains and mingled blood were spirtled on the wall.  
*Drayton, Polyolbion, li. 233.*

**spurtle<sup>2</sup>**, **spirtle<sup>2</sup>** (spér'tl), *n.* [*Dim. of spirt<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. *spurtle<sup>1</sup>, spirtle<sup>1</sup>*.] A stick used for stirring. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

She left the spurtle sticking in the porridge.  
*Geo. MacDonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, xlix.*

**spurtle-blade** (spér'tl-blád), *n.* A broadsword. [*Scotch.*]

It's tauld he was a sodger bred, . . .  
But now he's quat the spurtle blade.  
*Burns, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.*

**spur-track** (spér'trak), *n.* A short track leading from a line of railway, and connected with it at one end only.

**spur-tree** (spér'tré), *n.* A West Indian shrub or small tree, *Petitia Domingensis*. Also called *yellow fiddlewood*.

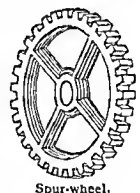
**spurway** (spér'wá), *n.* A horse-path; a narrow way; a bridle-road; a way for a single beast. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**spur-whang** (spér'hwang), *n.* A spur-leather. *Scott, Monastery.* [*Scotch.*]

**spur-wheel** (spér'hwél), *n.* The common form of cog-wheel, in which the cogs are radial and peripheral, and made to engage corresponding cogs on another wheel. Compare cut under *pinion*. *E. H. Knight.*

**spurwing** (spér'wing), *n.* A spur-winged bird. Especially—(a) A jacana, or any bird of the family *Jacaniidae* or *Partridge*, of which the spur on the wing is a characteristic. See cut under *jacana*. (b) A spur-winged goose. See cut under *Plectropterus*. (c) A spur-winged plover. See *Chettusia* and *spur-winged*.

**spur-winged** (spér'wingd), *a.* Having a horny spur on the pinion, as various birds. It is a weapon of offense and defense. It is sometimes double, as is well shown in the cut under *Palamedea*. See also cuts under *jacana* and *Plectropterus*.—*Spur-winged goose*, a species of *Plectropterus*, as *P. gambensis*.—*Spur-winged plovers*, those plovers or lapwings, of the family *Charadriidae*, and of several different genera, in which a spur is developed on the wing (including some species of these genera in which such a spur falls to develop). Wing-spurs are more frequent in this than in any other family of birds (excepting the related *Jacaniidae* or *Partridge*). None occur, however, in the true plovers (of the genera *Chara-*



Spur-wheel.

Egyptian Spur-winged Plover (*Hopllopterus spinosus*).



*drius*, *Aegialites*, *Eudromias*, *Squatrola*, etc.); they are commonest among those plovers which are related to the lapwing of Europe (*Vanellus cristatus*, which, however, has none), and which have a hind toe and often wattles on the face. The presence of spurs and wattles is often coincident. South American spur-winged plovers, with hind toe and no wattles, constitute the genus *Belonopterus*; they are two, the Cayenne and the Chilian lapwings, *B. cayennensis* and *B. chilensis*; both are erected. The type of the genus *Hoplopterus* is the Egyptian spur-winged plover, *H. spinosus*, with large spurs, a crest, no hind toe, and no wattles; it has when adult the whole crown, chin, throat, breast, flanks, and legs black, and the greater wing-coverts and some other parts white. It inhabits especially northern Africa, abounds in Egypt and Nubia, and extends into parts of Europe and Asia. It is among the birds supposed to have been a basis of the trochilus of the ancients (compare *crocodile-bird*, *sicac*, and cut under *Phasianus*). It is represented in South Africa by the black-backed spurred lapwing, *H. speciosus*, with large spurs and the top of the head white. The Indian spur-winged lapwing, *H. ventralis*, has a black cap, a black patch on the belly in white surroundings, and large spurs. Two South American forms, with spurs, but no wattles, crest, or hind toe, are the Peruvian bronze-winged lapwing, *H. resplendens*, and the little white-winged, *H. cayanus* (or *stolatus*), if the term *cayanus* be thought too near *cayennensis*; each of these has been made the basis of a different generic name. In the type of the genus *Chelusia*, *C. gregaria* (see cut under *Chelusia*), and several related species, a hind toe is present, and neither spurs nor wattles are developed; but the name has been used to cover various species with wattles and spurs, more properly separated under the term *Lobiranellus*. In this group it is the rule that large wattles are associated with well-developed spurs, for in those species which have very small wattles the spurs are almost or quite obsolete. Variations in these respects, and in the presence or absence of the hind toe, have caused the erection of other genera. (See *Sarcophorus*, *Typhidopterus*, etc.) Five of the best-marked species of *Lobiranellus* proper, with large spurs, large wattles, and a hind toe, are the following: *L. senegalus*, of the Ethiopian region north of the equator; *L. lateralis*, of South Africa; *L. cucullatus*, of Java, Sumatra, etc.; *L. personatus*, of northern Australia, New Guinea, and some other islands; and *L. lobatus*, of eastern Australia from Rockingham Bay to Tasmania (see cut under *wattled*).

**spurwort** (spér'wört), *n.* [*spur* + *wort*]. The field-madder, *Sherardia arvensis*: so called from its whorls of leaves, likened to the rowel of a spur.

**sput** (sput), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A thimble or annular plate used to reinforce a hole in a boiler. *E. H. Knight*.

**sputa**, *n.* Plural of *sputum*.

**sputation** (spüt-tä'shon), *n.* [= *F. sputatio* = *Pg. csputação*, < *L. sputare*, pp. *sputatus*, spit, spit out, < *sputare*, spit: see *spew*.] The act of spitting; that which is spit. *Harvey*.

**sputative** (spüt-tä-tiv), *a.* [*L. sputare*, spit, spit out (see *sputatio*), + *-ive*.] Pertaining to spitting; characterized by spitting. *Sir H. Hallon*, *Reliquie*, p. 370.

**sputcheon** (spuch'on), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In a sword-scabbard, the inner part of the mouth-piece, which holds the lining in place. *E. H. Knight*.

**spute** (spüt), *v. i.* [*ME. spute*, *sputi*, by aphorosis from *dispute*.] To dispute.

Whatt! thay spuden & spoken of so spiltous fylthie.

*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), II. 845.

**sputter** (spüt'er), *v.* [Also in var. *splutter*; cf. *LG. spruttern*, *sputtern*, sprinkle, *G. sprudeln*, spout, squirt; freq. of the verb represented by *sput*. Cf. *sputtle*, *sputtle*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To spit, or eject saliva from the mouth in small or scattered bits; hence, to throw out moisture in small detached parts and with small explosions; emit small particles, as of grease, soot, etc., with some crackling or noise.

They could neither of 'em speak for Rago; and so fell a sputtering nt one another liko two roasting Apples.

*Congreve*, *Way of the World*, IV. 8.

Liko the green wood,  
That, sputtering in the flame, works outward into tears.

*Dryden*, *Cleomenes*, I. 1.

2. To speak so rapidly and vehemently as to seem to spit out the words, as in excitement or anger.

The soul, which to a reptile had been changed,  
Along the valley hissing takes to flight,  
And after him the other speaking sputters.

*Longfellow*, tr. of Dante's *Inferno*, xxv. 138.

**II. trans.** 1. To omit forcibly in small or scattered portions, as saliva, flame, etc.; spit out noisily.

A poisoned tongue cannot forbear to sputter abroad his venom.

*Rer. T. Adams*, *Works*, I. 73.

Thus sourly wall'd he, sputtering dirt and gore;  
A burst of laughter echo'd through the shore;

*Pope*, *Illad*, xxiii. 921.

2. To emit in small particles or amounts with slight explosions: as, the candle sputters smoke; a green stick sputters out steam.—3. To utter rapidly and with indistinctness; jabber.

In the midst of caresses . . . to sputter out the basest accusations!

*Swift*.

**sputter** (spüt'er), *n.* [*< sputter*, *v.*] 1. The act of sputtering.—2. That which is thrown off or ejected in sputtering.

She pouted out her blubber-lips, as if to bellows up wind and sputter into her horse-nestrls.

*Richardson*, *Clarissa Harlowe*, IV. vii. (*Davies*.)

3. The noise made by a person who or a thing which sputters; hence, bustle; ado; excited talk; squabble.

What a deal of Pother and Sputter here is, between my Mistress and Mr. Myrtle, from mere Punctilio!

*Steele*, *Conscious Lovers*, IV. 1.

**sputterer** (spüt'er-er), *n.* One who or that which sputters.

**sputum** (spüt'um), *n.*; pl. *sputa* (-tä). [*NL.*, < *L. sputum*, that which is spit out, spittle, < *sputare*, pp. *sputus*, spit: see *spew*.] 1. Spit; a salivary discharge from the mouth.—2. In *pathol.*, that which is expectorated or ejected from the lungs: used also in the plural, in designation of the individual masses.—*Ergineus sputa*, very green expectoration.—*Globular sputa*, nummular sputa.—*Rusty sputa*, sputa tinged with blood, and characteristic of some stages of pneumonia.—*Sputum coctum*, purulent, loose sputum, forming itself into masses, as of the later stages of bronchitis.—*Sputum crutum*, scant, tenacious, mucous sputum, ns of the early stage of bronchitis.

**spy** (spi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spied*, ppr. *spying*. [*ME. spyen*, *spien*, by aphorosis from *espion*, *espion*, < *OF. espier* = *It. spiare* = *MD. spien*, < *OHG. spehon*, *MHG. spechen*, *G. spähen* = *feel*. *speja*, *spjra*, watch, observe, spy, = *L. specere*, look, = *Gr. skopein*, look, = *Skt. √ spag*, √ pag, see. From the Teut. root are also ult. *cspy*, *spial*, *espial*, *spion*, *espionage*, etc.; from the *L.* root ult. *L. species*, *spectacle*, etc.; from the *Gr.*, *skeptik*, *scope*, etc.] *I. trans.* 1. To discover at a distance, or from a position of concealment; gain sight of; see; espy.

As they forward went,  
They espyde a knight fyre pricking on the playne.

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, III. viii. 44.

2. To discover by close search or examination; gain a knowledge of by artifice.

Look about with your eyes; espy what things are to be reformed in the Church of England. *Latimer*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

His master's eye

Peers not about, some secret fault to spy.

*Crabbe*, *Works*, I. 40.

3. To explore; view, inspect, or examine secretly, as a country: usually with *out*.

Moses sent to espy out Janzer, and they took the villages thereof.

*Num.* xxi. 32.

4. To ask; inquire; question.

They folke had fairly of my fero,  
And what I was full fasto the espyed.

They askid yf I a prophete wære.

*York Plays*, p. 173.

Thenne watz espyed & spured [spurred] vpon spare wyse.

*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), I. 901.

**II. intrans.** 1. To search narrowly; scrutinize; pry.

It is my nature's plague

To spy into abuses. *Shak.*, *Othello*, III. 3. 147.

2. To play the spy; exercise surveillance.

This evening I will spy upon the bishop, and give you an account to-morrow morning of his disposition.

*Donne*, *Letters*, lxxvii.

**spy** (spi), *n.*; pl. *spies*. [*ME. spy*, *spic*, short for *espie*, *aspie*, *espye* (= *MD. spic*), < *OF. espie*, a spy; from the verb: see *spy*, *v.* Cf. *spion*.]

1. A person who keeps a constant watch on the actions, motions, conduct, etc., of others; one who secretly watches what is going on.

This sour Informer, this hate-breeding spy.

*Shak.*, *Veaus and Adonis*, I. 655.

He told me that he had so good spies that he hath had the keys taken out of De Witt's pocket when he was a-bed, and his closet opened, and papers brought to him, and left in his hands for an hour, and carried back and laid in the place again, and keys put into De Witt's pocket again.

2. A secret emissary who goes into an enemy's camp or territory to inspect his works, ascertain his strength and his intentions, watch his movements, and report thereon to the proper officer. By the laws of war among all civilized nations a spy is liable to capital punishment.

On the morrow early Gaveln sent a spy to see what the saines diden that thei hadde left at the bridge of dione.

*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 200.

Edmund Palmer, an officer in the enemy's service, was taken as a spy lurking within our lines; he has been tried as a spy, condemned as a spy, and shall be executed as a spy.

*Gen. Israel Putnam*, To Sir Henry Clinton, Aug. 7, 1777.

3. The pilot of a vessel.—4. An advanced guard; a forerunner. [Rare.]

Since knowledge is but sorrow's spy,

It is not safe to know.

*Sir W. Davenant*, *The Just Italian*, v. 1 (song).

[In the following passage, *spy* is supposed by some to mean that which precedes and announces the time for the assassination of Banquo, by others the very eye, the exact moment.

I will advise you where to plant yourselves;  
Acquaint you with the perfect spy of the time,  
The moment on 't; for 't must be done to-night.

*Shak.*, *Macbeth*, III. 1. 130.]

5. A glance; look; peep. [Rare.]

Each others eall pulssance enries,  
And through their iron sides with cruell spies  
Does seeke to perce.

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, I. ii. 17.

6. An eye.

With her two crafty spies

She secretly would search each daintie lim.

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, III. i. 36.

If these be true spies which I wear in my head, here's n goodly sight.

*Shak.*, *Tempest*, v. 1. 259.

= *syn.* 2. *Emissary*, *Spy* (see *emissary*), scout.

**spyal**, *n.* See *spial*.

**spyboat** (spi'bót), *n.* A boat sent to make discoveries and bring intelligence. [Rare.]

Giving the colour of the sea to their spyboats, to keep them from being discovered, came from the Veneti.

*Arbuthnot*.

**spycraft** (spi'kráft), *n.* The art or practices of a spy; the act or practice of spying. [Rare.]

All attempts to plot against the Government were rendered impracticable by a system of vigilance, jealousy, spycraft, sudden arrest, and summary punishment.

*Brougham*.

**spy-glass** (spi'glás), *n.* A small hand-telescope.

**spy-hole** (spi'hól), *n.* A hole for spying; a peephole.

**spysm** (spi'izm), *n.* [*< spy* + *-ism*.] The act or business of spying; the system of employing spies. *Imp. Dict.*

**spy-money** (spi'mun'i), *n.* Money paid to a spy; a reward for secret intelligence. *B. Jonson*, *Bartholomew Fair*, II. 1.

**Spyridia** (spi-rid'i-i), *n.* [*NL.* (Harvey), < *Gr. σπυρίς* (*spyrís*), a basket.] A genus of florideous algae, giving name to the order *Spyridiaceæ* (which see for characters). The species are few in number and mostly tropical. There are, however, two forms on the New England coast.

**Spyridiaceæ** (spi-rid-i-i'spé-é), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Spyridia* + *-aceæ*.] A monotypic order (or sub-order) of florideous algae. The fronds are filiform, monosiphonous, and formed of longer branching filaments from which are given off short simple branches. The atheridia are borne on the secondary branches; the tetraspores are tripartite, and borne at the nodes of the secondary branches; the cystocarpes are subterminal on the branches.

**Spy Wednesday**. The Wednesday immediately preceding Easter: so called in allusion to the preparations made by Judas Iscariot on that day to betray Christ.

**sq.** An abbreviation of *square*: as, *sq. ft.* (that is, square feet or feet); *sq. m.* (square mile or miles).

**squat**, *n.* An old spelling of *squaw*.

**squab** (skwob), *v.*; pret. and pp. *squabbed*, ppr. *squabbing*. [Also in some senses *squob*; cf. *Sw. dial. squapp*, a word imitative of a splash (*icel. skvampa*, paddle in water), *Norw. squapa*, tremble, shake, = *G. schwapp*, a slap, *E. swap*, strike (see *swap*, *swab*, *squabble*); akin to *Norw. kveppa*, shake, slip, shudder, and to *E. quap*, *quop*, *quab*.] *I. intrans.* To fall plump; strike heavily; flap; flop.

They watched the street, and beheld ladies in . . . short cloaks with hoods squabbing behind (known as cardinals).

*S. Judd*, *Margaret*, II. 11.

**II. trans.** To squeeze; knock; beat. *Hall's well*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**squab** (skwob), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *squab*, *v.*] So as to strike with a crash; with a heavy fall; plump. [*Colloq.*]

The eagle took the tortoise up into the air and dropt him down, squab, upon a rock. *Sir R. L'Estrange*, *Fables*.

**squab** (skwob), *a. and n.* [Also *squob*; cf. *Sw. dial. squabb*, loose or fat flesh, *squabba*, a fat woman, *squabbig*, flabby; connected with the verb *squab*. Cf. *quab*.] *I. a. i.* Fat; short and stout; plump; bulky.

A little squab French page who speaks no English.

*Wycherley*, *Country Wife*, IV. 3.

2. Short; curt; abrupt. [Rare.]

We have returned a squab answer retorting the infraction of treaties.

*Walpole*, To Mann, July 25, 1756. (*Davies*.)

3. Unfledged, newly hatched, or not yet having attained the full growth, as a dove or a pigeon.

Why must old pigeons, and they stale, be drest,  
When there's so many squab ones in the nest?

*W. King*, *The Old Cheese*.

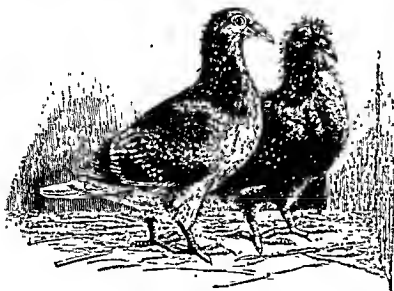
Hence—4. Shy, as from extreme youth; coy.



Your demure ladies that are so *squab* in company are devils in a corner.

*N. Lee, Princess of Cleve, li. 1. (Encyc. Diet.)*

**II. n. 1.** A young animal in its earliest period; a young beast or bird before the hair or feathers appear. (a) Specifically, a young unfledged pigeon or dove. A young pigeon is properly a *squab* as long as it sits in the nest; as soon as it can utter its



Squabs of Domestic Pigeon.

querulous cries for food it becomes a *squeaker* or *squeaker*, and so continues as long as it is fed by the parents, which is generally until it is fully fledged; but it continues to be called *squab* as marketable for its flesh. (b) Figuratively, a young and inexperienced person.

*Brit. I warrant you, is he a trim youth?*

*Mon. We must make him one, Jucke; 'tis such a squab as thou never sawest; such a lumpe, we may make what we will of him. Drome, Sparagus Garden, li. 2.*

**2.** A short, fat, flabby person: also used figuratively.

*Gorgonius sits, abdominous and wan,*

*Liko a fat squab upon a Chinese fan.*

*Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 218.*

We shall then see how the prudes of this world owed all their fine figure only to their being a little straiter loosed, and that they were naturally as arrant *squabs* as those that went more loose.

*Pope, To Lady M. W. Montagu, Aug. 18, 1716.*

**3. (a)** A thickly stuffed cushion, especially one for a piece of furniture, as an upholstered chair or sofa, to which it may or may not be attached. Hence—(b) A sofa in which there is no part of the frame visible, and which is stuffed and caught through with strong thread at regular intervals, but so as to be very soft.

*Bessie herself lay on a squab, or short sofa, placed under the window. Mrs. Gaskell, North and South, xlii.*

(c) An ottoman.

I have seen a folio writer place himself in an elbow chair, when the author of diodecelmo has, out of a just deference to his superior quality, seated himself upon a *squab*.

*Addison, Spectator, No. 529.*

**squab<sup>2</sup>** (skwob'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *squabbed*, ppr. *squabbling*. [*< squab<sup>2</sup>, n.*] To stuff thickly and catch through with thread at regular intervals, as a cushion. A button or soft tuft is usually placed in the depressions to hide the stitches. Furniture upholstered in this manner is said to be *squabbed*.

**squabash** (skwa-bash'), *v. t.* [Appar. an arbitrary formation, or an extension of *squab<sup>1</sup>*.] To crush; squash; quash: also used as a noun. [Slang.]

His [Gifford's] satire of the David and Mervad *squabashed*, at one blow, a set of excoombs who might have volunbugged the world long enough.

*Scott, Diary, Jan. 17, 1827. (Lockhart.)*

**squabbish** (skwob'ish), *a.* [*< squab<sup>2</sup> + -ish<sup>1</sup>*.] Thick; fat; heavy.

Diet renders them of a *squabbish* or lordly habit of body.

*Harvey.*

**squabble** (skwob'l'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *squabbled*, ppr. *squabbling*. [*< Sw. dial. \*skvabla*, dispute (*skvabbel*, a dispute), freq. of *skvappa*, chide, lit. make a splashing, *< skvapp*, a splash: see *svab*, *svap*.] **I. intrans.** To engage in a noisy quarrel or row; wrangle; quarrel and fight noisily; brawl; scuffle.

*Drunk? and speak parrot? and squabble? swagger? swear? Shak., Othello, li. 3. 279.*

We should *squabble* like Brother and Sister.

*Stede, Tender Husband, l. 1.*

**II. trans.** In printing, to disarrange and mix (lines of composod types) when they are standing on their feet.

The letters do not range well, giving an irregular or *squabbled* appearance to the line. *Science, VIII. 254.*

**squabble** (skwob'l'), *n.* [*< Sw. dial. skvubbel*, a dispute; from the verb.] A wrangle; a dispute; a brawl; a scuffle; a noisy quarrel.

Pragmatic fools commonly begin the *squabble*, and crafty knaves reap the benefit. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

This contrariety of humours betwixt my father and my uncle was the source of many a fraternal *squabble*.

*Sterne, Tristram Shandy, l. 21.*

=Syn. *Brawl, Wrangle, etc.* See *quarrel<sup>1</sup>*.

**squabblor** (skwob'lér), *n.* [*< squabble + -or<sup>1</sup>*.] One who squabbles; a contentious person; a brawler; a noisy disputant.

**squabby** (skwob'i), *a.* [*< squab<sup>2</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>*.] Thick; resembling a *squab*; *squat*.

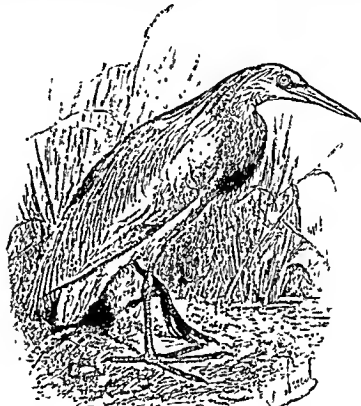
A French woman is a perfect architect in dress; . . . she never tricks out a *squabby* Doric shape with Corinthian finery.

**squab-chick** (skwob'ebik), *n.* A chick, or young chicken, not fully feathered; a fledgling. [Prov. Eng.]

**squab-pie** (skwob'pi), *n.* **1.** A pie made of squabs; pigeon-pie.—**2.** A pie made of fat mutton well peppered and salted, with layers of apple and an onion or two. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

Cornwall *squab-pye*, and Devon white-pot brings; And Leicester beans and bacon, food of kings! *W. King, Art of Cookery, l. 165.*

**squacco** (skwak'ó), *n.* [A native name, prob. imitative (cf. *quack<sup>1</sup>*, *quail<sup>3</sup>*).] A small rail-like heron of Europe, Asia, and Africa, *Ardea* or *Ardeola comata*, *rallioides*, *castanea*, or *squatiola*, of a white color, much varied with chestnut or russet-brown and black. The head is crested, with six long black and white plumes; the bill is cobalt-blue,



Squacco (*Ardeola comata*).

tinged with black; the lores are emerald-green; the feet flesh-colored, with yellow soles and black claws; and the irides pale-yellow. The squacco nests in heronries, usually on a tree, and lays four to six greenish-blue eggs. It is rare in Europe north of the Mediterranean basin, but common in most parts of Africa, and extends into a small part of Asia.

**squad<sup>1</sup>** (skwod), *n.* [(OF. vernacular *esquarre*, *esquare*, > ME. *square*) < OF. *esquadre*, *escadre*, F. *escadre* = Sp. *escuadra* = Pg. *esquadra*, < It. *squadra*, a squad, squadron, square: see *square<sup>2</sup>*, and cf. *squadron<sup>1</sup>*.] **1. Milit.** any small number of men assembled, as for drill, inspection, or duty.—**2.** Any small party or group of persons: as, a *squad* of navvies; a set of people in general: usually somewhat contemptuous.—**3. Awkward squad**, a body of recruits not yet competent, by their knowledge of drill and the manual of arms, to take their place in the regimental line.

**squad<sup>1</sup>** (skwod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *squadded*, ppr. *squadding*. [*< squad<sup>1</sup>, n.*] To draw up in a *squad*.

*Squad your men, and form up on the road.*

*Lever, Charles O'Malley, lxxvi. (Encyc. Diet.)*

**squad<sup>2</sup>** (skwod), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps a dial. var. of *shode*, ult. < AS. *scēddan*, *scēdan*, separate: see *shode<sup>1</sup>*.] **1.** Soft, slimy mud. [Prov. Eng.]-**2.** In mining, loose ore of tin mixed with earth. [Cornish.]

**squaddy** (skwod'i), *a.* [A var. of *squatly*.] Squabby. [Old Eng. and U. S.]

A fatte *squaddy* mouke that had beene well fedde in some cloyster.

*Greene, News both from Heaven and Hell (1503). (Nares.)*

I had hardly got seated when in came a great, stout,

fat, *squaddy* woman.

*Major Downing, May-Day. (Bartlett.)*

**squadron** (skwod'ron), *n.* [= D. *escadron* = Dan. *eskadron*, < OF. *esquadron*, F. *escadron* = Sp. *escuadron* = Pg. *esquadra* (= G. *schwadrone* = Sw. *svadron*), < It. *squadron*, a *squadron*, aug. of *squadra*, a *squad*, a *square*: see *squad<sup>1</sup>*, *square<sup>1</sup>*.] **1.** A square.

Six days journey from Bezeneger is the place where they get Diamonds; . . . it is a great place, compassed with a wall, and . . . they sell the earth within the wall for so much a *squadron*, and the limits are set how deepe or how low they shall digge. *Hakluyt's Voyages, li. 221.*

**2.** A body of soldiers drawn up in a square, or in regular array, as for battle; specifically, in

modern armies, the principal division of a regiment of cavalry. This corresponds more or less closely to a company in the infantry, and consists of two troops, each commanded by a captain. The actual strength of a *squadron* varies from 120 to 200 men.

The Ordovices, to welcome the new General, had hewn in peeces a whole *Squadron* of Horse.

*Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.*

**3.** A division of a fleet; a detachment of ships of war employed on a particular service or station, and under the command of a flag-officer.

—**4.** Generally, any ranked and orderly body or group.—**5.** In early New England records (1636), one of four divisions of town land, probably in the first instance a square. The records show that *squadron* was used later in other senses: (a) A division of a town for highway care.

Agreed upon by the selectmen for the . . . calling out of their men to work, that is within their several *squadrons*.

*Town Records, Groton, Mass., 1671.*

(b) A school district.

Voted and chose a committee of seven men to apportion the school in six societies or *squadrons*, . . . taking the northwesterly corner for one *squadron*.

*Town Records, Marlborough, Mass., 1749.*

Sometimes spelled *squadrant*.

**squadron** (skwod'ron), *v. t.* [*< squadron, n.*]

**1.** To form into squadrons, as a body of soldiers. Hence—**2.** To form in order; array.

They gladly hidder haste, and by a quire

Of *squadron'd* angels hear his carols sung.

*Milton, P. L., xli. 367.*

**squail, squale** (skwāl), *n.* [Also *scale*; perhaps a dial. var. of *skail*, in pl. *skails*, formerly *skayles*, a var. of *kail*: see *kail<sup>2</sup>* and *skayles*.] **1.** A disk or counter used in the game of squails.

Urge, towards the table's centre,

With unerring hand, the *squail*.

*C. S. Calverley, There Stands a City.*

**2. pl.** A game in which disks or counters are driven by snapping them from the edge of a round board or table at a mark in the center.

—**3. pl.** Ninepins. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

**squail, squale** (skwāl), *v.* [*< squail, n.*] **I. intrans.** To throw a stick, loaded stick, disk, flat stone, or other object at a mark: often applied to the throwing of sticks at cocks or geese on Shrove Tuesday, a sport formerly popular in England. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng. and New Eng.]

**II. trans.** To aim at, throw at, or pelt with sticks or other missiles.

"*Squailing* a goose before his door, and tossing dogs and cats on Shrove Tuesday" (Mr. Hunt's "Bristol"). The allusion is to the republican mayor of the city in 1651.

*N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 169.*

**squail-board** (skwāl'bôrd), *n.* The round board upon which the game of squails is played.

**squailer** (skwāl'ér), *n.* A kind of throwing-stick, an improvement on that used formerly in *squailing* cocks or geese.

Armed with *squailers*, on ingenious instrument composed of a short stick of plant cane and a leaded knob, to drive the harmless little squirrel from tree to tree, and lay it a victim at the feet of a successful shot.

*Daily Telegraph, Nov. 30, 1881. (Encyc. Diet.)*

**squaimoust, a.** See *squamous*.

**squaint, n.** An obsolete dialectal form of *swain*.

**squalder** (skwol'dér), *n.* A kind of jelly-fish. See the quotation.

I have oftentimes mett with two other entities which seeme to bee of a congenerous substance with the afore-named gellies, both of them to bee found in the saltwater. One is flat and round, as broad as a mans palm, or broader, and as thick as the hand, cleare and transparent, convex on one side and somewhat like the gibbous part of the human liver, on the other side concave with a contrivance like a knott in the very middle thereof, but plainly with circular fibers about the verge or edge of it (where it is growne thin) which enffer manifest constriction and dilatation, which doe promote its natotion, which is also perceptible, and by which you may discern it to advance towards the shore, or recede from it. About us they are generally called *squalders*, but are indeed evidently fishes, although not described in any Ichthyology I have yet mett with. *Dr. R. Robinson, To Sir T. Browne, Dec. 12, 1659 (in Sir T. Browne's Works, l. 423).*

**squale, n. and v.** See *squail*.

**Squali** (skwāl'i), *n. pl.* [NL. (Müller, 1835), pl. of *L. squalus*, a shark: see *Squalus*.] In ichth., a section of elasmobranchiate fishes, or selachians, having the gill-slits lateral and plural, five, six, or seven in number; the sharks proper, as distinguished from the *Raiæ* (rays or skates, with ventral gill-slits) and from the *Holocephali* (chimeras, with gill-slits a single pair). The name has been used for groups of various extent; it is now generally restricted to the plagiostomous fishes with lateral branchial apertures and the pectoral fins regularly curved backward from the base of insertion. The *Squali* are divided into about 12 families and many genera, the nomenclature of which is by no means fixed. See *Selachii* and *shark*, and cuts under *Selachian* and *Dogfish*.

**squalid** (skwol'id), *a.* [*< L. squalidus*, foul, filthy, < *squalere*, be stiff, rough, or dry (with



anything), esp. be stiff or rough from negligence or want of care, be foul; cf. Gr. *σκέλεω*, be dry (see *skelet*, *skeleton*).] 1. Foul; filthy; extremely dirty: as, a *squalid* haggard; a *squalid* house.

Uncomb'd his locks, and *squalid* his attire.  
Dryden, *Pal. and Arc.*, l. 539.

2t. Rough; shaggy. [Rare.]

**Squalidæ** (skwā'lī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Squalus* + *-idæ*.] A family of sharks, typified by the genus *Squalus*, to which various limits have been assigned. By Bonaparte the name was used for all true sharks. By some other writers it has been used instead of *Acanthiidae*. See *dogfish* and *picked*.

**squalidity** (skwō-lī'dī-ti), *n.* [LL. *squaliditas* (-t-s), roughness, filth; < L. *squalidus*, rough, filthy; see *squalid*.] The state of being squalid; foulness; filthiness. *Imp. Dict.*

**squalidly** (skwō'lī-dī), *adv.* In a squalid or filthy manner. *Imp. Dict.*

**squalidness** (skwō'lī-dī-nos), *n.* Squalidity. *Imp. Dict.*

**squaliform** (skwā'lī-fōrm), *a.* [LL. *squalus*, a shark, + *forma*, form.] Of, or having the characters of, the *Squali*; resembling a shark.

**Squalius** (skwā'lī-us), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1837), < L. *squalus*, a shark. The European dace was at one time called, for no obvious reason, *Squalus minor*.] A genus of small cyprinoid fishes, many of which are known as *dace*. The type is the European dace, *Cyprinus leuciscus* of the Linnean system, now called *Squalius leuciscus* or *Leuciscus vulgaris*. Numerous American species fall in this genus, and are loosely known as *minnows*, *shiners*, *chubs*, *mullets*, etc. See *cut* under *dace*.

**squall** (skwāl), *n.* [Sw. *squal*, a rush of water (*squal-regn*), a violent shower of rain, a squall (= Norw. *skval*, a gushing, rippling, rinsing-water; cf. Dan. *skyl*, also *skyl-regn*, a violent shower of rain), < *squala*, dial. *skvala*, *skvāla*, gush out, = Norw. *skvala*, gush out, splash, ripple; also in secondary forms, Norw. *skrelja*, gush, splash; Norw. *skola*, wash, gush, = Icel. *skola*, wash; Icel. *skyla* = Norw. *skylla* = Dan. *skylle*, wash. The word is generally assumed to be connected with *squall*.] A sudden and violent gust of wind, or a succession of such gusts, usually accompanied by rain, snow, or sleet. In a ship's log-book abbreviated *g*.

A lowering *squall* obscures the southern sky.  
Falconer, *Shipwreck*, ll. 146.

No gladder does the stranded wreck  
See thro' the gray skirts of a lifting *squall*  
The boat that bears the hope of life approach.  
Tennyson, *Enoch Arden*.

**Arched squall**, a remarkable squall occurring near the equator, in which a mass of black clouds collects and rapidly rises, forming a vast arch, or ring-shaped bed of cloud. The ring of cloud enlarges, and above it masses of cloud rise higher and higher until they reach the zenith. Then usually, though not invariably, a violent thunder-storm breaks forth, with vivid zigzag lightning, deafening peals of thunder, and torrents of rain, lasting, perhaps, for half an hour. The phenomenon varies in its details in different seas, but occurs most frequently and on the grandest scale in the southern part of the China Sea, the Gulf of Siam, the Sulu Sea, and particularly in the Straits of Malacca.—Black squall, a squall attended with a specially dark cloud.—Bull's-eye squall, a white squall of great violence on the west coast of Africa.—Heavy squall, a squall in which the wind blows with much force.—Line-squall, a squall accompanying the passage of the trough of a V-shaped barometric depression: so named because the squalls form a line coincident with the axis of the trough, which sweeps across the country, broadside on, with the progressive motion of the depression.—Thick squall, a squall in which the rain or snow obscures the view.—To look out for squalls, to be on one's guard; to be on the watch against trouble or danger. [Colloq.]—White squall, a whirlwind of small radius arising suddenly in fair weather without the usual formation of clouds. The only indication of its development is the boiling of the sea beneath the current of ascending air around which the rapid gyrations take place, together with a patch of white cloud, generally formed above it at the level of condensation. These are also the conditions of a waterspout, which may or may not be completely formed, according to the energy of the whirl and the amount of vapor in the atmosphere. White squalls are infrequent, and rarely occur outside of the tropics; in general they are dangerous only to sailing vessels and small craft.—Syn. *Gale*, etc. See *wind*.

**squall** (skwāl), *v. i.* [LL. *squall*, *n.*] To blow a squall: used chiefly impersonally: as, it *squalled* terribly. [Colloq.]

And the quarter-deck tarpauling  
Was shivered in the *squalling*.  
Thackeray, *The White Squall*.

**squall** (skwāl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *squaw*; < Icel. *skvala*, scream, = Sw. dial. *skvala*, *skvāla*, cry out, chatter, = Dan. (freq.) *skvaltre*, clamor; cf. Icel. *skella* (pret. *skall*), resound, = G. *schallen*, resound (see *scoll*); cf. Sc. *squallach*, *skel-loch*, cry shrilly, Gael. *sgal*, howl. Cf. *squall*, and see *squall*.] 1. *Intrans.* To cry out; scream or cry violently, as a frightened woman

or a child in anger or distress: used in contempt or dislike.

You can laugh, and *squall*, and romp in full security.  
Swift, *Advice to Servants* (General Directions).

"Send that *squalling* little brat about his business, and do what I bid ye, sir," says the Doctor.  
Thackeray, *Henry Esmond*, iii. 5.

II. *trans.* To utter in a discordant, screaming tone.

And pray, what are your Town Diversions? To hear a parcel of Italian Eunuchs, like so many Cats, *squall* out somewhat you don't understand.  
Pembroke, *Wells*, in *Ashton's Queen Anne*, l. 323.

**squall** (skwāl), *n.* [LL. *squall*, *v.*] A harsh cry; a loud and discordant scream; a sound intermediate in character between a squawk and a squawl.

There oft we heard the notes of infant woe.  
The short thick sob, loud scream, and shriller *squall*.  
Pope, *Imit. of Spenser*, *The Alley*.

**squall** (skwāl), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *squall*.] A baby; pet; mix; girl: used vaguely, in endearment or reproach.

A pretty, beautiful, juicy *squall*.  
Middleton, *Michaelmas Term*, l. 2.

The rich full gallant call's her dear and love.  
Ducke, *Imbue*, *squall*, sweet-heart, cony, and his dove.  
Taylor's *Workes* (1630).

**squaller** (skwāl'ēr), *n.* [LL. *squall* + *-er*.] One who squalls; one who shrieks or cries aloud.

**squally** (skwāl'i), *a.* [LL. *squall* + *-y*.] 1. Abounding with squalls; disturbed often with sudden and violent gusts of wind: as, *squally* weather.—2. Threatening; ominous: as, things began to look *squally*. [Colloq.]

**squally** (skwāl'i), *a.* [Perhaps a dial. var. of *squally*.] 1. Having unproductive spots interspersed throughout: said of a field of turnips or corn. [Prov. Eng.].—2. Badly woven; showing knots in the thread or irregularities in the weaving: said of a textile fabric.

**squaloid** (skwāl'oid), *a.* [LL. *Squalus* + Gr. *eidōs*, form.] Like a shark of the genus *Squalus*; selachian or plagiostomous, as a true shark; of or pertaining to the *Squalidae*; squaliform.

**squalor** (skwōl'gr or skwāl'ōr), *n.* [L. *squalor*, roughness, filth; < *squalere*, to stiffen or rough, as with dirt; see *squalid*.] Foulness; filthiness; coarseness.

Nastiness, *squalor*, ugliness, hunger.  
Burton.

**Squalor** (skwāl'ōr), *n.* [Scot. law, the strictness of imprisonment which a creditor is entitled to enforce, in order to compel the debtor to pay the debt, or disclose funds he may have concealed.]

**Squalus** (skwāl'us), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1748), < L. *squalus*, a kind of sea-fish.] A genus founded by Linnaeus, including all the sharks and shark-like selachians known to him (15 species in 1766). See *Acanthias*, and *cut* under *dogfish*.

**squam** (skwom), *n.* [LL. *Annisquam*, a fishing-hamlet in Massachusetts.] An oilskin hat worn originally by fishermen and deep-water sailors; a cheap yellow sou'wester. [U. S.]

**squama** (skwā'mī), *n.* [NL. *squama* (skwā'mī), *n.*; pl. *squamæ* (skwā'mī), [NL., < L. *squama*, a scale; see *squame*.] 1. In bot., a scale of any sort, usually the homologue of a leaf.—2. In anat. and zool.: (a) A scale, as of the epidermis. (b) A thin, expansive, scale-like part of a bone: as, the *squama* of the temporal bone (the squamosal); the *squama* of the occipital bone (the supra-occipital).—3. In ornith., a scale-like feather, as one of those upon a penguin's wing or the throat of a humming-bird. See *cut* under *Squamipinnes*.—4. In entom., an olytrum.—Squama frontalis, the vertical part of the frontal bone.—Squama occipitis, the thin expanded part of the occipital bone; the supra-occipital.—Squama temporalis, the thin shell-like part, or the squamous portion, of the temporal bone.

**squamaceous** (skwā-mī'shi-us), *a.* [LL. *squama*, a scale, + *-aceus*.] Same as *squamous* or *squamos*.

**Squamata** (skwā-mī'tī), *n. pl.* [NL., nont. pl. of L. *squama*, scale; see *squamate*.] 1. In herpet., the scaly reptiles. (a) An order of *Reptilia*, established by Oepel in 1811. It was composed of the saurians or lizards (including crocodiles) and snakes or ophidians, divided accordingly into *Sauria* and *Ophidia*. Its contents were the modern orders *Crocodylia*, *Lacertilia*, and *Ophidia*, with, however, one foreign element (*Amphisbæna*). (b) In Merriem's system of classification (1820), same as Oepel's *Squamata* exclusive of the crocodiles, or *Loricata* of Merriem. It formed the third order of *Pholidota* or scaly reptiles, divided into *Gradientia*, *Reptentia*, *Serpentia*, *Incedentia*, and *Preidentia*. Also called *Lepidosauria*, and formerly *Sauropsidia*.

2. In mammal., scaly mammals; a group of the *Entomophaga* or insectivorous edentates, containing the single family *Mandidae*, the scaly

ant-eaters, or pangolins, in which the body is squamated, being covered with horny overlapping scales. The group is now usually ranked as a suborder.

**squamate** (skwā'māt), *a.* [LL. *squamatus*, scaly, < L. *squama*, a scale; see *squame*.] 1. In zool., scaly; covered with scales or squamæ; squamoso or squamigerous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Squamata*, in any sense.—2. In anat., scale-like; forming or formed like a scale; squamous or squamiform: as, a *squamate* bone; *squamate* scales of cuticle.—3. In bot., same as *squamos*.

**squamated** (skwā'mā-ted), *a.* [LL. *squamate* + *-ed*.] Same as *squamate*.

**squamation** (skwā-mā'shon), *n.* [LL. *squamate* + *-ion*.] In zool., the state or character of being squamate, squamoso, or scaly; the collection or formation of scales or squamæ of an animal: as, the *squamation* of a lizard, snake, or pangolin. Compare *desquamation*.

**squam-duck** (skwōm'duk), *n.* See *duck* 2.

**squame** (skwām), *n.* [ME. *squame*, < L. *squama*, a scale (of a fish, serpent, etc.), a scale (of metal), scale-armor, a cataract in the eye, hull of millot, etc., LL. fig. roughness; prob. akin to *squalere*, be stiff or rough: see *squalid*.] 1t. A thin layer; a scale.

Orpiment, burnt bones, yren *squames*.  
Chaucer, *Prolog.* to *Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 208.

2. In zool., a scale or squama. Huxley, *Crayfish*, p. 172.

**squamella** (skwā-mel'ē), *n.*; pl. *squamellæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. *squama*, a scale; see *squame*.]

1. In bot., same as *squamula*, 2.—2. [cap.] In zool., a genus of zygotrochous rotifers, of the family *Euchlanidae*.

**squamellate** (skwā-mel'ēt), *a.* [NL. *squamellatus*, < *squamella*, q. v.] Same as *squamulate*.

**squamelliferous** (skwā-mel'ē-rus), *a.* [NL. *squamella*, a little scale, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*.] In bot., furnished with or bearing squamellæ.

**Squamifera** (skwā-mif'ē-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < F. *Squamifères* (De Blainville, 1816), < L. *squama*, a scale, + *ferre* = E. *bear*.] Squamous or scaly reptiles; *Reptilia* proper, as distinguished from *Nudipellifera* or *Amphibia*; also called *Ornithoides*.

**squamiferous** (skwā-mif'ē-rus), *a.* [LL. *squama*, a scale, + *ferre* = E. *bear*.] 1. Provided with squamæ or scales; squamate; squamigerous.—2. In bot., hearing scales: as, a *squamiferous* catkin.

**squamiflorous** (skwā-mi-flō-rus), *a.* [LL. *squama*, a scale, + *flos* (flor-), flower.] In bot., having flowers like scales; also, having scales hearing flowers, as in the *Conifera*.

**squamiform** (skwā-mi-fōrm), *a.* [LL. *squama*, a scale, + *forma*, form.] Having the shape, character, or appearance of a scale; squamate in form or structure; scale-like.

**squamigerous** (skwā-mij'ē-rus), *a.* [LL. *squama*, a scale, bearing, < *squama*, a scale, + *gerere*, bear, carry.] Provided with squamæ; squamoso; squamiferous.

**squamipen** (skwā-mi-pen), *n.* Any fish of the group *Squamipinnes* or *Squamipinnes*.

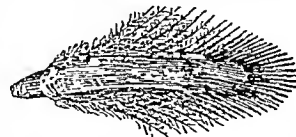
**squamipennate** (skwā-mi-pen'āt), *a.* [LL. *squama*, a scale, + *penna*, a wing; see *pennate*.] Having scaly feathers, as a penguin.

**Squamipinnes** (skwā-mi-pin'ēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *squama*, a scale, + *penna*, a wing, flu: see *penn*.] 1. In ichth., same as *Squamipinnes*.

2. In ornith., the penguins, or *Spheniscet*: so called from the scale-like character of the plumage.

[Rare.]

**Squamipinnes** (skwā-mi-pin'ēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cuvier, spelled *Squamipinnes*): see *Squamipinnes*.] In ichth.: (a) In Cuvier's system of classification, the sixth family of acanthopterygian fishes: so called because the soft and frequently the spinous parts of their dorsal and anal fins are covered with scales, which render it difficult to distinguish them from the body. The body is generally much compressed; the intestines are long, and the caeca numerous. The group included the families *Chetodontidae*, *Ephippidae*, *Zanclidae*, *Scatoph-*



Squamipinnes.—Scaly feather from anterior edge of wing of penguin (*Aptenodytes longirostris*), enlarged 8 times.



**squamoid** (skwā'moid), *a.* [*< L. squama, a scale, + Gr. εἶδος, form.*] 1. Resembling a squama; squamiform; scale-like.—2. Squamous; sealy; squamate.

thus, 64 is the *square* of 8, for  $8 \times 8 = 64$ ;  $x^2$  or  $x \times x$  is the *square* of  $x$ .

form a right angle. Sometimes one of the branches is pivoted, so as to admit of measuring other than right angles. When one rule is joined to the other in the middle in the form of a T, it is called a *T-square*.

the square) by multiplying that other by itself: thus, 64 is the square of 8, for  $8 \times 8 = 64$ ;  $x^2$  or  $x \times x$  is the square of  $x$ .



Light diminishes in intensity as we recede from the source of light. If the luminous source be a point, the intensity diminishes as the square of the distance increases. . . . This is the meaning of the law of inverse squares as applied to light. Tyndall, *Light and Elect.*, p. 15.

8. Rule; regularity; exact proportion; hence, integrity of conduct; honest dealing. See phrases on the square (c), out of square, etc.

Read not my blemishes in the world's report:  
I have not kept my square; but that to come  
Shall all be done by the rule.

Shak., *A. and C.*, ii. 3. 6.

9. A body of troops drawn up in quadrilateral form. The formation used in the sixteenth century and afterward was a nearly solid body of pikemen, to which the harquebussiers, crossbowmen, etc., formed an accessory, as by being posted on the flanks, etc. In Shakespeare's time troops drawn up in battle array were primarily in squares. At the present time the square is a hollow formation, composed of four fronts, each from two to five ranks deep, having the officers, colors, etc., in the center. This formation is used to repel cavalry, or to resist any superior force which outflanks or surrounds the body of troops. See *hollow square*, below.

He alone  
Dealt on Montanant, and no practice had  
In the brave squares of war.

Shak., *A. and C.*, iii. 11. 40.

Dash'd on every rocky square,  
Their surging charges foam'd themselves away.

Tennyson, *Death of Wellington*.

10. A name given to various squared projections or shanks to which other parts of machines may be fitted.—11†, Lovel; equality; generally with the. See on the square (b), below.—12. In *astron.*, quartile; the position of planets distant 90 degrees from each other. See *aspect*, 7.

Their planetary motions, and aspects,  
In sextile, square, and trine.

Milton, *P. L.*, x. 650.

13†. Opposition; enmity; quarrel. See *square*<sup>1</sup>, r. i., 2.—14. A part of a woman's dress. (a) The yoke of a chemise or gown: so called because often cut square or angular. [Still in provincial use.]

The sleeve-hand, and the work about the square on't  
(a smock).

Shak., *W. T.*, iv. 4. 212.

(b) A square opening in the upper part of the front of a bodice, or other garment covering the throat and neck. It is usually filled in with another material, except for evening dress.

A round Sable Tippet, about 2 yards long, the Sable pretty deep and dark, with a piece of black silk in the square of the neck.

Advt. quoted in *Ashton's Reign of Queen Anne*, i. 173.

15. A puzzle or device consisting of a series of words so selected that when arranged in a square they may  
S A T E D  
A T O N E  
T O A S T  
E N S U E

16. In *bookbinding*, the parts of the cover of a bound book that project beyond the edge of the leaves.—17. The square end of the arbor designed to receive the winding-key of a watch, or the similar part by which the hands of the watch are set.—18. In *flooring*, roofing, and other branches of mechanical art, an area 10 feet square; 100 square feet.—19.

In *her.*, a bearing representing a carpenter's square. (See def. 5.) It is represented with or without the scale.—20. In *organ-building*, a thin piece of wood, in or nearly in the shape of a right-angled triangle, pivoted at the right or largest angle and connected with trackers at the other angles. It serves to change the direction of the tracker-action from vertical to horizontal, or vice versa.—A deep square, a long projection.—A small square, a narrow projection.—At square, in opposition; at enmity.

Marry, she knew you and I were at square;  
At least we fell to blows.

Promos and Cassandra, ii. 4. (*Nares*.)

She falling at square with his husband.

Holinshed, *Hist. Eng.*, iv. 8.

By the square, exactly; accurately.

Not the worst of the three but jumps twelve foot and a half by the square.

Shak., *W. T.*, iv. 4. 348.

Why, you can tell us by the square, neighbour,  
Whence he is call'd a constable.

J. Jonson, *Tale of a Tub*, iv. 2.

Cyclical square. See *cyclical*.—Face of a square. See *face*.—Geometrical square. Same as *quadrant*, 2.—Gunners' square. Same as *quadrant*, 6.—Hollow square, a body of infantry drawn up in square with a space in the middle to receive baggage, colors, drums, etc. When orders or proclamations are to be read to troops, it is usual to form a hollow square, with the files facing inward. See def. 9.—Incuse square. See *incuse*.—In square, square.

Then did a sharped spire of Diamond bright,  
Ten feet each way in square, appear to mee.

Spenser, *Visions of Belknap*, i. 36.

Magic square. See *magic*.—Method of least squares, the method used by astronomers, geodesists, and others of deducing the most probable or best result of their

observations, in cases in which the arithmetical mean of a number of observations of the same quantity is the most probable or best value of that quantity. The adoption of the mean value of a number of observations may be considered as the simplest application of the method of least squares. When the observed values depend upon several unknown quantities, the rule which results from the principle of the arithmetical mean is to adopt such values for the unknown quantities as to make the sum of the squares of the residual errors of the observations the least possible. When there are certain conditions that must be fulfilled, as for example, in geodesy, that the sum of the angles of each triangle must equal two right angles plus the spherical excess, the rules become still more complicated. There are also rules for calculating probable errors, etc.—*Nasik squares*. See the quotation.

Squares that have many more summations than in rows, columns, and diagonals have been investigated by the Rev. A. H. Frost (Cambridge Math. Jour., 1857), and called *Nasik squares* from the town in India where he resided; and he has extended the method to cubes (called *Nasik cubes*), various sections of which have the same singular properties. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 215.

Naval square, a rectangular figure painted on a ship's deck in some convenient place, for the purpose of aiding in taking the bearings of other ships of a squadron or of objects on shore.—Normal square, the mathematical instrument called a square, for determining right angles.—On or upon the square. (a) At right angles; straight: as, to cut cloth on the square, as opposed to *bias*. Hence, figuratively.—(b) On an equality; on equal terms.

They [the Presbyterians] chose rather to be lorded over once more by a tyrant . . . than endure their brethren and friends to be upon the square with them.

Milton, *Ans. to Salmasius*, x.

We live not on the square with such as these;  
Such are our betters who can better please.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's *Satires*, iii. 170.

(c) Honest; just; fairly; honestly.

Keep upon the square, for God sees you; therefore do your duty.

Penn., To his Wife and Children.

"Was the marriage all right, then?" "Oh, all on the square—civil marriage, elureh—everything."

George Eliot, *Felix Holt*, xxi.

Optical square, an instrument used in surveying for laying out lines at right angles to each other. It consists of a circular brass box containing two principal glasses of the sextant, viz. the index- and horizon-glasses, fixed at an angle of 45°. The method of using this instrument is obvious. If the observer moves forward or backward in the straight line AB, until the object B seen by direct vision coincides with another object C, seen by reflection, then a straight line drawn to C from the point at which he stands, as D, when the coincidence takes place will be perpendicular to AB.—Out of square. (a) Not drawn or cut to right angles. (b) Out of order; out of the way; irregular; incorrect or incorrect.

Herodotus, in his *Melpomene*, scorneth them that make Europe and Asia equal, affirming that Europe . . . passeth them in latitude, wherein he speaketh not greatly out of square. R. Eden, tr. of Francisco Lopez (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 346).

In St. Paul's time the integrity of Rome was famous; Corinth many ways reprov'd; they of Galatia much more out of square.

Hooker, *Keble's Polity*, iii. 1.

Reducing squares, a method of copying designs or drawings on a different scale. The original is divided into squares by lines drawn at right angles to one another. The surface on which the copy is to be made is divided into the same number of squares, smaller or larger, according to the scale desired, and the lines of the design are drawn on the squares of the copy in the same relative positions that they occupy in the original. Instead of marking the original design with lines, a frame in which crossed threads or wires are set may be laid over it; or such a frame may be used in a similar way in drawing a landscape or any other subject from the original.—Rising-square, a square having a tongue and two arms at right angles to it, used in molding the floor-timbers in wooden ships. The tongue is in width equal to the sliding size of the keel; and the rent and throat of the floor-timbers are squared across it, the risings of the floor at the head being squared across the arms. The timber-mold applied to the seating on the tongue and rising on the arm gives the shape of one side of the floor-timber; the mold reversed gives the other.—Selling square (*milid*), a square body of troops; a body in which the ranks and files are equal.—Square of an anchor, the upper part of the shank.—Square of sense. See the quotation.

I profess

My selfe an enemy to all other loyes,  
Which the most pretious square of sense professes,  
And thus I am alone felicitate  
In your deere Highnesse lone.

Shak., *LEAR* (folio 1673), i. 1. 76.

[This phrase has been variously interpreted by commentators: Warburton refers it to the four nobler senses—sight, hearing, taste, and smell; Johnson makes it mean "compass or comprehension of sense"; R. G. White, "the entire domain of sensation"; Schmidt, "the closest symmetry of reason, the most normal and intelligent mode of thinking"; To break no square, to make no difference. See the next phrase.—To break or breed square, to break the square, to throw things out of due or just relation and harmony; make a difference.—To reduce the square (*milid*). See *reduce*.—To see how the squares go, to see how the game proceeds, or how matters are going on.

At length they, having an opportunity, resolved to send Mr. Winslow, with what heaver they had ready, into England, to see how *ye square* went.

Bradford, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 203.

One frog looked about him to see how squares went with their new king.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

square<sup>1</sup> (skwâr), a. [*ME. square, square, swarc*, orig. two syllables, *OF. esquarre, escarre* (equiv. to *quarré, carré, F. carré*), *ML. \*exquadratus* (equiv. to *quadratus*), squared, square, pp. of *\*exquadrare*, make square: see *square*<sup>1</sup>, v., and cf. *square*<sup>1</sup>, n., and *quadrato, quarry*.] 1. Having four equal sides and four right angles; quadrate; rectangular and equilateral: as, a square room; a square figure.

Thurgh a wyndow thikke, of many a barre  
Of iren greet, and square as my sparre.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, i. 218.

A massey slab, in fashion square or round.

Cowper, *Task*, i. 21.

2. Forming a right angle; having some part rectangular: as, a table with square corners.

Square tools for turning brass are ground in the same manner as triangular tools.

O. Byrne, *Artisan's Handbook*, p. 29.

3. Cut off at right angles, as any body or figure with parallel sides: as, a square apse or transept; a square (square-headed) window.

The east ends in this architecture [early Pointed in England] are usually square.

C. H. Moore, *Gothic Architecture*, p. 158.

4. Having a shape broad as compared with the height, with rectilinear and angular rather than curved outlines: as, a man of square frame.

Broad shoulders above, big of his arms,  
A hardy breast had the buerne, & his back square.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 3967.

My queen's square brows [forehead];

Her stature to an inch.

Shak., *Pericles*, v. 1. 109.

Sir Bors it was, . . .

A square-set man.

Tennyson, *Holy Grail*.

5. Accurately adjusted as by a square; true; just; fitting; proper.

She's a most triumphant lady, if report be square to her.

Shak., *A. and C.*, ii. 2. 190.

Should he retain a thought not square of her,

This will correct all.

Shirley, *Love's Cruelty*, ii. 3.

Hence—6. Equitable; just; fair; unimpeachable.

All have not offended;

For those that were, it is not square to take

On those that are revenges.

Shak., *T. of A.*, v. 4. 36.

Telling truth is a quality as prejudicial to a man that would thrive in the world as square play to a cheat.

W. Hervey, *Plain Dealer*, i. 1.

7. Even; leaving no balance: as, to make the accounts square; to be square with the world.

There will be enough to pay all our debts and put us all square.

Danville, *Sybil*, iii. 2.

If a man's got a bit of property, a stake in the country, he'll want to keep things square. Where Jack isn't safe, Tom's in danger.

George Eliot, *Felix Holt*, xx.

8. Absolute; positive; unequivocal: as, a square refusal; a square contradiction; a square issue.

—9. Leaving nothing; thorough-going; hearty. Vn ferrial beuveur. A square drinker, . . . one that will take his liquor soundly.

Coltrane (1611).

By Heaven, square eaters!  
More meat, I say!—Upon my conscience,  
The poor rogues have not eat this month.

Fletcher, *Bonduca*, ii. 3.

Hence—10. Solid; substantial; satisfying. [Colloq.]

And I've no idea, this minute,  
When next a square meal I can raise.

New York Clipper, Song of the Trump. (Bartlett.)

11. Naut., noting a vessel's yards when they are horizontal and athwartships, or at right angles to the keel.—All square, all arranged; all right. Dickens.—A square man. (a) A consistent, steadfast man. See *brick*<sup>3</sup>, etym.

The Prince of Philosophers [Aristotle], in his first booke of the *Ethicks*, termeth a constant minded man, even equal and direct on all sides, and not easily overthrown by every little adversitie, hominem quadratum, a square man. Pattenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie* (ed. Arber), p. 113.

(b) A man who is fair-dealing, straightforward, and trustworthy.

Then they fill

Lordships; steal women's hearts; with them and theirs  
The world runs round; yet there are square men still.

Ford, *Lover's Melancholy*, iv. 2.

Fair and square. See *fair*.—Knight of the square flag. See *banneret*<sup>2</sup>, 1.—Square B, in music. See *B quadratum*, under *B*.—Square capitals. See *capital*.—Square coupling. See *coupling*.—Square dance. See *dance*, 1.—Square dice, dice honestly made; dice that are not loaded. *Italianell*.—Square fathom, fath, foot, joint, knot, lobe, measure. See the nouns.—Square muscle, a quadrato muscle (which see, under *quadrato*).—Square number, a number which is the square of some integer number, as 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, etc.—Square octahedron, pareley, rig, roof. See the nouns.—Square piano. See *pianoforte* (c).—Square root, in *arith.* and *alg.* See *root*<sup>1</sup>, 2 (g).—Square sail. See *sail*<sup>1</sup>, 1, and *squaresail*.—Square stern. See *stern*<sup>2</sup>.—Square to, at right angles to.



The plane of cant being *square* to the half-breadth plane.

Thearle, Naval Arch., § 64.

Three-square, five-square, having three or five equal sides, etc.: an old and unwarrantable use of *square*.

**square**<sup>1</sup> (skwâr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *squared*, ppr. *squaring*. [*< ML. squaren, squaren, < OF. esquarrer (also esquarer, escurer, esquarrir, esquarrir, escarrir), F. équarrir = Pr. esquayrar, escavar, scayrar = Sp. esquadrar = Pg. esquadrar = It. squadrare, < ML. \*exquadrare, square, < L. ex-, out, + quadrare, make square, < quadra, a square, < quadrus, square, four-cornered: see quadrare, and cf. square<sup>2</sup>, a., square<sup>3</sup>, n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To make square; form with four equal sides and four right angles: as, to *square* a block; specifically (*milit.*), to form into a square.

*Squared in full legion (such command we had).*

Milton, P. L., viii. 332.

2. To shape by reducing accurately to right angles and straight lines.

As if the carpenter before he began to *square* his timber would make his square crooked.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 129.

Having with his shears *squared*, i. e. cut off at right angles, the rough outer edge of two adjoining sides of each board.

Ure, Dict., I. 421.

3. To reduce to any given measure or standard; mold; adjust; regulate; accommodate; fit.

Stubborn critics, apt, without a theme  
For depravation, to *square* the general sex  
By Cressid's rule. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2. 132.

Why needs Sordello *square* his course  
By any known example? *Browning*, Sordello.

4. In *astrology*, to hold a quartile position in relation to.

Mars was on the cusp of the meridian, *squaring* the ascendant, and in zodiacal square to the Moon.

Zadkiel, Gram. of Astrol., p. 394.

5. To balance; counterbalance; make even, so as to leave no difference or balance; settle: as, to *square* accounts.

I hope, I say, both being put together may *square* out the most eminent of the ancient gentry in some tolerable proportion.

Fuller, Worthies, I. xv.

They *square* up their bills with the importers either with the articles themselves or with the money they receive for them, and lay in their new stock of goods.

The Century, XL. 317.

6. To make angular; bring to an angular position.

With that I . . . planted myself side by side with Mr. Drummie, my shoulders *squared* and my back to the fire.

Dickens, Great Expectations, xliii.

He again *squared* his elbows over his writing.

R. L. Stevenson, An Inland Voyage, Epil.

7. In *math.*, to multiply (a number or quantity) by itself.—8. To form into a polygon: a loose use of the word.

Summe ben 6 *squared*, summo 4 *squared*, and summe 3, as nature sehappeth hem.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 100.

9. To make "square" or "all right"; "fix"—that is, to make a corrupt bargain with; bribe; snob: as, to *square* a subordinate before attempting a fraud. [*Slang.*]

The horses he had "nobbled," the Joekeys "*squared*," the owners "focussed."

Lever, Davenport Dunci, xl.

How D— was *squared*, and what he got for his not very valuable complicity in these transactions, does not appear.

Huxley, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXV. 609.

10. To find the equivalent of in square measure; also, to describe a square equivalent to.—To *square* out, to arrange; lay out.

Mason,

Advance your Pickaxe, whilst the Carpenter *squares* out  
Our new work. *Brone*, The Queens Exchange, v.

To *square* the circle. See *problem of the quadrature*, under *quadrature*.—To *square* the course (*naut.*), to lay out the course.—To *square* the deadeyes (*naut.*), to get the deadeyes in the same horizontal line.—To *square* the ratlines (*naut.*), to get the ratlines horizontal and parallel to one another.—To *square* the yards (*naut.*), to lay the yards at right angles with the vessel's keel by means of the braces, at the same time bringing them to a horizontal position by means of the lifts.

**II. intrans.** 1. To accord; agree; fit: as, his opinions do not *square* with mine.

He [the Duke] could never *square* well with his Emileny the Cardinal.

Hawell, Letters, I. vi. 46.

There is no church whose every part so *squares* unto my conscience.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 5.

No works shall find acceptance in that day . . .  
That *square* not truly with the Scripture plan.

Cowper, Charity, I. 559.

2†. To quarrel; wrangle; take opposing sides.

And when he gave me the bishopric of Winchester, he said he had often *squared* with me, but he loved me never the worse.

State Trials, Gardiner, 5 Edw. VI., an. 1551.

Are you such fools

To *square* for this? *Shak.*, Tit. And., II. 1. 160.

3. To take the attitude of a boxer; prepare to spar: usually with a qualifying adverb: as, to *square* up; to *square* off. [*Collog.*]

"Wanted to fight the Frenchman;" . . . and he laughed, and he *squared* with his fists.

Thackeray, Pendennis, xxxviii.

Here Zack came in with the gloves on, *squaring* on the most approved prize-fighter principles as he advanced.

W. Collins, Hide and Seek, I. 12.

4. To strut; swagger. [*Obsolete or prov. Eng.*]

As if some curious Florentine had tricked them up to *square* it up and down the streets before his mistress.

Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier. (Davies.)

To *square* away, to square the yards for the purpose of keeping the ship before the wind.

**square**<sup>1</sup> (skwâr), *adv.* [*< square<sup>2</sup>, a.*] **Squarely**; at right angles; without deviation or deflection: as, to hit a person *square* on the head.

He who can sit *square* on a three-legged stool, he it is who has the wealth and glory.

R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 50.

**Fair and square.** See *fair*.

**square**<sup>2</sup> (skwâr), *n.* A dialectal form of *squirrel*.

**square-built** (skwâr'bilt), *a.* Having a shape broad as compared with the height, and bounded by rectilinear rather than curved lines: as, a *square-built* man or ship.

A short, *square-built* old fellow, with thick bushy hair.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 52.

**square-cap** (skwâr'kap), *n.* A London apprentice: so called from the form of his cap.

But still sho repl'd, good sir, ta-bee,

If ever I have a nan, *square-cap* for me.

Cleaveland, Poems (1651). (Nares.)

**square-cut** (skwâr'knt), *a.* Cut with square cuffs, collar, and (broad) skirts: noting a style of coat in fashion in the eighteenth century.

He was loosely dressed in a purple, *square-cut* coat, which had seen service.

Froude, Two Chiefs of Dunboy, II.

**square-flipper** (skwâr'flip'er), *n.* The bearded seal, *Erygnathus barbatus*.

**square-framed** (skwâr'främd), *a.* In *joinery*, having all the angles of its stiles, rails, and mountings square without being molded: applied to framing.

**squarehead** (skwâr'hed), *n.* Originally, a free emigrant; now, a German or a Scandinavian. [*Slang*, Australia.]

**square-headed** (skwâr'hod'ed), *a.* Cut off at right angles above, as an opening or a figure with upright parallel sides; especially, noting a window or a door so formed, as distinguished from one that is round-headed or arched, or otherwise formed.

The outer range, which is wonderfully perfect, while the inner arrangements are fearfully ruined, consists, on the side towards the town, of two rows of arches, with a third story with *square-headed* openings above them.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 117.

**square-leg** (skwâr'leg), *n.* In *cricket*, a fielder who stands some distance to the batsman's left, nearly opposite the wicket, to stop balls that may be hit square across the field.

**squarely** (skwâr'li), *adv.* 1. In a square form: as, *squarely* built.—2. In a square manner. (a) Honestly; fairly: as, to deal *squarely*. (b) Directly; roundly; positively; absolutely: as, to join issue *squarely*. (c) Equally; evenly; justly.

3. In *zool.*, rectangularly or perpendicularly to a part or margin: as, *squarely* truncate; *squarely* deflexed.

**squareman** (skwâr'man), *n.*; pl. *squaremen* (—men). A workman who uses the square; a carpenter. [*Scotch.*]

The *squareman* follow'd I the raw,

And syne the weavers.

Mayne, Siller Gun, p. 22. (Jamieson.)

**squareness** (skwâr'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being square, in any sense.

**squarer** (skwâr'ér), *n.* [*< square<sup>2</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. One who squares: as, a *squarer* of the circle.—2†. One who quarrels; a contentious, irascible fellow.

Is there no young *squarer* now that will make a voyage with him to the devil? *Shak.*, Much Ado, I. 1. 82.

3. One who spars; a boxer. [*Collog.*]

**square-rigged** (skwâr'rigd), *a.* *Naut.*, having the principal sails extended by yards slung to the masts by the middle, and not by gaffs, booms, or lateen yards. Thus, a ship, a bark, and a brig are *square-rigged* vessels. See *cut under ship*.

**squaresail** (skwâr'säl), *n.* A sail horizontally extended on a yard slung to the mast by the middle, as distinguished from other sails which are extended obliquely; specifically, a square sail occasionally carried on the mast of a sloop, or the foremast of a schooner-rigged vessel, bent to a yard called the *squaresail-yard*.

**square-set** (skwâr'set), *a.* Same as *square-built*. **square-shouldered** (skwâr'shöl'dérd), *a.* Having high and broad shoulders, not sloping, and well braced back, so as to be straight across the back: the opposite of *round-shouldered*.

**square-spot** (skwâr'spot), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Square-spotted, as a moth: as, the *square-spot* dart; the *square-spot* rustic: a British collectors' use.

**II. n.** A square-spotted moth, as the geometrid *Tephrosia cisonaria*.

**square-spotted** (skwâr'spot'ed), *a.* Having square spots: used specifically by British collectors to note various moths. Also *'square-spot*.

**square-stern** (skwâr'stérn), *n.* A boat with a square stern; a Huron.

The boats from Kenosha to Sheboygan are called *square-stern*.

J. W. Müller.

**square-sterned** (skwâr'stérnd), *a.* Having a square stern: noting small boats or vessels.

**square-toed** (skwâr'töd), *a.* 1. Having the toes square.

His clerical black gaiters, his somewhat short, strapping trowsers, and his *square-toed* shoes.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xvi.

2. Formal; precise; finical; punctilious; prim. [*Rare.*]

Have we not almost all learnt these expressions of old fozzles, and uttered them ourselves when in the *square-toed* state?

Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, xi.

**square-toes** (skwâr'töz), *n.* A precise, formal, old-fashioned personage.

I have heard of an old *square-toes* of sixty who learned, by study and intense application, very satisfactorily to dance.

Thackeray, Philip, xv.

**squaring** (skwâr'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of square<sup>1</sup>, v.*] The act of making square.

**squaring-boards** (skwâr'ing-bórdz), *n. pl.* Thick planks of seasoned wood truly squared, used by bookbinders for cutting boards for single book-covers, or for the square cutting of paper with rough edges.

**squaring-plow** (skwâr'ing-plou), *n.* In *book-binding*, a hand-tool used to trim the edges of books.

**squaring-shears** (skwâr'ing-shérz), *n. sing. and pl.* 1. In *sheet-metal work*, a machine for cutting and tracing sheets of tin-plate. It has an adjustable table with a scale and gage.—2. In *bookbinding*, a pivoted knife for trimming the edges of piles of paper or book-sheets.

**squarrose** (skwâr'ós), *a.* [*< LL. \*squarrosus, given in Festus as an adj. applied to persons whose skin scales off from uncleanness; prob. an error for squamosus, scaly, scurfy: see squamose.*] 1. In *bot.*, rough with spreading processes; thickly set with divergent or recurved, commonly rigid, bracts or leaves, as the involucres of various *Compositæ* and the stems of some mosses; of leaves, bracts, etc., so disposed as to form a squarrose surface. Also *squarrous*.—2. In *entom.*, laciniate and prominent: noting a margin with many long thin projections divided by deep incisions, the fringe-like edge so formed being elevated.

**squarrous** (skwâr'ús), *a.* [*< LL. \*squarrosus: see squarrose.*] 1. In *bot.*, same as *squarrose*, 1.—2. In *entom.*, irregularly covered with scales, which stand up from the surface at various angles, resembling scurf.

**squarrulose** (skwâr'ú-lós), *a.* [*Dim. of squarrose.*] In *bot.*, somewhat squarrose; finely squarrose.

**squarson** (skwâr'sn), *n.* [*< squ(ire) + (p)arson.*] One who is at the same time a landed proprietor and a beneficed clergyman. [*Ludicrous, Eng.*]

The death has lately occurred of Rev. W. H. Hoare, of Oakfield, Sussex. . . . Mr. Hoare, it is said, was the original of the well-known expression, invented by Bishop Wilberforce, *Squarson*, by which he meant a landed proprietor in holy orders.

Living Church, Aug. 25, 1888.

He held the sacrosanct position of a *squarson*, being at once Squire and Parson of the parish of Little Wentley.

A. Lang, Mark of Cain, ix.

**squarsonage** (skwâr'son-áj), *n.* [*< squarson + -age.*] The residence of one who is at once squire and parson. [*Ludicrous, Eng.*]

She left the gray old *squarsonage* and went to London.

A. Lang, Mark of Cain, ix.

**squash**<sup>1</sup> (skwosh), *v.* [*An altered form, conformed to the related quash, of what would prop. be \*squatch, < ME. squacchen, squacchen, swacchen, < OF. esquachier, escadier, escacier, esquacher, escacher, F. écacher, crush; cf. Sp. acachar, agachar = Pg. agachar, acachapar, refl., squat, cower; < L. ex-, out (or in Sp. Pg. a-, <*



*L. ad-*, to), + *coactare* (ML. \**coactare*), constrain, force, freq. of *cogere* (pp. *cogitus*), constrain, force; see *cogent*. Cf. *quash*<sup>1</sup>, and see *squat*<sup>1</sup>, *quat*<sup>1</sup>.] *I. trans.* To crush; smash; beat or press into pulp or a flat mass. [Colloq.]

One of the reapers, approaching, . . . made me apprehend that with the next step I should be *squashed* to death under his foot.  
*Swift, Gulliver's Travels*, II. 1.

**II. intrans.** To splash; make a splashing sound. [Prov. or colloq.]

Wet through and through; with her feet squeaking and *squashing* in her shoes whenever she moved.  
*Dickens, Hard Times*, xl.

**squash**<sup>1</sup> (skwosh'), *n.* [*< squash*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. Something soft and easily crushed; something unripe and soft; especially, an unripe pea-pod.

Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy; as a *squash* is before 'tis a pease-cod.  
*Shak., T. N.*, I. 5. 166.

2. Something that has been crushed into a soft mass.

It seemed churlish to pass him by without a sign, especially as he took off his *squash* of a hat to me.  
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 80.

3. A sudden fall of a heavy soft body; a shock of soft bodies.

My fall was stopped by a terrible *squash*, that sounded louder to my ears than the catnet of Niagara.  
*Swift, Gulliver's Travels*, II. 7.

**Lemon squash.** See *lemon-squash*.

**squash**<sup>2</sup> (skwosh'), *n.* [An abbr. of *squatter-squash*, *squonter-squash*, *< Amer. Ind. askuta-squash*; *asquash*, pl. of *asq*, raw, green.] The fruit of an annual plant of the gourd kind, belonging to one of several species of the genus *Cucurbita*; also, the plant itself. The very numerous and divergent varieties of the cultivated squash are reduced by good authority to three species — *C. maxima*, the great or winter squash; *C. Pepo*, including the pumpkin and also a large part of the ordinary squashes; and *C. moschata*, the musky, China, or Barbary squash. The first has a club-shaped, pear-shaped, or long cylindrical fruit with a glaucous-whitish surface. The other squashes may for practical purposes be divided into summer and winter kinds. Among the latter is the *C. maxima*, of which the fruit is spheroidal in form and often of great size, sometimes weighing 240 pounds. A variety of this is the crowned or turban squash, whose fruit has a circular projection at the top, the mark of the adherent calyx-tube. Other winter squashes are of moderate size, and commonly either narrowed toward the base into a neck which in the "crook-neck" is curved to one side, or egg-shaped and pointed at the ends, as in the (Boston) marrow, long a standard in America, or the still better Hubbard squash. The winter squash can be preserved through the season. The summer squash has a very short vine, hence sometimes called *bush-squash*. Its fruit is smaller, and is either a crook-neck or depressed in form, somewhat hemispherical with a scalloped border (see *rimbin*); it is colored yellow, white, green, or green and white. Squashes are more grown in America than elsewhere, but also, especially the winter squashes, in continental Europe, and generally in temperate and tropical climates. In Great Britain the only ordinary squash is the vegetable marrow (see *marrow*), or succedo gourd. The summer squash is eaten before maturity, prepared by boiling. The winter squash is boiled or roasted; in France and the East it is largely used in soups and ragouts, in America often made into pies. It is also used as food for animals.

**Akutasquash**, their Vine-apple, which the English, from them, call *Squashes*.

*Roger Williams, Key to Lang. of America* (ed. 1643), xvi. [(Hodge Isl. Soc. Coll.).]

*Squashes*, but more truly *squonter-squashes*; a kind of mellow, or rather gourd.

*Joselyn, N. E. Rarities* (1672), *Amer. Antiq. Soc.*, IV. 103.

**squash**<sup>3</sup> (skwosh'), *n.* [Abbr. of *musquash* (like *coon* from *racon*, or *possum* from *apossom*).] The musquash or muskrat, *Fiber zibethicus*.

The smell of our weasels, and ermines, and polecats is fragrant itself when compared to that of the *squash* and the skink.  
*Goldsmith, Hist. Earth* (ed. 1822), III. 94.

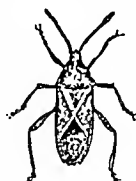
**squash-beetle** (skwosh'be'tl), *n.* The striped cucumber-beetle, *Diabrotica vittata*, or a similar species, which feeds upon the squash and related plants. See *Diabrotica*.

**squash-borer** (skwosh'bor'er), *n.* The larva of an aspidian or sesiid moth, *Trachilium cucurbitae*, which bores the stems of squashes in the United States.

**squash-bug** (skwosh'bug), *n.* An ill-smelling heteropterous insect, *Anasa tristis*, of the family *Coreidae*, found commonly on the squash and other cucurbitaceous plants in North America. There are one or two annual generations, and the bug hibernates as an adult. Throughout its life it feeds upon the leaves of these plants, and is a noted pest.

**squasher** (skwosh'er), *n.* [*< squash*<sup>1</sup> + *-er*.] One who or that which squashes. [Colloq.]

**squash-gourd** (skwosh'görd), *n.* Same as *squash*<sup>2</sup>.



Squash-bug (*Anasa tristis*), natural size.

**squashiness** (skwosh'i-nes), *n.* The state of being squashy, soft, or miry. [Colloq.]

Give a trifle of strength and nusterity to the *squashiness* of our friend's poetry.

*Landor, Imag. Conv.*, Southey and Porson, II.

**squash-melon** (skwosh'mel'gn), *n.* Same as *squash*<sup>2</sup>.

**squash-vine** (skwosh'vin), *n.* The squash. See *squash*<sup>2</sup>.

**squashy** (skwosh'i), *a.* [*< squash*<sup>1</sup> + *-y*.] Soft and wet; miry; muddy; pulpy; mushy; watery.  
*George Eliot, Mr. Gilfil*, xxi. [Colloq.]

**squat<sup>1</sup> (skwot'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *squatted* or *squat*, pp. *squatted*. [*< ME. squatten, squatten*, *< OF. esquatir*, press down, lay flat, crush, *< es-* (*< L. ex-*) + *quatir*, *quattir*, press down, = *It. quattare*, lie close, squat, *< L. coactare*, press together, constrain, force; see *quat*<sup>1</sup>, and cf. *squash*<sup>1</sup>.] *I. trans.* 1. To lay flat; flatten; crush; bruise. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]**

The foundements of hillsion togldir smyten and *squat*.  
*Wyclif*, 2 Ki. [2 Sm.] xxii. 8.

And you take me so near the net ngnh,  
I'll give you leave to *squat* me.

*Middleton, No Witlike a Woman's*, I. 3.

2. To compress. *Italiwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—3. To make quiet. Compare *squating-pill*. [Prov. Eng.]—4. To quash; annul.

King Edward the second [said] . . . that although lawes were *squatted* in warre, yet notwithstanding they ought to be reuiled in peace.

*Stanhurst, Descrip. of Ireland*, III. (Hollished's Chron., I.).

5. To put or set on the buttocks; cause to cower or crouch close to the ground; used reflexively.

He . . . then *squatted himself* down, with his legs twisted under him.

*Marryat, Fables of Many Tales*, the Water-Carrier.

**II. intrans.** 1. To sit close to the ground; crouch; cower; said of animals; sit down upon the buttocks with the knees drawn up or with the legs crossed; said of a human being: as, to *squat* down on one's haunches.

The hare now, after having *squatted* two or three times, and been put up again as often, came still nearer.

*Budgett, Spectator*, No. 116.

2. To settle on land, especially public or new lands, without any title or right: as, to *squat* upon a piece of common. See *squatter*<sup>1</sup>.

The lost Yankees of Connecticut, those swamping, bawling, *squating* enemies of the Mahaboots, made a daring inroad into this neighborhood, and founded a colony called Westchester.

*Irring, Wolfert's Roost*, I.

3. To settle by the stern, as a boat. *Qual-trough*.

**squat<sup>1</sup> (skwot'), *a.* [Pp. of *squat<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. Flattened; hence, short and thick, like the figure of an animal *squatting*.***

A *squat* figure, a harsh, parrot-like voice, and a systematically high head-dress.

*George Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, v.

2. Sitting close to the ground; crouched; cowering; sitting on the buttocks with the knees drawn up or with the legs crossed.

How there they found,  
*Squat* like a toad, close at the ear of Eve.

*Milton, P. L.*, IV. 800.

**squat<sup>1</sup> (skwot'), *n.* [*< squat<sup>1</sup>, *v.*; in defs. 3 and 4, *< squat<sup>1</sup>, *a.*] 1. A bruise caused by a fall.****

Bruises, *squats*, and falls. *Herbert (Johnson)*.

Neer or at the salt-works there grows a plant they call *squatmore*, and hath wonderful vertue for a *squat*: it hath a roote like a little earnt; I doe not heare it is taken notice of by any herbalist.

*Aubrey's MS. Wills*, p. 127. (*Hallivert*.)

In our Western language *squat* is a bruise.

*Aubrey's Wills*, Royal Soc. MS., p. 127. (*Hallivert*.)

2. The posture of one who or that which squats.

One [there] runneth so fast you will neuer catch him, tho other is so at the *squat* you can neuer finde him.

*Lyly, Euphones and his England*, p. 421.

And every child hates Shylock, though his soul  
Still sits at *squat*, and peeps not from its hole.

*Pope, Moral Essays*, I. 60.

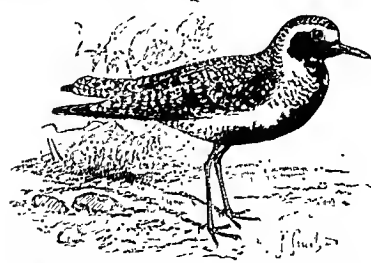
3. A short, stout person. [Colloq.]—4. A small mass or bunch of ore in a vein. [Cornwall, Eng.]

**squat<sup>2</sup> (skwot'), *v.* [*< Dan. sgratte*, splash, spurt: see *squander*, *squat*<sup>2</sup>, *swatter*.] To splash. [Prov. Eng.]**

**squat<sup>3</sup> (skwot'), *n.* [*< NL. Squatina*.] The angel-fish, *Squatina angelus*.**

**Squatarola** (skwā-tar'ō-lā), *n.* [*< NL. (Cuvier, 1817)*, *< It. dial. (Vontian) squatarola*, the Swiss plover.] A genus of true plovers which have four toes. The only species is *S. helvetica*, formerly *Tringa squatarola*, the common Swiss, gray, black-bellied, or bullhead plover, found in most parts of the world, and having fifty or more technical names. It is

much like the golden plover (see *plover*) in plumage, in changes of plumage with season, and in habits; but it is



Swiss or Black-bellied Plover (*Squatarola helvetica*), in full plumage.

larger and stouter, and may be distinguished at a glance by the small though evident hind toe, no trace of which appears in any species of *Charadrius* proper.

**squatarole, squaterole** (skwat'a-rōl, -ē-rōl), *n.* [*< Squatarola*.] The gray or Swiss plover, *Squatarola helvetica*.

**Squatina** (skwat'i-nā), *n.* [*< NL. (Duméril, 1806, after Aldrovandi)*, *< L. squatina*, a skate, dim. *< squatus*, a skate, an angel-fish.] The only genus of *Squatina*, represented in most seas. *S. angelus* is the angel-shark, angel-fish, monkfish, or squat. See cuts under *angel-fish* and *pterygium*.

**Squatina** (skwā-tin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*< NL. (Squatina + -ina)*.] A family of somewhat ray-like anarthrous sharks, represented by the genus *Squatina*. These fishes inhabit most seas, and are of singular aspect, having a broad flat body with very large horizontal pectoral fins separated from the body by a narrow part, two small dorsals, large ventrals, a small caudal, and no anal. The body is depressed, the mouth is anterior, and the teeth are conical. The family is also called *Rhinidae*, and the suborder *Rhinæ* is represented by this family alone.

**squatinoid** (skwat'i-noid), *a. and n.* [*< Squatina + -oid*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Squatina*.

*II. n.* A shark of the family *Squatina*.

**squatmore**, *n.* [Appar. *< squat<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, a bruise, + *mare*<sup>2</sup>, a plant.] The horned poppy, *Glaucium flavum* (*G. luteum*). See the second quotation under *squat<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, 1. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]**

**squat-snipe** (skwat'snip), *n.* Same as *kriker*.

**squat-tag** (skwat'tag), *n.* A game of tag in which a player cannot be touched or tagged while *squatting*.

**squattage** (skwat'ij), *n.* [*< squat<sup>1</sup> + *-age*.] Land leased from the government for a term of years. [Australia.]*

**squatter**<sup>1</sup> (skwat'er), *n.* [*< squat<sup>1</sup> + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which squats.—2. One who settles on new land, particularly on public land, without a title. [U. S.]*

The place where we made fast was a wooding station, owned by what is called a *Squatter*, a person who, without any title to the land, or leave asked or granted, squats himself down and declares himself the lord and master of the soil for the time being. *B. Hall, Travels in N. A.*, II. 297.

Hence—3. One who or that which assumes domiciliary rights without a title.

The country people disliked the strangers, suspected the traders, detested the heretics, and abhorred the sacrilegious *squatters* in the site of pristine piety and charity.

*R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng.*, xvii.

4. One who obtains from the government a right of pasturage on moderate terms; also, any stock-owner. [Australia.]

*Squatters*, men who rent vast tracts of land from Government for the depasturing of their flocks, at an almost nominal sum, subject to a tax of so much a head on their sheep and cattle. *H. Kingsley, Hillyars and Burtons*, xlviii.

5. In *ornith.*, same as *kriker*.—*Squatter sovereignty*. See *popular sovereignty*, under *popular*.

**squatter**<sup>2</sup> (skwat'er), *v. i.* [A var. of *swatter*, freq. of *swat*: see *swat*<sup>2</sup>, and cf. *squander*, *squat*<sup>2</sup>.] To plunge into or through water. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

Among the springs,  
Awa' ye *squatter'd*, like a drake,  
On whistling wings.

*Burns, Address to the Do'll*.

A little callow gosling *squattering* out of bounds.

*Charlotte Brontë, Vilette*, xxv.

**squating-pill** (skwat'ing-pil), *n.* An opiate pill; a pill adapted to squat or quiet a patient. [Prov. Eng.]

**squattle** (skwat'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *squat<sup>1</sup>.] To settle down; squat. [Scotch.]*

Swish, in some beggar's huffet *squattle*;  
There ye may creep, and sprawl, and sprattle.  
*Burns, To a Louse*.



**squatocracy** (skwot-ek'ra-si), *n.* [For \**squat-ocracy*, < *squatter* + *-ocracy* as in *aristocracy*, etc.] The squatters of Australia collectively; the rich squatters who are interested in pastoral property. [Slang, Australia.]

The bloated *squatocracy* represents Australian Conservatism. *Mrs. Campbell-Pratt*, *The Head-Station*, p. 35.

**squatty** (skwot'i), *a.* [*squat* + *-y*]. Squat; short and thick; dumpy; low-set.

A few yards away stood another short, *squatty* hemlock, and I said my bees ought to be there.

*J. Burroughs*, *Pepacton*, III.

**sqaww** (skwá), *n.* [Formerly also *squa*; < Mass. Ind. *squa*, *eshqua*, Narragansett *squaws*, Cree *iskwew*; Delaware *ochqueu*, *khqueu*, a woman, *squaw*, in comp. female. *a* female American Indian; an American Indian woman.

**sqaww-berry** (skwá'ber'i), *n.* Same as *sqaww-huckleberry*.

**sqaww-duck** (skwá'duk), *n.* See *duck*<sup>2</sup>.

**sqaww-huckleberry** (skwá'huk'l-ber-i), *n.* The deerberry, *Vaccinium stamineum*, a neat low bush of the eastern United States, with scarcely edible fruit, but with pretty racemed flowers having white recurved corolla and projecting yellow stamens.

**sqawwk** (skwák), *v. i.* [A var. of *squeak*, perhaps affected by *squall*<sup>2</sup>.] To cry with a loud harsh voice; make a loud outcry, as a duck or other fowl when frightened.

Your peacock perch, pet post,  
To strut and spread the tail and *sqawk* upon.

*Browning.*

**sqawwk** (skwák), *n.* [*squawk*, *v.*] 1. A loud, harsh *squeak* or *squall*.

Gerard gnaw a little *sqawwk*, and put his fingers in his ears.

*C. Reade*, *Cloister and Hearth*, xxvi. (*Davies*).

2. The American night-heron: same as *quack*.

**sqawwk-duck** (skwák'duk), *n.* The bimaculated duck. See *bimaculated*.

**sqawwker** (skwá'kér), *n.* [*squawk* + *-er*].

One who or that which *sqawwks*. Specifically—(a) A duck-call. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*. (b) A toy consisting of a rubber bag tied to one end of a tube which contains a tongue-piece or reed.

**sqawwking-thrush** (skwá'king-thrush), *n.* The mistlethrush. [Prov. Eng.]

**sqawwit**, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *squall*<sup>2</sup>.

**sqaww-man** (skwá'man), *n.* A white man who has married a *sqaww*, and has become more or less identified with the Indians and their mode of life: so called in contempt. [Western U. S.]

Nowadays those who live among and intermarry with the Indians are looked down upon by the other frontiersmen, who contemptuously term them *sqaww-men*.

*T. Roosevelt*, *The Century*, XXXVI. 832.

**sqaww-mint** (skwá'mint), *n.* The American pennyroyal, *Hedeoma pulegioides*. [Rare.]

**sqawwroot** (skwá'rút), *n.* 1. A leafless fleshy plant, *Conopholis Americana*, of the *Orobanchaceae*, found in the eastern United States. It grows from 3 to 6 inches high, with the thickness of a man's thumb, and is covered with fleshy scales having the flowers in their axils, at length becoming hard. It is more or less root-parasitic, and occurs in clusters among fallen leaves in oak-woods. Also *caneer-root*.

2. Rarely, the blue cohosh, *Caulophyllum thalictroides*.

**sqaww-vine** (skwá'vín), *n.* The partridge-berry, *Mitella repens*. [Rare.]

**sqaww-weed** (skwá'wéd), *n.* Same as *golden ragwort* (which see, under *ragwort*).

**squeak** (skwék), *v.* [E. dial. also *sweak*; < Sw. *sqvika*, croak, = Norw. *skvaka*, cacklo, = Icel. *skvaka*, sound like water shaken in a bottle; an imitative word, parallel to similar forms without initial *s*—namely, Sw. *qvaka* = Dan. *qvaka*, croak, quack, = Icel. *kvaka*, twitter, chatter, etc.: see *quack*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *sqawwk*.] 1. To utter a short, sharp, shrill cry, as a pig or a rat; make a sharp noise, as a pipe or fife, a wheel or hinge that needs oiling, or the sole of a boot.

The sheeted dead  
Did *squeak* and gibber in the Roman streets.

*Shak*, *Hamlet*, I. 1. 116.

Beside, 'tis known he could speak Greek  
As naturally as pigs *squeak*.

*S. Butler*, *Hudibras*, I. 1. 52.

2. To break silence or secrecy; speak out; turn informer; "squeak"; peach. [Slang.]

If he be obstinate, put a civil question to him upon the rack, and he *squeaks*, I warrant him.

*Dryden*, *Don Sebastian*, iv. 3.

"She was at the Kaim of Dornelough, nt Vanbeest Brown's last wake, as they call it." . . . "That's another breaker ahead, Captain! Will she not *squeak*, think ye?"

*Scott*, *Guy Mannering*, xxxiv.

3. To shirk an obligation, as the payment of a debt. [Slang.]

II. *trans.* To utter with a *sneak*, or in a *sneaking* tone.

And that, for any thing in Nature,  
Pigs might *sneak* Love-Odes, Dogs bark Satyr.

*Prior*, *To Fleetwood Shepherd*.

**sneak** (skwék), *n.* [*sneak*, *v.*] A short, sharp, shrill cry, such as that uttered by pigs or mice, or made by a wheel or the hinge of a door when dry.

With many a deadly grunt and doleful *sneak*.

*Dryden*, *Cock and Fox*, I. 732.

There chanced to be a coquette in the consort, . . . with a great many skittish notes (and) affected *sneaks*.

*Addison*, *Tatler*, No. 157.

A *sneak*, or a narrow *sneak*, an escape by the merest chance. [Colloq. or slang.]—Bubble and *sneak*. See *Bubble*.

**sneaker** (skwó'kér), *n.* [*sneak* + *-er*]. 1. One who or that which *sneaks*.

Mitical *sneakers* and bellowers.

*Echard*, *On Ans. to Contempt of Clergy*, p. 137. (*Latham*.)

2. A young bird, as a pigeon, partridge, or quail; a chirper; a peeper; a *sneaker*.

Mr. Campbell succeeded in bagging 220 grouse by evening; every *sneaker* was, however, counted.

*H. W. Greener*, *The Gun*, p. 535.

3. An Australian crow-shrike of the genus *Strepera*, as *S. cuneicauda* (oftener called *anaphonensis*, after Temminck, 1824, a specific name antedated by the one given by Vieillot in 1816), mostly of a grayish color, 19 inches long: so called from its cries.—4. One who confesses, or turns informer. [Slang.]

**sneakily** (skwó'ki-lí), *adv.* [*sneaky* + *-ly*]. With a thin, *sneaky* voice: as, to sing *sneakily*.

**sneakingly** (skwó'king-lí), *adv.* In a *sneaking* manner; with a *sneaky* voice; *sneakily*.

**sneaklet** (skwó'let), *n.* [*sneak* + *-let*]. A little *sneak*. [Affected.]

Vehement shrew-mouse *sneaklets*.

*Carlyle*, *Misc.*, III. 49. (*Davies*.)

**sneaky** (skwó'ki), *a.* [*sneak* + *-y*]. *Sneaking*; inclined to *sneak*.

**sneal** (skwél), *v. i.* [*ME. squelen*, < Sw. dial. *sqvåla* = Norw. *skvella*, *squall*, *sneal*; a var. of *squall*<sup>2</sup>, < Icel. *skvata*, *squall*: see *squall*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. To utter a sharp, shrill cry, or a succession of such cries, as expressive of pain, fear, anger, impatience, eagerness, or the like.

She pinched me, and called me a *snealing* chit. *Steele*.

This child began to *sneal* about his mother, having been petted hitherto and wont to get all he wanted by raising his voice but a little.

*R. D. Blackmore*, *Lorna Doone*, lxx.

2. To turn informer; peach; "sneak." [Slang.]

The first step of a prosecuting attorney, in attacking a criminal conspiracy, is to spread abroad the rumor that this, that, or the other confederate is about to *sneal*; he knows that it will be but a few days before one or more of the rogues will hurry to his office to anticipate the traitors by turning State's evidence.

*The Century*, XXXV. 649.

**sneal**<sup>1</sup> (skwél), *n.* [*sneal*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] A shrill, sharp cry, more or less prolonged.

His lengthen'd chin, his turn'd-up snout,  
His dritish *sneal* and gestures.

*Burns*, *Holy Fair*.

**sneal**<sup>2</sup> (skwél), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Inform; weak. [Prov. Eng.]

That he was weak, and could, and *sneal*,  
And seldom made a hearty meal.

*Wolcot* (Peter Pindar), *Works* (ed. 1794), I. 236. (*Halliwel*.)

**snealer** (skwó'lér), *n.* [*sneal*<sup>1</sup> + *-er*]. 1. One who or that which *sneals*.—2. One of several birds. (a) A young pigeon; a *sneab*; a *sneaker*. See *cut* under *sneab*.

When ready to leave the nest and face the world for itself, it [in young pigeon] is a *snealer*, or, in market parlance, a *sneab*.

(b) The European swift, *Cypselus apus*. Also *jack-snealer*, *sneecher*. (c) The American golden plover, *Charadrius dominicus*. *F. C. Browne*. [Plymouth, Mass.] (d) The harlequin duck. *G. Trumbull*, 1833. [Maine.]

**sneamt** (skwém), *v. i.* [A back-formation, < *sneamish*.] To be *sneamish*. [Rare.]

This threat is to the fools that *sneam*  
At every thing of good omen.

*G. Smart*, *tr. of Phaedrus* (1765), p. 145.

**sneamish** (skwé'mish), *a.* [Also dial. *sweamish*, *sweamish*; early mod. E. *sneamish*, *sneamish*;

a later form (with suffix *-ish*<sup>1</sup> substituted for orig. *-ous*) of *sneamons*: see *sneamons*. The sense 'apt to be nauseated' may be due in part to association with *quaimish*.] 1. Easily disgusted or nauseated; hence, fastidious; scrupulous; particular; nice to excess in questions of propriety or taste; finical: as, a *sneamish* stomach; *sneamish* notions.

Let none other meaner person despise learning, nor . . . be any whit *sneamish* to let it be published under their names.

*Pultenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 17.

The modern civilized man is *sneamish* about pain to a degree which would have seemed effeminate or worse to his great-grandfather.

*The Century*, XXXVI. 633.

2. *Qualmish*; slightly nauseated; sickish: as, a *sneamish* feeling.

The wind grew high, and we, being among the sands, lay at anchor; I began to be dizzy and *sneamish*.

*Pepys*, *Diary*, I. 43.

=Syn. 1. *Dainty*, *Fastidious*, etc. (see *nice*), overnice, strait-laced.

**sneamishly** (skwé'mish-lí), *adv.* In a *sneamish* or fastidious manner; with too much niceness or daintiness.

**sneamishness** (skwé'mish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being *sneamish*; excessive niceness or daintiness; fastidiousness; excessive scrupulousness.

**sneamously** (skwé'mus), *a.* [E. dial. also *sweamously*; early mod. E. *sneamously*, *skeymose*, < ME. *squaimous*, *squaimous*, *squaimose*, *skeymous*, *skeymus*, *sweymous*, disdainful, fastidious, < *sweame*, *sweem*, E. dial. *sweam*, dizziness, an attack of sickness: see *sweam*. The word has now taken the form *sneamish*. The dial. change of *sw-* to *sq-* (which in ME. further changes to *sk-*) occurs in many words: cf. *squander*.] Same as *sneamish*.

Thou wert not *skeymus* of the maidens wombe.  
*Te Deum* (14th century), quoted in N. and Q., 3th ser., III. 181.

But soth to say he was somdel *squaimous*.

*Chaucer*, *Miller's Tale*.

Thow art not *skeymose* thy fantasy for to tell.

*Bale's Kyng Johan*, p. 11. (*Halliwel*.)

**snean**<sup>1</sup>, *v. i.* [A var. of *squint*.] To squint.

**snean**<sup>2</sup> (skwén), *v. i.* [Prob. imitative; cf. *sneal*<sup>1</sup>.] To fret, as the hog. *Halliwel*; *Wright*.

[Prev. Eng.]

**sneasiness** (skwé'zi-nes), *n.* *Queasiness*; qualmishness; nausea.

A *sneasiness* and rising up of the heart against any mean, vulgar, or mechanical condition of men.

*Hammond*, *Works*, IV. 614.

**sneasy** (skwé'zi), *a.* [Also *squeazy*; formerly *squeazy*; a var. of *queasy* with intensive *s-*, as in *splash* for *plash*<sup>1</sup>, *squench* for *quench*: see *queasy*.] *Queasy*; qualmish; *sneamish*; scrupulous.

His own nice and *sneasy* stomach, still weary of his last meal, puts him into a study whether he should eat of his best dish or nothing.

*Rev. T. Adams*, *Works*, I. 425.

The women are few here, *squeazy* and formal, and little skilled in amusing themselves or other people.

*Gray*, *Letters*, I. 202.

**squeegee** (skwéj), *v. and n.* A dialectal form of *squeeze*. *Mayhew*, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 530.

**squeegee** (skwé'jé), *n.* [A form of *squillgee*, simulating *squeegee* for *squeegee*.] 1. *Naut.*, same as *squillgee*.—2. In *photog.*, a stout strip of soft rubber set longitudinally in a wooden back which serves as a handle, and beyond which the rubber projects. It is used for expressing moisture from paper prints, for bringing a film into close contact with a glass or mount, etc., and is also made in the form of a roller of soft rubber, much resembling a printers' inking-roller.

**squeegee** (skwé'jé), *v. t.* [*squeegee*, *n.*] To treat with a *squeegee* or *squillgee*.

A glacé finish may easily be obtained by *squeegeeing* the washed print on a polished plate of hard rubber.

*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 53.

**squeezability** (skwé-zá-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*squeezable* + *-ity* (see *-ility*).] The quality or state of being *squeezable*. *Imp. Dict.*

**squeezable** (skwé'zá-bl), *a.* [*squeeze* + *-able*.] 1. Capable or admitting of being *squeezed*; compressible.—2. Figuratively, capable of being constrained or coerced: as, a *squeezable* government. [Colloq.]

You are too versatile and too *squeezable*; . . . you take impressions too readily.

*Seavage*, *Reuben Medlicott*, I. 9. (*Davies*.)

The peace-of-mind-at-any-price disposition of that [Gladstone] Cabinet had rendered it *squeezable* to any extent.

*Love*, *Bismarck*, II. 230.

**squeeze** (skwéz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *squeezed*, ppr. *squeezing*. [Early mod. E. also *squize*, *squise*, E. dial. also *squizen* (also perversely *squeege*); with intensive *s-*, < ME. *queisen*,





squeeze, < AS. *ewēsan*, *ewīsan* (in comp. *tō-ewīsan*, *tō-ewēsan*), crush; cf. Sw. *qvāsa*, squeeze, bruise; D. *kwetsen* = MHG. *quetzen*, G. *quetschen*, G. dial. *quetzen*, crush, squash, bruise; MLG. *quatern*, *quettern*, squash, bruise; Goth. *kwistjan*, destroy; Lith. *gaisiti*, destroy.] I. *trans.* 1. To press forcibly; subject to strong pressure; exert pressure upon: as, to *squeeze* a sponge; hence, to bruise or crush by the application of pressure: as, to *squeeze* one's fingers in a vise; apply force or pressure to for the purpose of extracting something: as, to *squeeze* a lemon.

O Phylax, spare  
My squeezed Son, least from herself she start.  
Loose, loose the Buckle! If the time he come  
That I must die, at least afford me room.  
J. Beaumont, *Psycho*, III. 206.  
The people submit quietly when their governor *squeezes* their purses. *Poocke*, Description of the East, II. 1. 161.  
The ingredients for punch were all in readiness; but no one would *squeeze* the oranges till he came.  
Fiddling, Joseph Andrews, I. 13.

2. To press in sympathy or affection, or as a silent indication of interest or emotion: as, to *squeeze* one's hand.

He is said to be the first that made love by *squeezing* the hand.  
Steele, Spectator, No. 109.

With my left hand I took her right — did she *squeeze* it? I think she did.  
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle Papers, Dorothea.

3. To produce or procure by the application of pressure; express; extract: usually with *out*: as, to *squeeze* consent from an official.

*Queise* out the jus. *Reliq. Antiq.*, I. 302.  
When day appeared, . . . I began again to *squeeze* out the matter [from a wound], & to anoint it with a little salve which I had.  
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Helowes, 1577), p. 116.

He [Canute] *squeezed* out of the English, though now his subjects, not his Enemies, 72, some say 82, thousand pound.  
Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.

They can *squeeze* Bourdeaux out of a sloe, and draw Champagno from an apple. Addison, Tatler, No. 131.

4. To thrust forcibly; force: with *into*, or other similar adjunct: as, to *squeeze* a gown *into* a box.

He [Webster] has not the condensing power of Shakespeare, who *squeezed* meaning *into* a phrase with an hydraulic press.  
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 318.

Schneider had provided himself at the Greenland ports with the entire costume of the Eskimo belle, and, being a small man, was able to *squeeze* himself into the garments.  
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 176.

5. To harass or oppress by exactions or the like.

The little officers oppress the people; the great officers *squeeze* them. *Poocke*, Description of the East, I. 171.

The whole convict system is a money-making affair; . . . they all just naturally *squeeze* the convict.

The Century, XI. 221.  
6. To obtain a facsimile impression of on paper, by means of water and rubbing or beating. See *squeezee*, n., 3.

But the overhang of the rock makes it extremely difficult to *squeeze* satisfactorily. *Athenaeum*, No. 3284, p. 455.  
**Squeezed-in vessel**, a vessel of pottery or glass whose form indicates that it has been pressed in on opposite sides, as if nipped by the fingers. It is a common form in Roman glass bottles; and many Japanese flasks of stone-ware also have this shape.

II. *intrans.* 1. To press; press, push, or force one's way through or into some tight, narrow, or crowded place; pass by pressing or pushing.

Many a public minister comes empty in; but, when he has crammed his guts, he is fain to *squeeze* hard before he can get off.  
Sir R. L'Estrange.

2. To pass (through a body) under the application of pressure.

A concave sphere of gold filled with water, and soldered up, has, upon pressing the sphere with great force, let the water *squeeze* through it and stand all over its outside in multitudes of small drops like dew, without bursting or cracking the body of the gold.  
Newton, Opticks, II. 3, prop. 8.

**squeeze** (skwēz), n. [*< squeeze*, v.] 1. Pressure, or an application of pressure; a hug or embrace; a friendly, sympathetic, or loving grasp: as, a *squeeze* of the hand.

Had a very affectionate *squeeze* by the hand, and a fine compliment in a corner. Gray, Letters, I. 239.

The Squire shook him heartily by the hand, and congratulated him on his safe arrival at Headlong Hall. The doctor returned the *squeeze*, and assured him that the congratulation was by no means misplaced.  
Phaeton, Headlong Hall, III.

2. Crush; crowding.

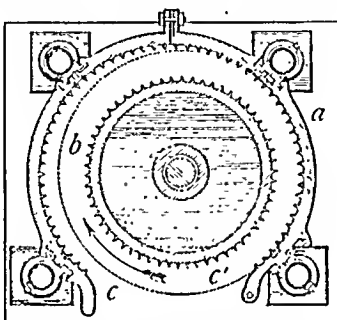
The pair of MacWhirters journeyed from Tours, . . . and, after four-and-twenty hours of *squeeze* in the diligence, presented themselves at nightfall at Madame Smolensk's.  
Thackeray, Philip, xvi.

3. A cast or an impression, as of an inscription or a coin, produced by forcing some plastic material into the hollows or depressions of the surface; especially, such a facsimile or impression made by applying sheets of wet unsized paper to the object to be copied, and thoroughly passing over the sheets with light blows of a stiff brush, so as to force the paper into every inequality. The paper, upon drying, hardens, yielding a perfect and durable negative, or reversed copy, of the original. This method is employed by archaeologists for securing faithful transcripts of ancient inscriptions.

It is to him that we owe the copies and *squeezes* of the Nabatean Inscriptions. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 302.

Armed, therefore, with a stock of photographic plates, and with the far more essential stock of paper for making moulds or *squeezes* from the stone, I began work on the temples of Thebes. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 297.

**squeezer** (skwē'zér), n. [*< squeeze* + -er.] 1. One who or that which *squeezes*. Specifically—(a) In iron-working, a machine employed in getting the puddled ball into shape, or shingling it, without hammering. (See *puddling*.) Squeezers are of two kinds, reciprocating and rotary. The essential feature of the reciprocating form is that a movable arm or lever works against a corresponding fixed jaw, the former representing the



Rotary Squeezer.  
a, ridged eccentric casing; A, ridged roller. The ball of metal enters at c, in the direction shown by the arrow, and emerges at c'.

hammer, the latter the anvil, of the old method of shingling with the hammer. In the rotary squeezer the puddled ball is brought into shape by being passed between a cast-iron cylinder and a cylindrical casing, the former being placed eccentrically within the latter so that the distance between their surfaces gradually diminishes in the direction of the rotation. The ball, being introduced at the widest part of the opening, is carried forward and finally delivered at the narrower end, reduced in size and ready for rolling. (b) In sheet-metal working, a crimping-machine for forcing the tops and covers of the cans over the cylinders which form the sides of the cans. (c) A lemon-squeezer.

2. *pl.* A kind of playing-cards in which the face-value of each card is shown in the upper left-hand corner, and can readily be seen by *squeezing* the cards slightly apart, without displaying the hand.—Alligator squeezer. Same as *crocodile squeezer*.—Crocodile squeezer, a peculiar form of squeezer, having a long projecting upper jaw armed with teeth. It is used in the manufacture of iron.

**squeezing** (skwē'zing), n. [Verbal n. of *squeeze*, v.] 1. The act of pressing; compression.—2. That which is forced out by or as by pressure; hence, oppressive exaction.

The dogs and *squeezings* of the brain.  
Tops, Essay on Criticism, I. 607.

**squeezing-box** (skwē'zing-boks), n. In *ceram.*, a cylinder of metal, through an opening in the bottom of which plastic clay is forced in a continuous ribbon of any desired section, to form lugs, handles, etc.

**squeezyt**, a. See *squeasy*.

**squelch** (skwelch), n. [Formerly also *squelsh*; prob. a var., with intensive prefix *s-*, of E. dial. *quellch*, a blow, bang.] A crushing blow; a heavy fall. [Colloq.]

But Ralpho, who had now begun  
T' adventure resurrection  
From heavy *squelch*, had had not up.  
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. 1033.

**squelch** (skwelch), v. [*< Squelch*, n.] I. *trans.* 1. To crush down; stamp on as if *squeezing* out something liquid; put an end to. [Colloq.]

'Tis too, this Fat Bishop hath so overlaid me,  
So *squelch'd* and *squeezed* me.  
Middleton, Game at Chess, v. 3.

Here, all about the fields, is the wild carrot. You cut off its head, just before it seeds, and you think you have *squelched* it; but this is just what Nature . . . wanted you to do.  
J. Burroughs, The Century, XIX. 688.

2. To disconcert; discomfit; put down. [Colloq.]

Take glaucous shamefaced at the nosegay in his button-hole, and was *squelched*.  
J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 120.

II. *intrans.* To be crushed. [Colloq.]

**squelet**, v. A Middle English form of *squal*.  
**squelert**, **squeleryt**, n. Middle English forms of *sculler*<sup>2</sup>, *scullery*.

**squench** (skwoneh), v. t. [A var., with intensive prefix *s-*, of *quench*.] To quench. *Beau.* and *Fl.* [Obsolete or vulgar.]

**squerelt**, **squerrelt**, **squerrilt**, n. Obsolete forms of *squirrel*.

**squeteague** (skwo-tēg'), n. [Also *squete*, *squite*, *squit*; of Amer. Ind. origin.] A salt-water scianoid fish, *Cynoscion regalis* (formerly *Otolithus regalis*), also called *weakfish*, *sea-salmon*, and *sea-trout* in common with some other members of the same genus. It is silvery, darker above, with many irregular, small, dark blotches tending to form oblique undulating bars. It is common from Cape Cod southward, and is a valued food-fish. A more distinctly marked fish of this kind is *C. maculatus*, the spotted squeteague, *weakfish*, or sea-trout, of more southerly distribution. See *Cynoscion*, and cut under *weakfish*.

**squib** (skwib), v.; pret. and pp. *squibbed*, ppr. *squibbing*. [A var. of *\*squip*, < ME. *squippen*, a var. of *swip* (ME. *swippen*), move swiftly, sweep, dash: see *swip*, *swipe*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To move swiftly and irregularly.

A battered unmarried beau, who *squibs* about from place to place.  
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxxviii.

2. [*< squib*, n., 3.] To make a slight, sharp report, like that of an exploding squib.—3. [*< squib*, n., 4.] To resort to the use of squibs, or potty lampoons.

II. *trans.* 1. To throw (in or out) suddenly; explode.

Thou wouldst neuer *squib* out any new Salt-petro  
Iestes against honest Tucca.  
Dekker, Humorous Poet (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 235).

He [Mr. Brian Twyne] *squibs* in this parenthesis.  
Fuller, Hist. Cambridge University, I. § 52.

2. [*< squib*, n., 4.] To attack in squibs; lampoon.

**squib** (skwib), n. [*< squib*, v.] 1. A ball or tube filled with gunpowder, sent or fired swiftly through the air or along the ground, exploding somewhat like a rocket.

Like a *Squib* it falls,  
Or fire-winged shaft, or sulph'ry Powder Balls.  
Sydney, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 2.

Nor nimble *squib* is soon to make afraid  
The gentlewomen.  
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, Prol.

So *squibs* and crackers fly into the air,  
Then, only breaking with a noise, they vanish  
In stench and smoke. Ford, Broken Heart, II. 2.

2. A reel, rush, quill, or roll of paper filled with a priming of gunpowder; a tube of some kind used to set off a charge of gunpowder, as at the bottom of a drill-hole. Also called *mote*, *train*, and *match*.—3. A fire-cracker, especially one broken in the middle so that when it is fired the charge explodes without a loud report.—4. A petty lampoon; a short satirical writing or sketch holding up a person or thing to ridicule.

Allowing that . . . [the play] succeeds, there are a hundred *squibs* flying all about to prove that it should not have succeeded. Goldsmith, Polite Learning, x.

5t. One who writes lampoons or squibs; a petty satirist; a paltry, trifling fellow.

The *squibs* are those who, in the common phrase of the word, are called libellers, lampooners, and pamphleteers.  
Steele, Tatler, No. 88.

6. A kind of cheap tuff, made of treacle.

And there we had a shop, too, for lollipops and *squibs*.  
Hood, Lines by a Schoolboy.

**squibbish** (skwib'ish), n. [*< squib* + -ish.] Flashy; light. T. Mace, Music's Monument. (Davies.)

**squid** (skwid), n. [Origin unknown.] 1. A kind of cuttlefish or calamary; a dibranchiate cephalopod with ten arms, especially of the family *Loliginidae* or *Tentaculidae*. The name is most frequently given to the small, slender calamaries, a few inches long and with a caudal fin, which are much used as bait, but is extended (with or without a qualifying term) to many other species of different genera and families, some of which, as the giant squids, are the largest of cephalopods. See cuts under *Architeuthis calamary*, *Demoteuthis*, *Loliginidae*, *Scipoda*, and *Spirula*, and compare those under *Dibranchiata*, *cuttlefish*, and *Scipia*.

2. An artificial bait or lure of metal, ivory, etc., used in angling or trolling for fish, often simply a fish-hook on the shank of which a mass of lead is melted in cylindrical or tapering form to imitate a squid (def. 1).—False squids, the *Loligopsidae*.—Flying squids, the *Ommastrephidae*.—Giant squids, the very large cephalopods of the genus *Architeuthis*, as *A. harveyi* of the Atlantic coast of North America, among those called *devil-fish*. See cut under *Architeuthis*.—Long-armed squids, the *Chiroteuthidae*.—Long-finned squids, species of *Loliginidae*. See cut under *Loliginidae*.—Short-finned squids, species of *Ommastrephes*, as *O. illecebrosus*, common in New England seas and northward, and a principal source of bait.



squid (skwid), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *squidged*, ppr. *squidding*. [*< squid, n.*] To fish with a squid or spoon-bait.

squidding (skwid'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *squid, v.*] The act, art, or practice of fishing with a squid.

squid-fork (skwid'fôrk), *n.* An instrument used by fishermen in baiting with a squid.

squid-hound (skwid'hound), *n.* The striped bass, *Roccus lineatus*. See cut under *bass*.

squid-jig (skwid'jig), *n.* A squid-jigger.

squid-jigger (skwid'jig'er), *n.* A device for catching squids, consisting of a number of hooks soldered together by the shanks so that the points radiate in all directions. It is dragged or jerked through the water.

squid-jigging (skwid'jig'ing), *n.* The act of jigging for squids; the use of a squid-jigger; squidging.

squid-thrower (skwid'thrô'er), *n.* A device, on the principle of the catapult, used in trolling to cast a fishing-line seaward. *E. H. Knight.*

squier<sup>1</sup>, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *squire*.

squier<sup>2</sup>, *n.* An obsolete form of *square*.

squieriet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *squyry*.

squiggle (skwig'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *squiggled*, ppr. *squiggling*. [Appar. a var., with intensive prefix *s-*, of *\*quiggle*, *E. dial. quicgle*, a var. of *wiggle*; see *wiggle*.] 1. To shake a fluid about in the mouth with the lips closed. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. To move about like an eel; squirm; wriggle. [*Colloq., U. S.*]

squili<sup>1</sup>, *n.* A Middle English form of *sculler*.

squill<sup>1</sup> (skwil'jô), *n.* [Also *squillagee*, *squillage*, also *squegee*, *squegee* (see *squegee*); origin obscure; perhaps connected with *swill*, *swile*, wash, rinse; but the term is not explained.]

1. *Naut.*: (a) An implement somewhat resembling a wooden hoe, with an edge of india-rubber or thick leather, used to scrape the water from wet docks. (b) A small swab. (c) A becket and toggle used to confine a studding-sail while setting it.—2. One of several implements constructed like the nautical implement above defined (1 (a)), used for washing glass, in photographic work, etc. See *squegee*, 2.

squill<sup>2</sup> (skwil'jô), *v. i.* [*< squillage, n.*] *Naut.*, to scrape (the wet docks of a ship) with a squill<sup>1</sup>.

The washing, swabbing, *squillagee*, etc., lasts, or is made to last, until eight o'clock, when breakfast is ordered, fore and aft.

*R. M. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 100.*

squill<sup>3</sup>-toggle (skwil'jô-tog'l), *n.* A toggle with a small line fastened to it, used to secure a strap round a studding-sail while being set, so that by pulling out the squill<sup>3</sup> when the sail is hoisted far enough the sail is released.

squill<sup>4</sup> (skwil'), *n.* [*< ME. squille, squille, squyle, squyle, < OF. squille, scille, F. squille, scille = Sp. esquila = Pg. scilla = It. squilla, < L. squilla, scilla, squill, = Gr. σκίλλα, squill, perhaps for \*σκιδα (as equiv. σκίφος for \*σκίφος), and so called from its splitting easily into scales, < σκίζω, split: see schism.*] 1. The medicinal bulb of *Urginea Scilla*, or the plant itself; the officinal squill. See *Urginea*.—2. Any plant of the genus *Scilla* (which see). *S. nutans* is commonly called *bluebell*, or *wild hyacinth*. The spring squill, *S. verna*, and the autumn squill, *S. autumnalis*, are small European wild flowers of no great merit in cultivation. The star-flowered squill, *S. amara*, is a distinct early species, the flowers indigo-blue with large yellowish-green ovary, less attractive than the species following. The early squill, *S. bifolia*, produces rich masses of dark-blue flowers very early in the spring. The Spanish squill, *S. Hispanica* (*S. campanulata*), is a fine species of early summer, with a strong pyramidal raceme of large pendent usually light blue flowers; also called *Spanish bluebell*. The Italian squill, *S. Italica*, has pale-blue flowers with intensely blue stamens. The pyramidal or Peruvian squill, *S. Peruviana*, not from Peru, but from the Mediterranean region, has pale-blue flowers with white stamens, the flowers very numerous in a regular pyramid. The Siberian squill, *S. Sibirica* (*S. amara*), not from Siberia, but from southern Russia, is a very choice small early-flowering species, the blossom of a peculiar porcelain blue. These are all hardly except the pyramidal squill.—*Chinese squill*, a species of *Scilla*, *S. Chinesica*, once classed as *Barnardina*.—Compound syrup of squill. See *syrup*.—*Oxymel of squill*. See *oxymel*.—*Pancreatic squill*, a variety of the officinal squill said to be milder in its action.—*Roman squill*, the Roman hyacinth, *Hyacinthus Romanus*, once classed as *Scilla*, also as *Bellevia*.—*Wild squill*, the American wild hyacinth, or eastern camass, *Camassia* (*Scilla*) *Fraseri*.

squill<sup>5</sup> (skwil'), *n.* [*< L. squilla, scilla*, a small fish of the lobster kind, a prawn, shrimp, so called from a supposed resemblance to the

bulb or plant of the same name: see *squill*.]

1. A stomatopod crustacean of the genus *Squilla* or family *Squillidae*; a mantis-shrimp or scud-fish. See cuts under *mantis-shrimp* and *Squillidae*.—2. An insect so called from its resemblance to the preceding; a mantis. Also called *squill-insect*.

*Squilla* (skwil'jô), *n.* [*NL. (Fabricius), < L. squilla, scilla*, a prawn: see *squill*.] 1. The representative genus of *Squillidae*, containing such crustaceans as *S. mantis*, the common mantis-shrimp or locust-shrimp. The southern squill of the United States is *Coronis glabriscula*. See cuts under *mantis-shrimp* and *Squillidae*.—2. [*L. c.*] Same as *squill*, 1.—3. [*L. c.*] Same as *squill*, 2.

The *Squilla*, an insect, differs but little from the fish *Squilla*.

*Maquet, Theater of Insects, II. xxxvii.*

squillagee (skwil'a-jê), *n.* Same as *squill<sup>1</sup>*.

squillante (skwil-lan'te), *a.* [*It., ppr. of squillare*, clang, ring.] In music, ringing; bell-like in tone.

squill-fish (skwil'fish), *n.* A squill, or some similar crustacean.

squillan<sup>1</sup> (skwil'i-an), *a.* [= *F. squillien*; as *L. squilla*, squill (see *squill*), + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to a squill; belonging or relating to the *Squillidae*.

*Squillidae* (skwil'i-dô), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Squilla* + *-idae*.] A family of stomatopod crustaceans,

typified by the genus *Squilla*, to which the *Stomatopoda* are sometimes restricted; the mantis-shrimps or crustaceans. The pseudogenus *Alima* and at least two other spurious genera were named from larval forms of this family. Other good genera than the type are *Coronis* and *Gonodactylus*. Also called *Squilloidea*.

squill-insect<sup>1</sup> (skwil'in'sekt), *n.* Same as *squill<sup>2</sup>*, 2. *N. Greve.*

squillitic (skwil-it'ik), *a.* [*< L. squilliticus, scilliticus*, < *Gr. σκίλλιτικός*, pertaining to the squill: see *squill*.] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from squills.

A decoction of this kind of worms sodden in squillitice vinegar.

*Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxx. 3.*

squimble-squamblet, *adv.* Same as *skimble-scamble*. *Cotgrave.*

squint<sup>1</sup> (skwin'), *v. i.* and *t.* [Also *squanc*, *skeen*, *sken*, also *squinty*, formerly *squiny*; cf. *squint*.] To squint.

As doctors in their deepest doubts

Stroke up their foreheads like;

Or men amaze their sorrow founts

By squancing with the eye.

*Armin's Italian Taylor and his Boy (1603). (Nares.)*

squinance<sup>1</sup> (skwin'ans), *n.* Same as *squintance*, 1.

squinance<sup>2</sup> (skwin'an-si), *n.* [Also contr. *squincy*, *squinsky*; < *ME. squinacie, squinacie*, < *OF. esquinacie, squinacie*, quinsky: see *quinsky*.] 1. Quinsky.

Diseases that be verie perillous: . . . to wit, the Plenresle, *Squinacie*, inflammation, sharpo Feuer, or Apoplexie. *Guerara, Letters* (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 235.

2. The quinskywort.

squinance<sup>3</sup>-berry (skwin'an-si-ber'i), *n.* Same as *quinsky-berry*.

squinance<sup>4</sup>-wort (skwin'an-si-wôrt), *n.* Same as *quinskywort*.

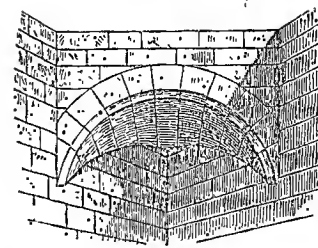
squince<sup>1</sup>, *n.* [Early mod. *E. squynce*; var. of *squincy*, etc.] Same as *squintance*.

Diseases and sicknesses, as *squynce*.

*Str T. Elyot, The Governour, III. 22.*

squinch<sup>1</sup> (skwinch), *n.* [A var. of *squince*.] In arch., a small arch, or a series of arches, corbeled out, thrown across an angle, as in a square tower to support the side of a superimposed octagon. In Western architecture it is frequent as performing the function of the Eastern pendentive. The application of the term may be due to the resemblance of this structure to a corner cupboard, which was also called *squinch* or *seone*. See cut in next column.

squinch<sup>2</sup> (skwinch), *n.* A dialectal variant of *quince*.



Squinch.

squincy, *n.* [A contraction of *squintance*: see *squintance*, *quinsky*.] Quinsky.

Shall not we be suspected for the murder,

And choke with a hempen *squincy*?

*Randolph, Jealous Lovers, III. 14.*

squint-eyed, *n.* A squinting eye.

squint (skwink), *v. i.* [A dial. form of *wink*: see *squint* and *wink*.] To wink. [*Prov. Eng.*]

squinty (skwin'i), *v. i.* [Formerly also *squiny*: see *squint*.] To squint. [*Obsolete or prov. Eng.*]

I remember thine eyes well enough. Dost thou *squint* at me?

*Shak., Lear, IV. 6. 140.*

squint (skwint), *a.* and *n.* [Not found in ME., except as in *asquint*, askew; appar. an extension of the obs. or dial. *squith*, *squean*, *sken*, prob. connected with *D. schuinen*, slant, slope, *schuini*, slant, sloping; perhaps associated with *E. dial. squink*, wink, partly a var. of *wink*, partly < *Sw. svika*, shrink, flinch, nasalized form of *svika*, balk, flinch, fail; cf. *Dan. svigte*, bend, fail, forsake; *AS. swican*, escape, avoid. The history of the word is meager, and the forms appar. related are more or less involved.]

1. Looking different ways; characterized by non-coincidence of the optic axes; affected with strabismus: said of eyes.

Some things that are not heard

He mutters to himself, and his *squint* eye

Casts towards the Moone, as should his wits there lye.

*Heywood, Dialogues* (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 190).

2. That looks or is directed obliquely; looking askance; indirect; oblique; sinister.

The pleasure I shall live in, and the freedom,

Without the *squint* eye of the law upon me,

Or prating liberty of tongues that envy!

*Fletcher, Rule a Wife, III. 1.*

I incline to hope, rather than fear,

And gladly banish *squint* suspicion.

*Milton, Comus, l. 413.*

Squint quoin, in arch., an external oblique angle.

II. *n.* 1. An affection of the eyes, consisting in non-coincidence of the optic axes; a squint eye; strabismus (which see).

He's blue eyes, and not to be called a *squint*, though a little cast he's certainly got.

*Wood, The Lost Heir.*

2. An oblique or furtive look; a furtive glance; hence (colloquially), a leaning, an inclination: as, he had a decided *squint* toward democracy.—3. In arch., an oblique opening through the walls of some old churches, usually having for its object to enable a person in the transepts or aisles to see the elevation of the host at the high altar. The usual situation for a squint is on one or both sides of the chancel arch; but they are also found in other positions, though always directed toward an altar. Generally they are not above a yard high, and 2 feet wide, but sometimes they form narrow arches 10 or 12 feet in height, as at *Minster-Lovel*, Oxfordshire. The name *hagioscope* is sometimes applied to them.—*Braid's squint*, the turning of the eyes simultaneously upward and inward, as if trying to look at the middle of one's own forehead, as a means of producing a hypnotic state.

squint (skwint), *v.* [*< squint, n.*] I. *intrans.*

1. To look askew, or with the eyes differently directed; look askance.

He gets a creak in his neck oft-times with *squinting* up at windows and balconies.

*Brome, Sparagus Garden, III. 4.*

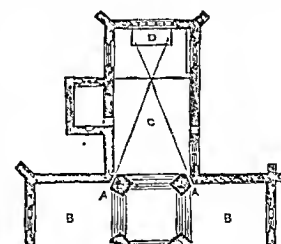
Some can *squint* when they will.

*Bacon.*

2. To be affected with strabismus.—3. To run or be directed obliquely; have an indirect reference or bearing.

Not a period of this epistle but *squints* towards another over against it.

*Pope.*



Squints, Minster-Lovel Church, Oxfordshire, England.

A, squints; B, transepts; C, chancel; D, altar.

A, squints; B, transepts; C, chancel; D, altar.

A, squints; B, transepts; C, chancel; D, altar.

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A, squints; B, transepts; C, chancel; D, altar.

A, squints; B, transepts; C, chancel; D, altar.

A, squints; B, transepts; C, chancel; D, altar.

A, squints; B, transepts; C, chancel; D, altar.



Not meaning . . .  
His pleasure or his good alone,  
But squinting partly at my own.  
Couper, To Rev. W. Bull, June 22, 1782.

II. *trans.* 1. To render squint or oblique; affect with strabismus.

Let him but see  
An unsway'd eye, not squinted with affections.  
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 226).  
He gives the web and the pin, squints the eye, and makes  
the hare-lip. Shak., Lear, III. 4. 122.

2. To turn, east, or direct obliquely.

Perkin . . . raised his Siege, and marched to Taunton;  
beginning already to squint one eye upon the crown and  
another upon the sanctuary.

Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 183.

**squinter** (skwin'tér), *n.* [*< squint + -er*]. One  
who squints; a cross- or squint-eyed person.

I pass over certain difficulties about double images,  
drawn from the perceptions of a few squinters.  
W. James, Mind, XII. 523, note.

**squint-eyed** (skwint'éd), *a.* 1. Having eyes that  
squint; having eyes with non-coincident axes.  
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 103.  
—2. Oblique; indirect; sinister; malignant.

This is such a false and squint-eyed praise,  
Which, seeming to look upwards on his glories,  
Looks down upon my fears.  
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy. (Latham.)

3. Looking obliquely or by side-glances: as,  
**squint-eyed** jealousy or envy.

The hypocrite . . . looks squint-eyed, aiming at two  
things at once: the satisfying his own lusts, and that the  
world may not be aware of it.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 404.

**squintifegot** (skwin-tí-fé-gō), *a.* [*< squint +*  
*-fego*, an arbitrary termination.] Squinting.

The timbrel, and the squintifego maid  
Of Isis, awe thee.  
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, v. 271.

**squinting** (skwin'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *squint*.]  
The act or habit of looking squint; strabismus.

**squintingly** (skwin'ting-li), *adv.* With squint  
look; by side-glances.

**squint-minded** (skwint'mín'ded), *a.* Deceit-  
ful; crooked-minded. Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, II. 34. [Rare.]

**squinty**, *v. i.* See *squinty*.

**squir** (skwér), *v. t. and i.* [Also *squirr*; a var.  
of *\*quir* for *whirr*: see *whirr*.] To throw with  
a jerk. [Prov. Eng.]

I saw him *squir* away his watch a considerable way into  
the Thames. Budgett, Spectator, No. 77.

Boys *squir* pieces of tin or flat stones across ponds or  
brooks to make what are denominated ducks and drakes.  
Halliwell.

**squialty** (skwí'al-ti), *n.* [*< squirel + -ally*,  
after the analogy of *loyalty*.] Same as *squire-  
archy*. Sterne, Tristram Shandy, I. xviii.  
[Rare.]

**squirarchy**, *n.* See *squirearchy*.

**squire** (skwír), *n.* [Also dial. *square*; early  
mod. E. also *squier*; < ME. *squier*, *sqyer*, *sqier*,  
*sqier*, *seyere*, by apheresis from *esquire*: see  
*esquire*.] 1. An esquire; an attendant on a  
knight.

Thou tolde Grisandolus how he dide laugh before the  
duke and in the chapel, for the *squier* that hadde synen  
his maister, and the dyverse wordes that he hadde spoken.  
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 428.

The rest are princes, barons, lords, knights, *squires*,  
And gentlemen of blood. Shak., Hen. V., IV. 5. 91.

2. A gentleman who attends upon a lady; an  
escort; a beam; a gattant.

And eke himselfe had craftily devised  
To be her *Squire*, and do her service well agnised.  
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 21.

3. A person not noble nor a knight, but who has  
received a grant of arms.—4. In England, a  
landed proprietor who is also justice of the  
peace: a term nearly equivalent to *lord of the  
manor*, as meaning the holder of most of the  
land in any neighborhood.—5. In the United  
States, in country districts and towns, a justice  
of the peace, a local judge, or other local dig-  
nitary: chiefly used as a title.—Broom-squiro.  
See the quotation.

"Broom-squires?" "So we call in Berkshire squatters  
on the moor who live by tying heath into brooms."  
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xiv.

**Squire of dames**, a man very attentive to women and  
much in their company.

Marry, there I'm call'd  
The *Squire of Dames*, or Servant of the Sex.  
Massinger, Emperor of the East, I. 2.

**Squire of the body**, a personal attendant, originally on  
a knight, but later on a courtier; a pimp.—**Squire of  
the pad**, a footpad; a highwayman.

Sometimes they are *Squires of the Pad*, and now and  
then borrow a little money upon the King's High Way, to  
recruit their losses at the Gaming House.  
Tom Brown, Works (ed. 1705).

**squire** (skwír), *v. t.; pret. and pp. squired, ppr.  
squiring.* [*< ME. "squiren, squeren; < squirel,  
n."* 1. To attend and wait upon, as a squire  
his lord.—2. To attend, as a gentleman a lady;  
wait upon or attend upon in the manner of a  
squire; escort.

For he *squiereth* me bothe up and doun,  
Yet lastow caught a fals suspencion.  
Chaucer, Prologue to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 305.

To *squire* women about for other folks is as ungrateful  
an employment as to tell money for other folks.  
Wycherley, Country Wife, IV. 3.

**squire** (skwír), *n.* An old form of *squirel*.

**squireage** (skwír'ij), *n.* [*< squirel + -age*.]  
The untitled landed gentry; the squires of a  
country taken collectively. De Morgan, Bud-  
got of Paradoxes, p. 46. [Rare.]

**squirearch** (skwír'ärk), *n.* [*< squirearch-y*.] A  
member of the squirearchy.

Man is made for his fellow-creatures. I had long been  
disgusted with the interference of those selfish *squire-  
archs*. Bulwer, Caxtons, II. 11.

**squirearchal** (skwír'är-ki-äl), *a.* [*< squirearch  
+ -al*.] Of or pertaining to a squirearchy.  
Imp. Dict.

**squirearchical** (skwír'är-ki-käl), *a.* [*< squire-  
arch-y + -ic-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or charac-  
teristic of squirearchy or a squirearch. Bulwer,  
My Novel, I. 10.

**squirearchy** (skwír'är-ki), *n.* [Also *squirarchy*;  
*< squirel + Gr. ἀρχία*, rule (after analogy of  
*monarchy*, etc.).] 1. In England, government  
by the squires, or "country gentlemen"—that  
is, the large landed proprietors, most of whom  
are justices of the peace, and who, before the  
Reform Bill of 1832, and to a certain extent af-  
ter it, had great influence in the House of Com-  
mons. Hence.—2. The squires themselves col-  
lectively.

**squireen** (skwír'ën'), *n.* [*< squirel + dim. -en*,  
common in Ir. words.] In Ireland, a small  
landed proprietor: usually contemptuous.

*Squireens* are persons who, with good long leases or val-  
uable farms, possess incomes of from three to eight hun-  
dred a year, who keep a pack of hounds, take out a com-  
mission of the peace, sometimes before they can spell (as  
her ladyship said), and almost always before they know  
anything of law or justice. Miss Edgeworth, Absentees, VII.

**squirehood** (skwír'hüd), *n.* [*< squirel + -hood*.]  
The state of being a squire; the rank or posi-  
tion of a squire. Swift, Letter to the King at  
Arms.

**squirelet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *squirrel*.

**squirelet** (skwír'let), *n.* [*< squirel + -let*.] A  
petty squire; a squireling. Carlyle, Misc., III.  
56. (Davies.)

**squireling** (skwír'ling), *n.* [*< squirel + -ling*.]  
A petty squire; a squirelet.

But to-morrow, if we live,  
Our ponderous squire will give  
A grand political dinner  
To half the *squirelings* near.  
Tennyson, Mand, xx. 2.

**squirely** (skwír'li), *a.* [*< squirel + -ly*.] Be-  
fitting or characteristic of a squire.

One very fit for this *squirely* function.

How could that oligarchy [the Southern States of the  
United States], with its *squirely* tastes, its free wasteful  
outdoor life, its love of landed property, and its contempt  
for manual labour, become a trading community?  
The Academy, July 29, 1899, p. 32.

**squiship** (skwír'ship), *n.* [*< squirel + -ship*.]  
Same as *squirehood*. Shelton, tr. of Don Quix-  
ote, I. 4. (Latham.)

**squiness** (skwír'es), *n.* [*< squirel + -ess*.] The  
wife of a squire. Bulwer, Letham, VII. (Davies.)

**squirm** (skwérn), *v. i.* [Prob. a var. of *squir*,  
throw with a jerk, influenced by association  
with *swurm* and *worm*: see *squir*.] 1. To wrig-  
gle or writhe, as an eel or a worm; hence, to  
writhe mentally.

You never need think you can turn over my old false-  
hood without a terrible *squirming* and scattering of the  
horrid little population that dwells under it.  
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, v.

They [worms in the pupa state] only *squirm* a little  
in a feeble way now and then, and grow stiffer, till they  
can't *squirm* at all, and then they're mummies, and that's  
the end of it till the butterflies are born.

Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, VII.

2. To climb by wriggling; "slim": as, to *squirm*  
up a tree.

**squirm** (skwérn), *n.* [*< squirm, v.*] 1. A wrig-  
gling motion, like that of a worm or an eel.—  
2. Nunt., a twist in a rope.

**squirt**, *v.* See *squirt*.

**squirrel** (skwúr'ol or skwír'el), *n.* [Early mod.  
E. also *squirril*, *squerrel*, *squirel*, *squirl*; < ME.

*squirrel*, *sqyrelle*, *seurel*, *swerelle*, *swyrelle*, < OF.  
*esquirel*, *esceurel*, *esquirel*, *esceurel*, *esceureil*, *es-  
cureil*, F. *écureuil* = Pr. *esceurel* = Sp. Pg. *esqui-  
lo* (cf. It. *scogliatolo*, *scogliatto*), < ML. *sciurulus*,  
*sciurellus* (also, after Rom., *sciuriolus*, *sciurellus*,  
*esceurellus*, corruptly *sirogrillus*, *cirogrillus*, *expe-  
riolus*, *asperiolus*, etc.), dim. of L. *sciurus*, < Gr.  
*σκίουρος*, a squirrel, lit. 'shadow-tailed,' < *σκιά*,  
shadow, + *οὐρά*, tail. For the sense, cf. E. dial.  
*skug*, a squirrel, lit. 'shade': see *skug*.] 1. A  
rodent quadruped of the family *Sciuridae* and  
genus *Sciurus*, originally and specifically *Sci-  
urus vulgaris* of Europe. Squirrels have pointed ears  
and a long bushy tail; they are of active arboreal habits,  
and are able to sit up on their hind quarters and use the  
fore paws like hands. *S. vulgaris*, called in England  
*skug*, is a squirrel 8 or 10 inches long (the tail being nearly



European Squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*).

as much more), with an elegant reddish-brown coat, white  
below, and the ears tufted or pencilled. It lives in trees,  
is very agile and graceful in its movements, feeds on all  
kinds of small hard fruits, nests in a hole, hibernates to  
some extent in the colder latitudes, and brings forth usu-  
ally three or four young. It is readily tamed, and makes  
an interesting pet. The North American squirrel nearest  
to this one is the chickaree, or red squirrel, *S. hudsonius*.  
(See *cut* under *chickaree*.) The common gray squirrel of  
the United States is *S. carolinensis*. (See *cut* under *Sci-  
urus*.) Fox- or cat-squirrels are several large red, gray, or  
black species of North America. (See *cut* under *fox-  
squirrel*.) North America (including Mexico and Central  
America) is very rich in squirrels; southern Asia and  
Africa are less rich, while South America and Europe have  
each but a single species of *Sciurus* proper. In the ex-  
tension of the name *squirrel* to other genera of the family,  
the species of *Tamias*, *Spermophilus*, and *Cynomys* are  
distinguished as *ground-squirrels* or *prairie-squirrels*, and  
some of them are also called *warmot-squirrels* (see *cuts*  
under *chipmunk*, *Spermophilus*, *out*, and *prairie-dog*);  
those of *Sciuropterus* and *Pteromys* are *flying-squirrels*  
(see *cuts* under *flying-squirrel* and *Sciuropterus*). The  
scale-tailed squirrels of Africa belong to a different family,  
*Amomastidae*. (See *cut* under *Amomastidae*.) Certain  
Australian marsupials, as phalangers or petaurists, which  
resemble squirrels, are improperly so called. (See *cut*  
under *Aerobates*.) Some *Sciuridae* have other vernacular  
names, as *skug*, *asupan*, *laguan*, *jelarang*, *hakee*, *chick-  
aree*, *yopher*, *ried*, *misik*, *prairie-dog*, *weikowitch*, etc.;  
but *squirrel*, without a qualifying term, is practically con-  
fined to the genus *Sciurus*, all the many members of which  
resemble one another too closely to be mistaken. See the  
technical names, and *cut* under *Sciurus*.

2. In *cotton-manuf.*, one of the small card-cov-  
ered rollers used with the large roller of a  
carding-machine. Also called *urchin*.—**Bark-  
ing squirrel**, the prairie-dog; an early name of this ani-  
mal as brought to notice by Lewis and Clarke in 1814.—  
**Burrowing squirrel**, Lewis and Clarke's name (1814) of  
a prairie-dog, or some related prairie-squirrel.—**Chip-  
ping squirrel**, the chipmunk.—**Federation squirrel**,  
the thirteen-lined spermophile, or striped gopher: so  
called in allusion to the thirteen stripes of the flag of the  
original States of the American Union. S. L. Mitchell,  
1821. See *cut* under *Spermophilus*.—**Hunt the squir-  
rel**. See *hunt*. (See also *flying-squirrel*, *prairie-squirrel*,  
*sugar-squirrel*.)

**squirrel-bot** (skwúr'el-bot), *n.* A bot-fly, *Cu-  
thyra cinasculator*, whose larvae infest the  
genital and axillary regions of various squir-  
rels and gophers in the United States, particu-  
larly the scrotum and testicles of the male of  
*Tamias striatus*, the striped chipmunk.

**squirrel-corn** (skwúr'el-körn), *n.* A pretty  
spring wild flower, *Dicentra (Dicentra) Cana-  
densis*, of eastern North America. It has elegant  
dissected leaves, graceful racemes of a few cream-colored  
heart-shaped blossoms, and separate yellow tubers which  
resemble kernels of Indian corn. See *Dicentra*. Less com-  
monly called *turkey-corn*.

**squirrel-cup** (skwúr'el-kup), *n.* The hepatica  
or liverleaf.

**squirrel-fish** (skwúr'el-fish), *n.* 1. Any fish of  
the family *Holocentridæ*, and especially of the  
genus *Holocentrus*. The numerous species are re-  
markable for the development of sharp spines almost  
everywhere on the surface of the body. The name refers  
to the noise they make when taken out of the water,  
which suggests the bark of a squirrel. *H. pentacanthus* of  
the West Indies, occasional on the United States coast, is  
chiefly of a bright-red color, with streaks shining length-  
wise; its bright tints and quick movements make it one  
of the most conspicuous denizens of rocky tide-pools.  
See *cut* under *Holocentridæ*.

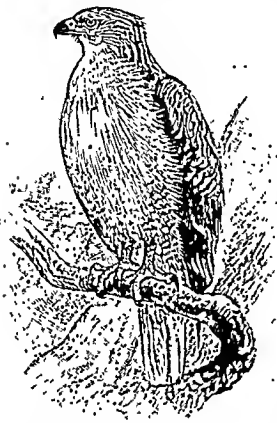


2. The serrano, *Diplectrum fasciculare*, distinguished by the segregation of the serrae at the angle of the preoperculum into two groups. It is common in the West Indies, and also along the southern United States coast to North Carolina.—3. A local name of the pinfish, *Lagodon rhomboides*.

squirrel-grass (skwūr'el-grās), *n.* Same as *squirreltail*.

squirrel-hake (skwūr'el-hāk), *n.* A gadoid fish, *Phycis chuss*; the white hake. See *chuss*, *hake* 2, and cut under *Phycis*.

squirrel-hawk (skwūr'el-hāk), *n.* The ferruginous rough-legged hawk, *Archibuteo ferrugineus*, the largest and handsomest bird of its genus, found in California and most other parts of western North America from British America southward: so called because it preys extensively upon ground-squirrels and related rodents. It is 23 inches long and 55 in extent; when adult the under parts are nearly white.



Squirrel-hawk (*Archibuteo ferrugineus*).

with rich chestnut flags barred with black; the tail is mostly white, clouded with silver-gray, and tinged with bay; and the dark upper parts are much varied with brownish red.

squirrel-lemur (skwūr'el-lē'mēr), *n.* A lemur of the subfamily *Galagininae*, and especially of the genus *Galago*. See cut under *Galago*.

squirrel-lock (skwūr'el-lok), *n.* Squirrel-fur from the under sides of the body. In gray squirrels it is pale-yellow, and it is used for lining winter garments.

squirrel-monkey (skwūr'el-mung'ki), *n.* One of many kinds of small South American monkeys with a long, bushy, and non-prehensile tail: so called from their general aspect. (a) Any member of the family *Haplorhinae* or *Mididae*; a marmoset. See cut under *Haplorhinae*. (b) Especially, *n.* *salmi* or *titi* of the genus *Chrysotrux*, as the death's-head, *C. scirrus*. See *salmi*, and compare *saguin*.



Squirrel-monkey (*Chrysotrux scirrus*).

squirrel-mouse (skwūr'el-mous), *n.* Same as *dormouse*.

squirrel-petaurist (skwūr'el-pe-tā'rist), *n.* A squirrel-phalanger.

squirrel-phalanger (skwūr'el-fā-lan'jēr), *n.* An Australian flying-phalanger, or petaurist, as *Petaurus (Belideus) scireus*, a marsupial mammal resembling a squirrel in some respects.

squirrel-shrew (skwūr'el-shrū), *n.* A small insectivorous mammal of the family *Tupauidae*, as a *banxing* or a *pentail*. See cuts under *Tupaia* and *Ptilocercus*.

squirreltail (skwūr'el-tāl), *n.* One of several grasses of the genus *Hordeum*. (a) In Great Britain, *H. maritimum*, and sometimes *H. murinum*, the wall-barley, and *H. secalinum (H. pratense)*, the meadow-barley. (b) In the United States, chiefly *H. jubatum*, but in California also *H. murinum*, there naturalized and, as elsewhere, a pest, infesting wool, also the throats, etc., of animals, with its long barbed awns.

squirt (skwért), *v.* [E. dial. also *swirt*; perhaps < LG. *swirtjen*, squirt. The equiv. verb *squitter* can hardly be connected.] *I. trans.* 1. To eject with suddenness and force in a jet or rapid stream from a narrow orifice: as, to *squirt* water in one's face.

The hard-featured miscreant . . . coolly rolled his tobacco in his cheek and *squirted* the juice into the fire-grate. Scott, *Guy Monnering*, xxxiii.

2. To spatter or bespatter.

They know I dare  
To spurn or buffet them, or squirt their eyes  
With ink. B. Jonson, *Apol.* to Poetaster.

*II. intrans.* 1. To issue suddenly in a thin jet or jet-like stream, as from a syringe, or a narrow orifice suddenly opened; spurt.

The oors seemed to lash the water savagely, like a connected row of swords, and the spray *squirted* at each vicious stroke. C. Reade, *Hard Cash*, i.

2†. To prate; blab. [Old slang.]—*Squirting* cucumber. See *Ecballium*.

squirt (skwért), *n.* [< *squirt*, *v.*] 1. An instrument with which a liquid may be ejected in a strong jet-like stream; a syringe.

His weapons are a pin to scratch and a *squirt* to bespatter. Pope.

2. A small jet: as, a *squirt* of water.—3. A system of motion of a fluid, where the motion is everywhere irrotational, and where there is no expansion except at isolated points.—4. Looseness of the bowels; diarrhea. [Low.]—5. A small, insignificant, but self-assertive fellow; an upstart; a cad. [Colloq.]—6. A hasty start or spurt. [Colloq.]

How different from the rash jerks and hare-brain'd squirts thou art wont, Tristram, to transact it with in other humours—dropping thy pen, spurling thy ink about thy table and thy books. Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, iii. 23.

7. A sea-squirt; an ascidian or tunicary. squirter (skwér'tér), *n.* [< *squirt* + *-er*.] One who or that which squirts. O. W. Holmes, *Poet at the Breakfast-Table*, v.

squirt-gun (skwért'gun), *n.* A kind of squirter or syringe used as a toy by boys.

squy (skwí'í), *n.* [< ME. *squiere*, < OF. *esquire*, *esquerie*, *esquerie*, *escurie*, *escurie*, < *escurier*, a squiro: see *squire* 1.] 1†. A number of squires or attendants collectively. Rob. of Brunne, *Chronicles*.—2. The whole body of landed gentry.

squit (skwit), *n.* Same as *squeteague*.

squitch (skwič), *n.* A variant of *quitch* 2.

squitee (skwi-tē'), *n.* Same as *squeteague*.

squob. See *squab* 1, *squab* 2.

squorget, *n.* [ME.; origin obscure.] A shoot.

The squorgets (tr. L. *flagella* for *flagella*) hie and graffes from the folde. Palladius, *Husbandrie* (O. E. T. S.), p. 65.

squuncket, *n.* An early spelling of *skunk*. W. Wood, 1634.

squynce, *n.* See *quince*.

sqw-. A Middle English fashion of writing *squ*.

Sr. A contraction of *senior*: as, John Smith, Sr.

Sr. In chem., the symbol for *strontium*.

sraddha, *n.* [Skt. *śraddhā*, < *śrad* + *dha*, faith.] A Hindu funeral ceremony in honor of a deceased ancestor, at which food is offered, and gifts are made to Brahmins.

ss. A Middle English form of *sh*.

ss-. A Middle English fashion of writing initial *s*.

SS. An abbreviation: (a) of *saints*; (b) [*i. e.*] of *seillect* (common in legal documents).

S. S. An abbreviation: (a) of *Sunday-school*; (b) of *steamship*, also of *sew* *steamship*.

S. S. E. An abbreviation of *south-southeast*.

ssh. A common Middle English form of *sch*, now *sh*.

S. S. W. An abbreviation of *south-southwest*.

st. An abbreviation: (a) [*cap.*] of *saint*; (b) [*cap. or l. c.*] of *street*; (c) [*cap. or l. c.*] of *strait*; (d) of *stanza*; (e) of *stet*; (f) of *statute*.

st, *interj.* Same as *hist* 1.

-st†. See -*est* 1.

-st2. See -*est* 2.

stab (stab), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stabbed*, ppr. *stabbing*. [< ME. *stappen* (found in the noun); perhaps < Ir. Gael. *stob*, thrust, push, stab, fix a stake in the ground, < *stob*, a stake; pointed iron or stick, stub; cf. *staff*.] *I. trans.* 1. To puncture, pierce, or wound with or as with a pointed weapon, especially with a knife or dagger.

I fear I wrong the honorable men  
Whose daggers have *stabbed* Caesar. Shak., *J. C.*, iii. 2. 157.

He was not to be torn in pieces by a mob, or *stabbed* in the back by an assassin. Macaulay, *Hallam's Const. Hist.*

2. To thrust or plunge, as a pointed weapon. [Rare.]

If we should recount  
Our bold news, . . .  
Stab poniards in our flesh till all were told.  
The words would add more anguish than the wounds. Shak., *3 Hen. VI.*, ii. 1. 98.

3. Figuratively, to pierce or penetrate; inflict keen or severe pain upon; injure secretly, as by slander or malicious falsehoods: as, to *stab*

one in the back (that is, to slander one behind his back).

Her silence *stabbed* his conscience through and through. Lowell, *A Legend of Brittany*, ii. 24.

4. In *masonry*, to pick (a brick wall) so as to make it rough, and thereby afford a hold for plaster.—To *stab* arms. See *arm* 1.—To *stab* out, to cut a continuous incision in with a sharp edge like that of a chisel, by making one cut in line with and in continuation of another, the first guiding the second, and so on.

*II. intrans.* 1. To aim a blow with a dagger or other pointed weapon, either literally or figuratively: as, to *stab* at a person.

None shall dare  
With shortened sword to *stab* in closer war. Dryden, *Pol. and Arc.*, iii. 509.

2. To wound; be extremely cutting.

She speaks poniards, and every word *stabs*. Shak., *Much Ado*, ii. 1. 255.

stab (stab), *n.* [< *stab*, *v.*] 1. A thrust or blow with the point of a weapon, especially a dagger.

Hee neuer reuengeth with lesse than the *stab*. Nashe, *Pierce Penilesse*, p. 25.

To fall beneath a base assassin's *stab*. Rowe, *Ambitious Step-Mother*, ii. 2.

2. A wound made with a sharp-pointed weapon.

His *stab*'d looks look'd like a breach in nature  
For ruin's woful entrance. Shak., *Macbeth*, ii. 3. 119.

3. A wound given in the dark; a treacherous injury.

This sudden *stab* of rancour I misdoct. Shak., *Rich. III.*, iii. 2. 89.

Stabat Mater (stā'bat mā'tér), [So called from the first words of the Latin text, *Stabat mater*, 'The mother (sc. of Jesus) was standing': L. *stabat*, 3d pers. sing. imperf. ind. of *stare*, stand (see *stand*); *mater* = Gr. *μήτηρ* = E. *mother*: see *mother*.] 1. In the *Rom. Cath. liturgy*, a sequence on the Virgin Mary at the crucifixion, written about 1300 by Jacobus de Benedictis (Jacobone da Todi). It has also been ascribed to Innocent III. and others, and was probably modeled on older hymns such as the staurolithotokia of the Greek Church. It is sung after the Epistle on the Feasts of the Seven Dolours of the Blessed Virgin Mary on the Friday before Good Friday and on the third Sunday in September.

2. A musical setting of this sequence. Famous examples have been written by Palestrina, Pergolesi, Rossini, Dvořák, and others.

stabber (stab'ér), *n.* [< *stab* + *-er*.] 1. One who stabs; one who murders by stabbing.

A lurking, waylaying coward, and a *stabber* in the dark. Dennis (?), *True Character of Mr. Pope* (1716).

2. A *pricker*. (a) *Naut.*, a three-cornered awl used by sailmakers to make holes in canvases. (b) A leather-workers' pegging-awl. (c) An awl used in needlework to make holes for eyelets.

stabbing (stab'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *stab*, *v.*] In bookbinding, the making of perforations in the inner margins of pamphlets for the insertion of binding-thread or viro. Also called, in England, *holing*.

stabbingly (stab'ing-li), *adv.* In a stabbing manner; with intent to do an act of secret malice.

stabbing-machine (stab'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* In bookbinding, a machine for perforating the inner margins of gathered pamphlets by means of stout steel needles operated by a treadle.

stabbing-press (stab'ing-pres), *n.* In bookbinding, same as *stabbing-machine*.

stably, *adv.* An old spelling of *stably*.

stabilify (stā-bil'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stabilified*, ppr. *stabilifying*. [< L. *stabilis*, steadfast, steady (see *stable* 2), + *facere*, make.] To render stable, fixed, or firm; establish. [Rare.]

Render solid and *stabilify* mankind. Browning, (*Imp. Dict.*)

stabiliment† (stā-bil'i-ment), *n.* [< L. *stabilimentum*, a stay, support, < *stabilire*, make firm, fix: see *stable* 2, *v.*] 1. Stabilishment; establishment. [Rare.]

If the apostolate, in the first *stabiliment*, was this eminency of power, then it must be so. Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), ii. 32.

2. Support; prop. [Rare.]

They serve for *stabiliment*, propagation, and shade. Derham.

stabilisation, stabilise. See *stabilization*, *stabilize*.

stabilitate (stā-bil'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *stabilitas*, steadfastness, firmness (see *stability*), + *-ate* 2.] To make stable; establish.

The soul about it self circumgyrates  
Her various forms, and what she most doth love  
She oft before her self *stabilitates*. Dr. H. More, *Psychathanastia*, i. ii. 43.







*Melittææ*, *Marrubiacæ*, and *Lamiææ*; other important genera are *Physoslegia*, *Brusella* (*Prunella*), *Phlomis*, *Sideritis*, *Boltonia*, *Galeopsis*, *Lamium*, *Leonurus*, and *Moluccella*. See cut under *self-heal*.

**Stachys** (stāk'kīs), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1690), < *L. stachys*, < Gr. *στάχυς*, a plant, woundwort, *Stachys arvensis*, so called from the spiked flowers; a particular use of *στάχυς*, an ear of corn, a spike, in gen. a plant.] A genus of plants, of the order *Labiata*, type of the tribe *Stachydeæ*. It is characterized by flowers with the five calyx-teeth equal or the posterior larger, the corolla-tube somewhat cylindrical and either included in or exerted from the calyx, the upper lip usually entire and arched, the anther-cells usually diverging, and the ovary forming nutlets which are obtuse or rounded at the top. Over 200 species have been described, of which about 170 are now thought to be distinct. They are widely dispersed through the temperate zones, occur within the tropics on mountains, and extend in a few cases into frigid and subarctic regions. They are lacking in Australia and New Zealand, and nearly so in Chili and in South Africa. Sixteen species occur in the United States; 5 are eastern, of which *S. aspera* is the most common, and *S. palustris* the most widely diffused. Several species, especially *S. sylvatica* of Europe, are known as *hedge-nettle*, and several others as *woundwort*, particularly *S. Germanica*. For *S. Helonica* see *belony*, and for *S. palustris* see *clown-head*. Several species are occasionally cultivated for ornament, as *S. lanata*, a woolly-leaved plant much used for edging; *S. affinis* (*S. tuberosa*), an excellent recently introduced from Japan, cultivated in France under the name of *cranes*, produces numerous small white tubers which may be eaten boiled or fried or prepared as a preserve. The tubers are said to decay rapidly if exposed to the air, and are kept in the ground or packed in sand; their taste is compared to that of the sweet potato, followed by a peculiar piquant flavor.

**Stachytarpheta** (stāk'-tār-fē'tā), *n.* [NL. (Vahl, 1804), so called from the thick flower-spikes; prob. an error for *Stachytarpheta*, < Gr. *στάχυς*, a spike, + *ταρφή*, thick, dense, < *τρίβω*, thicken.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Verbenaceæ* and tribe *Verboneæ*. It is characterized by sessile spiked flowers with a narrow five-lobed five-angled calyx, a corolla with five spreading lobes, two perfect stamens with divergent anther-cells, and two two-lobed ovary ripening into two hard dry oblong or linear one-seeded nutlets. There are about 45 species, natives of tropical and subtropical America, with one species, *S. Indica*, also dispersed through tropical Africa and Asia. They are herbs or shrubs bearing opposite or alternate toothed and commonly rugose leaves. The flowers are white, blue, purple, or scarlet, solitary in the axils of bracts, and sessile or half-lanceolate in the axils of the more or less densely crowded terminal spikes. The species are sometimes called *basilard* or *false vervain*. *S. Jamaicensis* (now identified with *S. Indica*) is the *gerao* (which see), from its use sometimes called *Brazilian tea*. This and other species, as *S. multibacca*, a handsome ever-blooming shrub, are occasionally cultivated under glass.

**stack** (stāk), *n.* [< ME. *stack*, *stacke*, *stakke*, *stak*, *stac*, < Icel. *stakkr*, a stack of hay (cf. *stakka*, a stump), = Sw. *stack* = Dan. *stak*, a stack, pile of hay; allied to *stakel*, and ult. from the root of *stid*. Hence *staggard*.] 1. A pile of grain in the sheaf, or of hay, straw, pease, etc., gathered into a circular or rectangular form, often, when of large size, coming to a point or ridge at the top, and thatched to protect it from the weather.

The whole prairie was covered with yellow wheat stacks. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 631.

2. A pile of sticks, billets, poles, or cordwood; formerly, also, a pyro, or burial pile.

Against every pillar was a stack of billets above a man's height, which the watermen that bring wood down the Seine . . . laid there. *Jacobs*, Not. Hist., § 240.

3. A pile or group of other objects in orderly position. (a) In printing, a flat pile of paper, printed or unprinted, in a press-room or bindery. (b) *Milit.*, the pyramidal group formed by a number of muskets with fixed bayonets when stacked. (c) In paper-making, four or more calendering-rolls in position. (d) In libraries, a set of book-shelves one above the other, whether placed against a wall or standing in the middle of a room.

4. A number of funnels or chimneys standing together.—5. A single chimney or passage-way for smoke; the chimney or funnel of a locomotive or steam-vessel; also called *smoke-stack*. See cuts under *passenger-engine* and *puddling-furnace*.—6. A high detached rock; a columnar rock; a precipitous rock rising out of the sea. The use of the word *stack* with this meaning is very common on the coast of Scotland and the adjacent islands (especially the Orkneys), and is almost exclusively limited to that region.

Here [in Shetland] also, near 200 yards from the shore, stands the *Stack* of Snida, a grand perpendicular column of rock, at least sixty, but more probably eighty, feet high, on the summit of which the eagle has hitherto nested from time immemorial. *Shirreff*, Shetland, p. 6.

7. A customary unit of volume for fire-wood and coal, generally 4 cubic yards (108 cubic feet). The three-quarter stack in parts of Derbyshire is said to be 105 or 106 cubic feet.—8. *pl.* A large quantity; "lots": as, *stacks* of money. [Slang.] = *Syn.* 1. *Shock*, etc. See *sheaf*.

**stack** (stāk), *v. t.* [ME. *stakken* (= Sw. *stacka* = Dan. *stakke*), *stack*; from the noun.] 1. To pile or build in the form of a stack; make into a regularly formed pile: as, to *stack* grain.

Your hay is well brought in, and better *stacked* than usual. *Swift*, To Dr. Sheridan, Sept. 19, 1725.

2. To make up (cards) in a designed manner, so as to secure an unfair advantage; pack.—To *stack arms*, to stand together muskets or rifles with fixed bayonets in definite numbers, as four or six together, so that they form a tent-shaped group.

**stack** (stāk), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal pretense of *stick* (and *stick*).

**stackage** (stāk'āj), *n.* [< *stack* + *-age*.] 1. Grain, hay, etc., put up in stacks. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*—2. A tax on things stacked. *Imp. Dict.*

**stack-borer** (stāk'bōr'ēr), *n.* An instrument for piercing stacks of hay, to admit air, where the hay is in danger of damage from heating.

**stacken-cloud** (stāk'n-klood), *n.* A cumulus cloud.

The rapid formation and disappearance of small cumuli is a process constantly going on in particular kinds of weather. These little *stacken-clouds* seem to form out of the atmosphere, and to be resolved again as rapidly into it. *Forster*, Atmospheric Phenomena, p. 68.

**stacker** (stāk'ēr), *v. i.* [Se. also *stalker*, *stacker*; < ME. *staloren*, also *staloten*, < Icel. *stakra*, push, stagger, freq. of *staka*, push, punt; cf. *staka*, punt, push with a stako (*staki*, a punt-pole), = Dan. *stage* = Sw. *staka*, push, punt with a stake, = MD. *stakren*, *stacken*, set stakes, dam up with stakes, give up work, = E. *stake*: see *stake*, *v.* Doublet of *stagger*.] 1. To stagger. [Prov. Eng.]

She rist her up, and *stackereth* heer and ther. *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2687.

2. To stammer. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 471.

**stacker** (stāk'ēr), *n.* [< *stack* + *-er*.] An attachment to a threshing-machine for raising and delivering the straw from the machine, either upon a wagon or upon a stack. It consists of an endless-belt elevator running in a trough that can be placed at any angle, the whole being mounted on wheels, and connected by beltting with the thrasher, or with the engine or other motor. Also called *straw-hay-elevator*, *straw*, *stacking-machine*. Another form of stacker consists of a portable derrick used with a hay-fork, and commonly called a *stacking-derrick*.

**stacket** (stāk'et), *n.* [< G. *stacket*, a pulisade, stockade; appar. connected with *stack*.] A stockade. *Scott*.

**stack-funnel** (stāk'fun'el), *n.* A pyramidal open frame of wood in the center of a stack. Its object is to allow the air to circulate through the stack, and prevent the heating of the grain. See *stack-stand*.

**stack-guard** (stāk'gürd), *n.* A covering for a haystack or rick, whether for the top or the exposed side. Sometimes it is suspended from posts temporarily set up.

**Stackhousia** (stāk-hou'si-ā), *n.* [NL. (Sir J. E. Smith, 1793), named after John Stackhouse, an English botanist (died 1819).] A genus of plants, type of the order *Stackhousiaceæ*. It consists of about 20 species, all Australian except 2, which are natives, one of New Zealand, the other of the Philippine Islands. They are small herbs with a perennial herbaceous or woody rootstock, producing unbranched or slightly divided flower-bearing stems and alternate linear or spatulate leaves, which are entire and slightly fleshy or coriaceous. The flowers are white or yellow, borne in spikes terminating the branches, or in clusters along the main stem. Each flower consists of a small three-bracted calyx, an elongated often gamopetalous corolla with five included stamens, a thin disk, and a free ovary with from two to five styles or style-branches.

**Stackhousia** (stāk-hou'si-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (H. G. L. Reichenbach, 1823), < *Stackhousia* + *-æ*.] An order of plants, of the polypetalous series *Discifloræ* and cohort *Celastrales*. It is characterized by a hemispherical calyx-tube, having five imbricated lobes, five erect imbricated and often united petals, and as many alternate stamens. From the related orders *Celastrineæ* and *Rhamnaeeæ* it is especially distinguished by its lobed ovary, which is sessile, roundish, and from two- to five-celled, and ripens from two to five indurated globose or angled one-seeded carpels, which are smooth, reticulated, or broadly winged. It consists of the genus *Stackhousia* and the monotypic Australian genus *Meyregoria*. Also *Stackhousiaceæ*.

**stacking-band** (stāk'ing-band), *n.* A band or rope used in binding thatch or straw on a stack.

**stacking-belt** (stāk'ing-belt), *n.* Same as *stacking-band*.

**stacking-stage** (stāk'ing-stāj), *n.* A scaffold or stage used in building stacks.

**stack-room** (stāk'rūm), *n.* In libraries, a room devoted to stacks of book-shelves; a book-room.

**stack-stand** (stāk'stand), *n.* A basement of timber or masonry, sometimes of iron, raised on props and placed in a stack-yard, on which to build a stack. Its object is to keep the lower part of the stack dry, and exclude vermin. Such stands are

more common in European countries than in the United States.

**stack-yard** (stāk'yārd), *n.* [< *stack* + *yard*.] Cf. *staggard*.] A yard or inclosure for stacks of hay or grain.

**stacte** (stāk'tē), *n.* [< L. *stacte*, *stacta*, < Gr. *στακτή*, the oil that trickles from fresh myrrh or cinnamon, fem.

of *στακρός*, dropping, oozing out, < *στάζειν*, drop, let fall drop by drop.] One of the sweet spices which composed the holy incense of the ancient Jews. Two kinds have been described—one, the fresh gum of the myrrh-tree, *Dalsamodendron Myrrha*, mixed with water and squeezed out through a press; the other, the resin of the storax, *Styrax officinale*, mixed with wax and fat.

Tako unto theo sweet spices, *stacte*, and *onycha*, and galbaun. Ex. xxx. 34.

**stactometer** (stāk-tom'ē-tēr), *n.* [Also *stactometer*; < Gr. *στακρός*, dropping, oozing out (see *stacte*), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A glass tube having a bulb in the middle, and tapering to a fine orifice at one end, used for ascertaining the number of drops in equal bulks of different liquids. Also called *stalagmometer*.

**stad**, A Middle English form of the past participle of *stead*.

**stadda** (stad'ā), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A double-bladed hand-saw, used for cutting comb-teeth. Also called *staddy*.

**staddle** (stad'el), *n.* [Also *staddle*, and more orig. *stallid*, Sc. *stailid*, contr. *stail*, *stale*, < ME. *stallid*, < AS. *stathol*, *stathul*, *stathol*, a foundation, base, seat, site, position, firmament (= OS. *stadal* = OFries. *stathul* = MLG. *stadel* = OHG. *stadal*, MHG. G. *stadel*, a stall, shed, = Icel. *stöð-hull* = Norw. *stöðul*, *stodul*, contr. *stöul*, *staul*, *stöl*, *stul*, usually *stöl*, a milking-shed); with formative *-hol* (-ile) (akin to L. *stabilum*, a stable, stall, with formative *-bulum*), from the root *sta* of *stand*; see *stand*, and cf. *stead*. See *stalworth*.] 1. A prop or support; a staff; a crutch.

His weak steps governing And aged limbs on cypress *staddle* stout. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vi. 14.

2. The frame or support of a stack of hay or grain; a stack-stand.

Oak looked under the *staddles* and found a fork. *T. Hardy*, *Far from the Maddling Crowd*, xxxvi.

3. A young or small tree left uncut when others are cut down.

It is common to see that those young *staddles* which we leave standing at one or twenty years fall are usually at the next sale cut down without any danger of the statute, and serve for fire-bote, if it pleases the owner to burn them.

W. Harrison, Descrip. of England, II. 22. (Holinshed.) At the edge of the woods a rude structure had been hastily thrown up, of *staddles* interlocked with boughs. *S. Judd*, Margaret, II. 5.

4. In *agri.*, one of the separate plots into which a cock of hay is shaken out for the purpose of drying.

**staddle** (stad'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *staddled*, *ppr.* *stadding*. [Also *stadio*; < *staddle*, *n.*] 1. To leave the staddles in, as a weed when it is cut.

First see it well fenced, ere hewers begin, Then see it well *staddled*, without and within. *Tusser*, April's Husbandry.

2. To form into staddles, as hay.

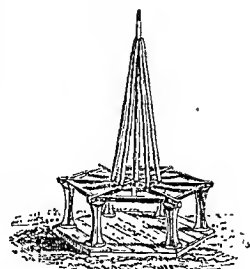
**staddle-roof** (stad'el-rōf), *n.* The roof or covering of a stack.

**stade** (stād), *n.* Same as *stathic*.

**stade** (stād), *n.* [In ME. *stadic*, q. v.; = F. *stado* = Sp. *estadio* = Pg. *estadio* = It. *stadio*, < L. *stadium*, a furlong; see *stadium*.] A furlong; a stadium.

The greatness of the town, by that we could judge, stretcheth in circuit some forty *stades*. *Donne*, *Hist. Septuagint* (1633), p. 71. (*Latham*.)

**stadholder** (stad'hōl'dēr), *n.* [Also spelled *stadtholder* (= F. *stadhouder*); a partial accommodation of MD. *stadholder*, a deputy, legate, vicar, substitute, lieutenant, esp. a viceroy, a governor of a province, esp. in Holland, in later use (D. *stadhouder* = G. *statthalter*), a governor, a chief magistrate, lit. 'stead-holder, lieutenant, "locum-tenens" (Kilian); < MD. *stad*, *stede*, D. *stede*, *stec* (= OHG. MHG. *stat*, G. *statt*, place, = AS. *stede*, E. *stead*, place), + *holder* = G. *halter* = E. *holder*: see *stead* and *holder*. In an-



Stack-stand with Stack-funnel.



other view, reflected in the false spelling *stadholder*, the first element is supposed to be *D. stad* = *G. stadt*, a town, city (a particular use of the preceding); but this is an error, due to the fact that *D. stad*, in its lit. sense 'place', is now obsolete; moreover, a stadholder is not the 'keeper of a city.' Formerly, in the Netherlands, (a) the governor or lieutenant-governor of a province; (b) the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of the Netherlands.

**stadholderate** (stad' hōl' dēr-āt), *n.* [Also spelled *stadtholderate* (= *F. stathandérat*); < *stadholder* + *-ate*.] The office of a stadholder. *The Academy*, July 20, 1889, p. 32.

**stadholdership** (stad' hōl' dēr-ship), *n.* [Also spelled *stadtholdership*; < *stadholder* + *-ship*.] Same as *stadholderate*.

**stadia** (stā'di-ā), *n.* [*ML. stadia*, *n.* station, a fem. form, orig. pl. of the neut. *stadium*, a stage, station, stadium: see *stadium*.] 1. A station temporarily occupied in surveying. 2. An instrument for measuring distances by means of the angle subtended by an object of known dimensions. The instrument commonly so called, intended for rough military work in action, consists of a small glass plate with figures of horsemen and foot-soldiers as they appear at marked distances, or with two lines nearly horizontal but converging, crossed by vertical lines marked with the distances at which a man appears of the height between the first lines.

3. In *civil and topographical engin.*, the method or the instruments by which what are called *stadia measurements* are made. This use is almost exclusively limited to the United States, where this method of measuring distances is extensively employed. *Stadia measurements* are based on the geometrical principle that the lengths of parallel lines subtending an angle are proportioned to their distances from the apex of that angle. The essential appliances for this kind of work are a pair of two horizontal wires (which are usually of platinum, but which may be spider-webs, or even lines ruled or photographed on the glass), in addition to the ordinary horizontal and vertical wires in the diaphragm of a telescope, and a staff or graduated rod (the *stadia rod*)—these giving the means of measuring with considerable precision the angle subtended by the whole or any part of a vertical staff, and thus furnishing the data for determining the distance of the rod from the point of sight. This may be accomplished by making the subtending angle variable (that is, by making the wires movable) and the space on the staff fixed in length, or by having the angle constant (that is, the wires fixed in position) and reading off a varying length on the staff; the latter is the method now most generally used. The wires may be applied to the telescope of any suitable instrument, as a theodolite or transit-theodolite; but the method is especially well adapted for use in plane-tableing, the wires being inserted in the telescope of the alidade. This arrangement has been extensively used in the United States, and has given excellent results. The intervals between the wires are frequently arranged so that at a distance of 100 feet a space of one foot shall be intercepted on the rod; but there are also instruments made in which the number of wires is increased, the method of reading varying accordingly.

**stadiet**, *n.* [*ML.* < *L. stadium*, a race-course, a furlong: see *stadē*, *stadium*.] A race-course; a stadium.

Yf a man remeth in the *stadie* or in the forlunge for the corone, than fletth the mede in the corone for whiche he remeth. *Chaucer*, *Boethius*, iv. prose 3.

**stadimeter** (stā'di-on' ē-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. stādion* (see *stadium*) + *μέτρον*, measure.] A modified theodolite in which the directions are not read off, but marked upon a small sheet, which is changed at each station. The distances as read on the telemeter can also be laid down. The stadimeter differs from the plane-table in that the alidade cannot be moved relatively to the sheet.

**stadium** (stā'di-nm), *n.* pl. *stadia* (-i). [*L. stadium*, < *Gr. stādion*, a fixed standard of length, specifically 600 Greek feet (see def. 1), a furlong (nearly), hence a race-course of this length, lit. 'that which stands fast,' < *στάειν* (√ *στα*), stand: see *stand*. Cf. *stadē*, *stadie*.] 1. A Greek itinerary unit, originally the distance between successive stations of the shouters and runners employed to estimate distances. The stadium of Eratosthenes seems to have been short of 620 English feet; but the stadium at the race-course at Athens has been found to be between 603 and 610 English feet. The Roman stadium was about the same length, being one eighth of a Roman mile.

Hence—2. A Greek course for foot-races, disposed on a level, with sloping banks or tiers of seats for spectators rising along its two sides and at one end, which was typically of semi-circular plan. The course proper was exactly a stadium in length. The most celebrated *stadia* were those of Olympia and Athens. The latter has been, in great part, restored.

3. A stage; period; in *med.*, a stage or period of a disease, especially of an intermittent disease.

Mohammed was now free once more; but he no longer thought of carrying on his polemic against the Meccans or of seeking to influence them at all. In his relations to them three *stadia* can be distinguished, although it is easier to determine their character than their chronology. *Encyc. Brit.*, xvi. 550.

**stadlet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *staddle*.

**Stadmannia** (stad-man'i-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Lamarek, 1823), named after *Stadmann*, a German botanical traveler.] A genus of trees, of the order *Sapindaceae* and tribe *Nephelieae*. It is distinguished from the nearly related genus *Nephelium* (which see) by the absence of petals and by a somewhat spherical calyx with five broad obtuse teeth, by warty branches, and by small velvety plum-like berries. The only species, *S. Sideroxylon*, is a native of Mauritius and Bourbon. It has alternate abruptly pinnate leaves with from three to six pairs of oblong obtuse leaflets, oblique at the base, each leaflet narrow, entire, smooth, and finely reticulate. The small pedicelled flowers form axillary branching panicles, with conspicuous long-exserted erect stamens. It is known as *Bourbon ironwood*. See *Macassar oil*, under *oil*.

**stadtholder**, *stadtholderate* (stat' hōl' dēr, -āt), etc. Erroneous spellings of *stadholder*, etc.

**staff** (stāf), *n.*; pl. *staves*, *staffs* (stāivz, stāfs). [*ME. staff*, *staffe*, *staf* (gon. *staves*, dat. *stave*, pl. *staves*); < *AS. staf*, in a very early form *stach*, pl. *stafas*, a stick, staff, twig, lotter (see etym. of *book*); = *OS. staf* = *OFries. stef* = *D. staf* = *MLG. LG. staf* = *OHG. MHG. stap* (*stab*), *G. stab*, a staff, = *Isl. staf*, a staff, post, stick, stave of a cask, a letter, = *Sw. staf*, a staff, = *Dan. stav*, a staff, stick (also *stab*, a staff (body of assistants), an astragal (of a cannon), < *G.*), = *Goth. stafs* (*stab*), element, rudiment (not recorded in the orig. senses 'letter' and 'stick'); = *OBulg. stapiŭ, shtapiŭ* = *OServ. slipiŭ*, *Serv. stap*, *shtap* = *Hung. istáp*, a staff, = *Lith. stebas*, a staff, *stābas, stōbras*, a pillar; cf. *Gael. stob*, a stake, stump; prob. related to *OHG. stabēn*, be stiff, from an extended form of the root *stā* of *stand*: see *stand*. Not connected with *L. stipes*, a stock, post, which is cognate with *E. stiff*. Hence *stare*, *q. v.*] 1. A stick or pole. Specifically—(a) A stick used as a walking-stick, especially one five or six feet long used as a support in walking or climbing.

In his hand a *staff*. *Chaucer*, *Gen. Prolog.* to *C. T.*, l. 495. He [the pilgrim] had a long *staff* in his hand with a noth in the middle, according to the fashion of those Pilgrims *staves*. *Coryat*, *Cruicillies*, l. 20.

(b) A stick used as a weapon, as that used in quarter-staff; a club; a cudgel.

A god to handle *staffe* therowt he hent, Before Iken he lpe. *Robin Hood and the Potter* (Child's Ballads, V. 20).

The wms are doubtful; And on our horsemen's *staves* Death looks as grimly As on your keen-edg'd swords. *Fletcher*, *Humorous Lieutenant*, l. 1.

(c) A stick used as an ensign of authority; a baton or scepter. Compare *baton*, *club*, *mace*.

The Earl of Worcester Hath broke his *staff*, resign'd his stewardship. *Shak.*, *Rich. II.*, li. 2. 59.

(d) A post fixed in the ground; a stake.

The rampant bear chain'd to the ragged *staff*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 203.

(e) A pole on which to hoist and display a flag; as, a flag-staff; an ensign-staff; a jack-staff.

The flag of Norway and the cross of St. George floated from separate *staves* on the lawn. *B. Taylor*, *Northern Travel*, p. 235.

(f) The pole of a vehicle; a carriage-pole.

His newe lady holdeth him so narrow Up by the byrdel, at the *staves* end, That every word he deed it as an arrowe. *Chaucer*, *Anelida and Arleite*, l. 184.

(g) The long handle of certain weapons, as a spear, a halberd, or a poleax.

There stuck no plume in any English crest That is removed by a *staff* of France. *Shak.*, *K. John*, li. 318.

Their *staves* upon their rests they lay. *Dryden*, *Nymphidia*.

(h) A straight-edge for testing or ruling a line or surface; as, the proof-staff used in testing the face of the stone in a grind-mill. (i) In *surv.*, a graduated stick, used in leveling. See *cross-staff*, *Jacob's-staff*, and *end* under *leveling-staff*. (j) One of several instruments formerly used in taking the sun's altitude at sea: as, the fore-staff, back-staff, cross-staff. See these words. (k) In *ship-building*, a measuring and spacing rule. (l) The stilt of a plow.

2. In *surg.*, a grooved steel instrument having a curvature, used to guide the knife or gorgot through the urethra into the bladder in the operation of lithotomy.—3. In *arch.*, same as *rudenture*.—4. Something which upholds or supports; a support; a prop.

He is a *staff* of steadfastness both cry & tattoo To chaste stich knightliss as don nyest the lwa. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 3.

The boy was the very *staff* of my age, my very prop. *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, li. 2. 70.

Bread is the *staff* of life. *Swift*, *Tale of a Tub*, iv.

5. A round of a ladder. *Latham*.—6. A body of assistants or executive officers. (a) *Milit.*, a body of officers who are not in command of troops, but who act as the assistants of an officer in high command, sometimes including that officer himself. Thus,

the *regimental staff* consists of the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, and adjutant, or the officers corresponding to these ranks; the *brigade staff* and *division staff* are composed of aides-de-camp, commissaries, quartermasters, and the like; and the staff of a general commanding an army-corps, or an army composed of several army-corps, includes these last-named officers and also a chief of staff, a chief of artillery, a chief engineer, and the like. The *general staff* is a body of officers forming the central office of the army of a nation, and it acts, in sense, as the personal staff of the commander-in-chief, or of the king or other chief ruler. In the United States navy, staff-officers are the non-combatants, comprising the medical corps, the pay-corps, the steam-engineering corps, and chaplains, of those who go to sea, as well as civil engineers, naval constructors, and professors of mathematics. (b) A body of executive officers attached to any establishment for the carrying out of its designs, or a number of persons, considered as one body, intrusted with the execution of any undertaking; as, the editorial and reporting staff of a newspaper; the staff of the Geological Survey; a hospital staff.

The Archbishop [Becket] had amongst his chaplains a staff of professors on a small scale. *Stubbs*, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 143.

7. A letter of the alphabet. See etymology of *book*.

The first *staff* iss nemmed I. *Ormulum*, l. 4312.

8. A line; a verso; also, a stanza.

Nerchande *stafe* by *staf*, by gret diligence, Saying that I most inete apply to; The woundes meue, and seth here & ther. *Rom. of Parthenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6555.

If we consider well the form of this Poetical *staf*, we shall finde it to be a certain number of verses allowed to go altogether and loyne without any intermission, and doo or should finish vp all the sentences of the same with a full period. *Pattenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 54.

I can sing but one staff of the ditty neither. *B. Jonson*, *Poetaster*, li. 1.

Cowley found out that no kind of *staff* is proper for a heroic poem, as being all too lyrical. *Dryden*.

9. In *musical notation*, a set of five horizontal lines on which notes are placed so as to indicate the pitch of intended tones. Both the lines and the spaces between them are significant, and are called *degrees*: they are numbered from below upward. When the five degrees of the staff are not sufficient for the notation of a melody or chord, it is extended by means of *add. or ledger lines* above or below. In

	—2d—	added line.
—1st—	"	"
5th—	line	
4th—	"	4th space
3d—	"	3d "
2d—	"	2d "
1st—	"	1st "
	—1st—	added line.
	—2d—	"

general, the successive degrees of the staff are understood to correspond to the successive degrees of the scale or to the successive white keys of the keyboard, irrespective of the fact that the intervals thus indicated are not equal to each other. An absolute pitch for the staff-degrees is indicated by a clef placed at the beginning. (See *clef*.) Gregorian music is customarily written on a staff of four lines, and the only clef used is the C clef. The staff with its appropriate notation is a development from the early medieval neumes, which were originally dots, dashes, or compound marks, whose relative position or shape indicated the relative pitch of successive tones. To make this notation more precise a horizontal line was drawn across the page to mark the pitch of some given tone, as C or F, and the neumes were arranged above or below this line. Later, a second line was added, and then others, only the lines being at first regarded as significant. What was called the *great* or *grand staff* was such a staff of eleven lines. In harmonic or concerted music, two or more staves are used together, and are connected by a brace. See *bracket*, 5, and *score*, 9. Also *stave*, especially in Great Britain.

10. In *her.*, same as *fissure*, 5.—Bishop's staff. See *crozier*, 1.—Cantoral staff, cantor's staff, the official staff of a cantor or precentor; it is primarily the baton with which he beats time, but is often large, and elaborately ornamented, becoming a mere badge of office. Also called *baton*.—David's staff, a kind of quadrat formerly used in navigation.—Episcopal staff, in *her.*, the representation of a bishop's or pastoral staff, usually entwined with a bannerole which is secured to the shaft below the head. See *cut* under *bannerole*.—Follikerous staff. See *follikerous*.—Jeddart staff, a form of battle-axe used by mounted men-at-arms: so named from the town of Jeddburgh, in Scotland, the arms of which bear such a weapon. Also called *Jeddburgh*.—Northern staff.—Palmer's staff, in *her.*, same as *bannerole*, 5.—Papal staff, in *her.*, a staff topped with the papal cross of three cross-bars.—Pastoral staff, a staff borne as an emblem of episcopal authority by or before bishops, archbishops, abbots, and abbesses. In the Western Church it is usually headed with a volute, suggesting a shepherd's crook, and in the Greek Church it generally has a T-shaped head, often curved upward and inward at the ends; in the Roman Catholic and some other churches it bears a cross in the case of an archbishop, and a double cross in the case of a patriarch. See *cambium*, *crozier*, *pateresca*, *sudarium*.—Pilgrim's staff. See *pilgrim*.—Red staff, in *milling*, a straight-edge used to test the dress of a millstone. It is so called because it is rubbed with red chalk or ochre, by means of which inequalities on the surface of the stone are detected.—Ring-and-staff investiture. See *ecclesiastical investiture*, under *investiture*.—Short staff, the cudgel used in ordinary end-game, similar to the modern single-stick as distinguished from quarter-staff.—Staff raguly, in *her.*, either a palleted couped raguly, or the representation of a trunk of a tree with short projections on the opposite sides, as of limbs sawed off.—



To argue from the staff to the corner, to raise some other question than that under discussion. *Abp. Bramhall, Works, II, 94. (Davies.)*—To break a staff. Same as to break a lance (which see, under *break*).—To go to sticks and staves. See *stick*.—To have the better or worse end of the staff, to be getting the best or worst of a matter.

And so now ours seem to have the better end of the staff. *Court and Times of Charles I., II, 94.*

To set down (or up) one's staff, to stop and rest, as a traveler at an inn; abide for a time. *Rev. T. Adams, Works, I, 185. (Davies.)* See *crook, crozier, crutch*.

**staff**<sup>2</sup> (stáf), *n.* Plaster of Paris mixed, in water, with some cement, glycerin, and dextrine: used as a building material. It was first employed at the Paris Exposition of 1878, and was extensively used in the construction of the buildings of the Chicago Exposition in 1893.

**staff-angle** (stáf'ang'gl), *n.* In plastering, a square rod of wood, standing flush with the wall on each of its sides, at the external angles of plastering, to protect them from injury.

**staff-bead** (stáf'béd), *n.* In arch., an angle-bead.

**staff-captain** (stáf'kap'tán), *n.* The senior grade in the navigating branch of the British navy.

**staff-commander** (stáf'kq-mán'dér), *n.* The second grade in the navigating branch of the British navy. See *master*, I (b).

**staff-degree** (stáf'dé-gré), *n.* In musical notation, a degree of a staff, whether line or space.

**staff-duty** (stáf'dú'ti), *n.* The occupation or employment of an officer who serves on a staff, especially of one who, not originally a staff-officer, has been detached from his regiment, and attached to a staff.

**staffed** (stáf't), *a.* [*< staff + -ed*.] 1. In her., surrounded or combined with staffs: as, an annulet *staffed*, a ring from which staffs or scepters radiate.—2. Provided with a staff or body of officers; officered. [Recent.]

A powerful church of the new type, *staffed* by friends and pupils of Eusey, rose in the centre of it. *Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, xxxiii.*

**staffelite** (stáf'e-lit), *n.* [*< Staffel* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] A somewhat altered apertite, occurring in botryoidal reniform shapes of a green color, incrusting the phosphorite found at Staffel, near the Lahn, in Prussia.

**staff-herding** (stáf'hér'ding), *n.* In *old Eng. forest law*, the grazing of cattle in charge of a herdsman. This was restrained or forbidden as more injurious to the herds of deer than if there were no herdsman to drive away the deer, and the cattle had to find their own feeding-ground.

**staff-hole** (stáf'hól), *n.* In *metal*, a small hole in a puddling-furnace through which the puddler heats his staff. *Weale.*

**staffier** (stáf'iér), *n.* [= *D. staffier*, an attendant, *< OF. estaffier*, a lackey, footboy that runs by the stirrup, etc., *< It. staffiere, staffiero*, a lackey, footboy, *< staffia*, a stirrup (ML. *staffia*) (*> dim. staffetta*, a little stirrup, a courier, *> Sp. Pg. estafeta* = *F. estafette*, *> D. estafette* = *G. staffette* = *Sv. stafett* = *Dan. stafet*, a courier), *< OHG. stapfo, stapfo, MHG. G. stapfe*, a footstep (also a stirrup?), *< OHG. MHG. stapfen*, also *OHG. stapfôn, MHG. stapfen*, step, tread, = *E. step*: see *step*, and cf. *OBulg. stopa*, a spur. The notion reflected on the *def.* as given in most dictionaries, that *staffier* means a 'staff-bearer,' and is connected with *staff*, is erroneous.] A footman; an attendant.

Before the dame, and round about,  
March'd whiffers and staffiers on foot,  
With lackies, grooms, valets, and pages,  
In fit and proper equipages.

*S. Butler, Hudibras, II, li. 650.*

**staffish** (stáf'ish), *a.* [*In Sc. corruptly staffage; < staff + -ish*.] Like a staff; rigid; hence, intractable. *Ascham, Toxophilus* (ed. 1864), p. 111.

**staff-man** (stáf'mán), *n.* A workman employed in silk-throwing.

**staff-notation** (stáf'nô-tá'shôn), *n.* In musical notation, the entire system of signs used in connection with the staff: opposed, for example, to the *tonic sol-fa notation*, in which no staff is used.

**staff-officer** (stáf'ôf'i-sér), *n.* An officer forming part of the staff of a regiment, brigade, army, or the like; in the United States navy, an officer not exercising military command.

**staff-sergeant** (stáf'sér'jént), *n.* A non-commissioned officer having no position in the ranks of a company, but attached to the staff of a regiment. In the United States service the staff-sergeants are the sergeant-major, ordnance-sergeant, hospital-steward, quartermaster-sergeant, and commissary-sergeant.

**staff-sling** (stáf'sling), *n.* [*ME. staffeslynge, staffslinge; < staff + sling*.] A weapon consisting of a sling combined with a short staff.

The staff was held with both hands and whirled around. The weapon seems to have thrown larger missiles than the ordinary sling and with greater force. Distinguished from *cord-sling*. Also called *fustibale, fustibalus*. This gaunt at him stones easte Out of a fel staf-slinge. *Chaucer, Sir Thopas, I, 118.*

**staff-stone** (stáf'stôn), *n.* Same as *baculite*.

**staff-striker** (stáf'stri-kér), *n.* A sturdy beggar; a tramp.

Many became *staff-strikers*, ... and wandered in parties of two, three, and four from village to village. *R. Eden, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 63.*

**staff-surgeon** (stáf'sér'jôn), *n.* A senior grade of surgeons in the British navy.

**staff-tree** (stáf'trē), *n.* A vine or tree of the genus *Celastrus*. The best-known species is the American *C. scandens*, a twiner with ornamental fruit, otherwise named *climbing bittersweet, waxwork, staff-vine, and feverfew* (see the last, and cut under *bittersweet*). The seeds of the East Indian *C. paniculata* have long been in repute among Hindu physicians for their stimulating and acid properties, and are applied externally or internally for the relief of rheumatism, etc. They yield an expressed oil, also an empyreumatic, known as *oleum nigrum*.

**staff-vine** (stáf'vín), *n.* See *staff-tree*.

**stag** (stag), *n.* [*E. dial. also steg, Sc. also stag; early mod. E. stagg, staggie; < ME. steg, stagge, < Icel. steggr, steggi, a male animal (a male fox, cat, a gander, drake, etc.), lit. 'mounter,' < stiga = AS. stigan, mount: see styl*. Hence *staggard*, *staggon*.] 1. The male of various animals, especially of the deer tribe. Specifically—(a) The male red-deer or a deer of other large species of the genus *Cervus* in a restricted sense; a hart, of which the female is a hind; and particularly the adult hart, at least five years old, with antlers fully developed (compare *staggyrd*, and see cuts under *antler*); in heraldry, a horned deer with branched antlers. The stag of Europe is *Cervus elaphus*, now found wild in Great Britain only in the Highlands of Scotland. It is a magnificent animal, standing 4 feet high at the shoulder, with the antlers 3 feet long, having sometimes ten points and palmed at the crown: sometimes known as a *stag of ten*. The hind is hornless and smaller. The corresponding animal in North America is the wapiti, there called *elk* (*Cervus canadensis*), larger than the European stag, with much-branched antlers sometimes upward of 4 feet long, not palmed at the end. (See cut under *wapiti*.) There are several Asiatic stags, among them the rishie deer (see *Rusai, sambar*). (b) A bull castrated when half-grown or full-grown; a bull-stag; a bull-sagg. (c) A male fox; a dog-fox. (d) A young horse; a colt (sometimes a filly). (e) A gander. (f) A drake. (g) A pit or exhibition game-cock less than one year old; the cockerel of the game-fowl. (h) A turkey-cock. (i) The wren. [*Loeb, Eng.*] (j) A stag-beetle. [*In most of these uses prov. Eng.*]

2. In *com. slang*: (a) An outside irregular dealer in stocks, not a member of the exchange. (b) A person who applies for the allotment of shares in a joint-stock company, not because he wishes to hold the shares, but because he hopes to sell the allotment at a premium. If he fails in this he forfeits to pay the deposit, and the allotment is forfeited.—3. A romping girl; a hoydon. [*Prov. Eng.*]

4. The color of the stag; a red dirty-brown color.

Come, my Cub, doe not scorn mee because I go in Stag, in Buff; leer's velvet too; thou seest I am worth thus much in bare velvet. *Dekker, Satiromastix, I, 220* (ed. Pearson).

**Royal stag**, a stag that has antlers terminating in twelve or more points.

**stag** (stag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *staggd*, ppr. *staggng*. [*< stag, n.*] 1. *Intrans.* In *com. slang*, to not as a stag on the stock exchange. See *stag, n.*, 2.

II. *trans.* To follow warily, as a deer-stalker does a deer; dog; watch.

[*Slang.*]

So you've been *staggng* this gentleman and me, and listening, have you? *H. Kingsley, Geoffrey Hamlyn, v. (Davies.)*

**stagarth**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *staggard*.

**stag-beetle** (stag'bétl), *n.* A lamellicorn coleopterous insect of the genus *Lucanus* or restricted family *Lucanidae* (which see), the males of which have branched mandibles resembling the antlers of a stag. *L. cervus* is the common stag-beetle of Eu-



Staff-sling, about the 10th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire du Mobilier français.")

rope, and *L. daphnis* is the stag-beetle of the United States. The former is one of the largest of British beetles, distinguished by the enormous size of the horny and toothed mandibles in the male, and by the rather long elbowed antennae, which end in a perfoliated club, and are composed of ten joints, the first being very long. It is common in some localities in the neighborhood of London, and is often 2 inches long, of a black color. Other species are numerous in various parts of the world. See also cut under *Platycerus*.

**stag-bush** (stag'bûsh), *n.* The black haw, *Viburnum prunifolium*.

**stag-dance** (stag'dáns), *n.* A dance performed by men only. [*Colloq., U. S.*]

**stage** (stáj), *n.* [*< ME. stage, < OF. estage, cs-tage, estauge, astage, etc., a story, floor, stage, a dwelling-house, F. étage, story, stage, floor, loft, = Fr. estage, a stage, = It. staggio, a stake, prop. banisters (ML. reflex stagium, estagium), < ML. "stadium, lit. 'a place of standing,' or (as in It. staggio) 'that which stands,' < L. stare, pp. status, stand: see state, stand. Cf. étager. In the sense of 'the distance between two points,' the word was prob. confused with OF. estage, < L. stadium, < Gr. στάδιον, a measure of distance: see stadium, stade<sup>2</sup>, stadié.*] 1. A floor or story of a house.

The Erie ascended into this tour quickly,

As some as he might to liest stage came.

*Rom. of Parthenay* (E. E. T. S.), I, 4925.

Lit'l John stode at a window in the mornynge,

And lokid forth at a stage.

*Robin Hood and the Monk* (Child's Ballads, V, 8).

2. A house; building.

Ther buth seruants in the stage

That serueth the maidenes of parage.

*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

3. In arch., the portion between a projection and the retreat next above it in a medieval buttress; also, one of the horizontal divisions of a window separated by transoms.—4. A floor or platform elevated above the ground or common surface, for the exhibition of a play or spectacle, for public speakers or performers, or for convenience of view, use, or access: as, a *stage* for a mountebank; a *stage* for speakers in public.

Give order that these bodies

High on a stage be placed to the view.

*Shak., Hamlet, v. 2, 389.*

Specifically—(a) A floor elevated for the convenience of performing mechanical work and the like; a scaffold; a staging; as, seamen use floating *stages*, and *stages* suspended by the side of a ship, for calking and repairing. (b) In printing, a low platform on which stacks of paper are piled. (c) A shelf or horizontal compartment, as one of the steps of a court-cupboard.

The number of *stages* in the buffet or sideboard indicates the rank of the owner.

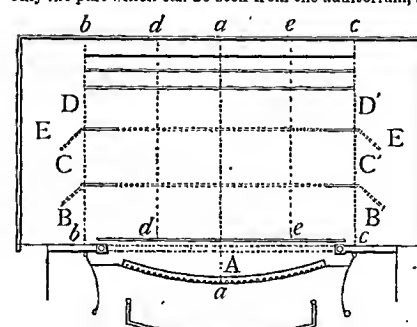
*S. K. Handbook, Corporation and Colicco Plate.*

(d) The platform on which an object is placed to be viewed through a microscope. (e) A wooden structure on a beach to assist in landing; a landing-place at a quay or pier. It sometimes rises and falls with the tide, or is lowered or raised to suit the varying height of the water.

Getting y<sup>e</sup> starte of y<sup>e</sup> ships that came to the plantation, they took away their *stage*, & other necessary provisions that they had made for fishing at Cap Anne y<sup>e</sup> year before.

*Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 196.*

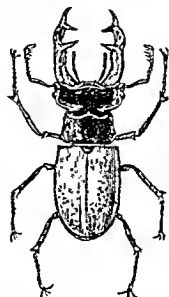
(f) A raised platform on which theatrical performances are exhibited; the flooring in a theater on which the actors perform. In modern theaters the stage includes not only the part which can be seen from the auditorium, but



Floor-plan of Stage.

A, proscenium; B, C, D, first, second, and third prompt-entrances respectively; E, wings; a, center; b, prompt-side; c, o.p.-side; d, prompt-center; e, o.p.-center.

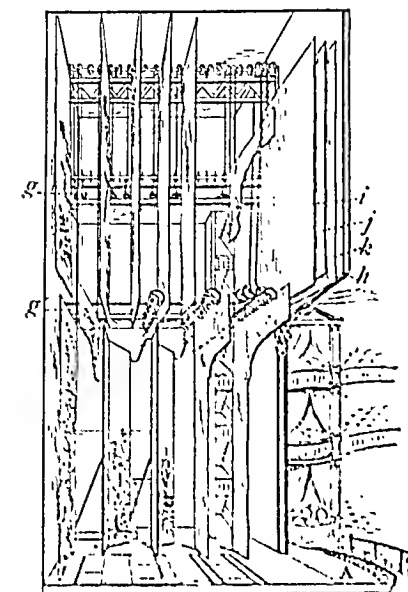
also the spaces on each side, behind the proscenium-arch, which are used for shifting the wings or side-scenes, and are themselves called the *wings*. The part extending back from the orchestra to the proscenium-arch is called the *proscenium*. That side of the stage which is on the extreme left of the spectator is called the *prompt-side*, because in theaters which have no prompt-box the prompters stand there. The corresponding position to the spectator's right is called the *opposite-prompt-side* (or, briefly, *o.p.-side*). Half-way between the center and the prompt-side is the *prompt-center*, the corresponding position to the



Stag-beetle (*Lucanus cervus*), one half natural size.



right being called the *opposite-prompt-center* (or, briefly, *o.-p.-center*). The stage is thus divided laterally into five parts, called in order the *prompt-side*, the *prompt-center*, the *center*, the *o.-p.-center*, and the *o.-p.-side*, and these designations extend through the whole depth of the stage, as well as, up into the flies: thus the five ropes by which a drop-scene is raised or lowered are known as the *prompt-side*



Section of stage, across from prompt side. A, the prompt-center; B, the center; C, the o.-p.-center; D, the prompt-side; E, the o.-p.-side; F, the center; G, the prompt-center; H, the center; I, the o.-p.-center; J, the prompt-side; K, the o.-p.-side; L, the center; M, the prompt-center; N, the center; O, the o.-p.-center; P, the prompt-side; Q, the o.-p.-side; R, the center; S, the prompt-center; T, the center; U, the o.-p.-center; V, the prompt-side; W, the o.-p.-side; X, the center; Y, the prompt-center; Z, the center; AA, the o.-p.-center; AB, the prompt-side; AC, the o.-p.-side; AD, the center; AE, the prompt-center; AF, the center; AG, the o.-p.-center; AH, the prompt-side; AI, the o.-p.-side; AJ, the center; AK, the prompt-center; AL, the center; AM, the o.-p.-center; AN, the prompt-side; AO, the o.-p.-side; AP, the center; AQ, the prompt-center; AR, the center; AS, the o.-p.-center; AT, the prompt-side; AU, the o.-p.-side; AV, the center; AW, the prompt-center; AX, the center; AY, the o.-p.-center; AZ, the prompt-side; BA, the o.-p.-side; BB, the center; BC, the prompt-center; BD, the center; BE, the o.-p.-center; BF, the prompt-side; BG, the o.-p.-side; BH, the center; BI, the prompt-center; BJ, the center; BK, the o.-p.-center; BL, the prompt-side; BM, the o.-p.-side; BN, the center; BO, the prompt-center; BP, the center; BQ, the o.-p.-center; BR, the prompt-side; BS, the o.-p.-side; BT, the center; BU, the prompt-center; BV, the center; BW, the o.-p.-center; BX, the prompt-side; BY, the o.-p.-side; BZ, the center; CA, the prompt-center; CB, the center; CC, the o.-p.-center; CD, the prompt-side; CE, the o.-p.-side; CF, the center; CG, the prompt-center; CH, the center; CI, the o.-p.-center; CJ, the prompt-side; CK, the o.-p.-side; CL, the center; CM, the prompt-center; CN, the center; CO, the o.-p.-center; CP, the prompt-side; CQ, the o.-p.-side; CR, the center; CS, the prompt-center; CT, the center; CU, the o.-p.-center; CV, the prompt-side; CW, the o.-p.-side; CX, the center; CY, the prompt-center; CZ, the center; DA, the o.-p.-center; DB, the prompt-side; DC, the o.-p.-side; DD, the center; DE, the prompt-center; DF, the center; DG, the o.-p.-center; DH, the prompt-side; DI, the o.-p.-side; DJ, the center; DK, the prompt-center; DL, the center; DM, the o.-p.-center; DN, the prompt-side; DO, the o.-p.-side; DP, the center; DQ, the prompt-center; DR, the center; DS, the o.-p.-center; DT, the prompt-side; DU, the o.-p.-side; DV, the center; DW, the prompt-center; DX, the center; DY, the o.-p.-center; DZ, the prompt-side; EA, the o.-p.-side; EB, the center; EC, the prompt-center; ED, the center; EE, the o.-p.-center; EF, the prompt-side; EG, the o.-p.-side; EH, the center; EI, the prompt-center; EJ, the center; EK, the o.-p.-center; EL, the prompt-side; EM, the o.-p.-side; EN, the center; EO, the prompt-center; EP, the center; EQ, the o.-p.-center; ER, the prompt-side; ES, the o.-p.-side; ET, the center; EU, the prompt-center; EV, the center; EW, the o.-p.-center; EX, the prompt-side; EY, the o.-p.-side; EZ, the center; FA, the prompt-center; FB, the center; FC, the o.-p.-center; FD, the prompt-side; FE, the o.-p.-side; FF, the center; FG, the prompt-center; FH, the center; FI, the o.-p.-center; FJ, the prompt-side; FK, the o.-p.-side; FL, the center; FM, the prompt-center; FN, the center; FO, the o.-p.-center; FP, the prompt-side; FQ, the o.-p.-side; FR, the center; FS, the prompt-center; FT, the center; FU, the o.-p.-center; FV, the prompt-side; FW, the o.-p.-side; FX, the center; FY, the prompt-center; FZ, the center; GA, the o.-p.-center; GB, the prompt-side; GC, the o.-p.-side; GD, the center; GE, the prompt-center; GF, the center; GG, the o.-p.-center; GH, the prompt-side; GI, the o.-p.-side; GJ, the center; GK, the prompt-center; GL, the center; GM, the o.-p.-center; GN, the prompt-side; GO, the o.-p.-side; GP, the center; GQ, the prompt-center; GR, the center; GS, the o.-p.-center; GT, the prompt-side; GU, the o.-p.-side; GV, the center; GW, the prompt-center; GX, the center; GY, the o.-p.-center; GZ, the prompt-side; HA, the o.-p.-side; HB, the center; HC, the prompt-center; HD, the center; HE, the o.-p.-center; HF, the prompt-side; HG, the o.-p.-side; HH, the center; HI, the prompt-center; HJ, the center; HK, the o.-p.-center; HL, the prompt-side; HM, the o.-p.-side; HN, the center; HO, the prompt-center; HP, the center; HQ, the o.-p.-center; HR, the prompt-side; HS, the o.-p.-side; HT, the center; HU, the prompt-center; HV, the center; HW, the o.-p.-center; HX, the prompt-side; HY, the o.-p.-side; HZ, the center; IA, the prompt-center; IB, the center; IC, the o.-p.-center; ID, the prompt-side; IE, the o.-p.-side; IF, the center; IG, the prompt-center; IH, the center; II, the o.-p.-center; IJ, the prompt-side; IK, the o.-p.-side; IL, the center; IM, the prompt-center; IN, the center; IO, the o.-p.-center; IP, the prompt-side; IQ, the o.-p.-side; IR, the center; IS, the prompt-center; IT, the center; IU, the o.-p.-center; IV, the prompt-side; IW, the o.-p.-side; IX, the center; IY, the prompt-center; IZ, the center; JA, the o.-p.-center; JB, the prompt-side; JC, the o.-p.-side; JD, the center; JE, the prompt-center; JF, the center; JG, the o.-p.-center; JH, the prompt-side; JI, the o.-p.-side; JJ, the center; JK, the prompt-center; JL, the center; JM, the o.-p.-center; JN, the prompt-side; JO, the o.-p.-side; JP, the center; JQ, the prompt-center; JR, the center; JS, the o.-p.-center; JT, the prompt-side; JU, the o.-p.-side; JV, the center; JW, the prompt-center; JX, the center; JY, the o.-p.-center; JZ, the prompt-side; KA, the o.-p.-side; KB, the center; KC, the prompt-center; KD, the center; KE, the o.-p.-center; KF, the prompt-side; KG, the o.-p.-side; KH, the center; KI, the prompt-center; KJ, the center; KK, the o.-p.-center; KL, the prompt-side; KM, the o.-p.-side; KN, the center; KO, the prompt-center; KP, the center; KQ, the o.-p.-center; KR, the prompt-side; KS, the o.-p.-side; KT, the center; KU, the prompt-center; KV, the center; KW, the o.-p.-center; KX, the prompt-side; KY, the o.-p.-side; KZ, the center; LA, the prompt-center; LB, the center; LC, the o.-p.-center; LD, the prompt-side; LE, the o.-p.-side; LF, the center; LG, the prompt-center; LH, the center; LI, the o.-p.-center; LJ, the prompt-side; LK, the o.-p.-side; LL, the center; LM, the prompt-center; LN, the center; LO, the o.-p.-center; LP, the prompt-side; LQ, the o.-p.-side; LR, the center; LS, the prompt-center; LT, the center; LU, the o.-p.-center; LV, the prompt-side; LW, the o.-p.-side; LX, the center; LY, the prompt-center; LZ, the center; MA, the o.-p.-center; MB, the prompt-side; MC, the o.-p.-side; MD, the center; ME, the prompt-center; MF, the center; MG, the o.-p.-center; MH, the prompt-side; MI, the o.-p.-side; MJ, the center; MK, the prompt-center; ML, the center; MM, the o.-p.-center; MN, the prompt-side; MO, the o.-p.-side; MP, the center; MQ, the prompt-center; MR, the center; MS, the o.-p.-center; MT, the prompt-side; MU, the o.-p.-side; MV, the center; MW, the prompt-center; MX, the center; MY, the o.-p.-center; MZ, the prompt-side; NA, the o.-p.-side; NB, the center; NC, the prompt-center; ND, the center; NE, the o.-p.-center; NF, the prompt-side; NG, the o.-p.-side; NH, the center; NI, the prompt-center; NJ, the center; NK, the o.-p.-center; NL, the prompt-side; NM, the o.-p.-side; NN, the center; NO, the prompt-center; NP, the center; NQ, the o.-p.-center; NR, the prompt-side; NS, the o.-p.-side; NT, the center; NU, the prompt-center; NV, the center; NW, the o.-p.-center; NX, the prompt-side; NY, the o.-p.-side; NZ, the center; OA, the prompt-center; OB, the center; OC, the o.-p.-center; OD, the prompt-side; OE, the o.-p.-side; OF, the center; OG, the prompt-center; OH, the center; OI, the o.-p.-center; OJ, the prompt-side; OK, the o.-p.-side; OL, the center; OM, the prompt-center; ON, the center; OO, the o.-p.-center; OP, the prompt-side; OQ, the o.-p.-side; OR, the center; OS, the prompt-center; OT, the center; OU, the o.-p.-center; OV, the prompt-side; OW, the o.-p.-side; OX, the center; OY, the prompt-center; OZ, the center; PA, the o.-p.-center; PB, the prompt-side; PC, the o.-p.-side; PD, the center; PE, the prompt-center; PF, the center; PG, the o.-p.-center; PH, the prompt-side; PI, the o.-p.-side; PJ, the center; PK, the prompt-center; PL, the center; PM, the o.-p.-center; PN, the prompt-side; PO, the o.-p.-side; PP, the center; PQ, the prompt-center; PR, the center; PS, the o.-p.-center; PT, the prompt-side; PU, the o.-p.-side; PV, the center; PW, the prompt-center; PX, the center; PY, the o.-p.-center; PZ, the prompt-side; QA, the o.-p.-side; QB, the center; QC, the prompt-center; QD, the center; QE, the o.-p.-center; QF, the prompt-side; QG, the o.-p.-side; QH, the center; QI, the prompt-center; QJ, the center; QK, the o.-p.-center; QL, the prompt-side; QM, the o.-p.-side; QN, the center; QO, the prompt-center; QP, the center; QQ, the o.-p.-center; QR, the prompt-side; QS, the o.-p.-side; QT, the center; QU, the prompt-center; QV, the center; QW, the o.-p.-center; QX, the prompt-side; QY, the o.-p.-side; QZ, the center; RA, the prompt-center; RB, the center; RC, the o.-p.-center; RD, the prompt-side; RE, the o.-p.-side; RF, the center; RG, the prompt-center; RH, the center; RI, the o.-p.-center; RJ, the prompt-side; RK, the o.-p.-side; RL, the center; RM, the prompt-center; RN, the center; RO, the o.-p.-center; RP, the prompt-side; RQ, the o.-p.-side; RR, the center; RS, the prompt-center; RT, the center; RU, the o.-p.-center; RV, the prompt-side; RW, the o.-p.-side; RX, the center; RY, the prompt-center; RZ, the center; SA, the o.-p.-center; SB, the prompt-side; SC, the o.-p.-side; SD, the center; SE, the prompt-center; SF, the center; SG, the o.-p.-center; SH, the prompt-side; SI, the o.-p.-side; SJ, the center; SK, the prompt-center; SL, the center; SM, the o.-p.-center; SN, the prompt-side; SO, the o.-p.-side; SP, the center; SQ, the prompt-center; SR, the center; SS, the o.-p.-center; ST, the prompt-side; SU, the o.-p.-side; SV, the center; SW, the prompt-center; SX, the center; SY, the o.-p.-center; SZ, the prompt-side; TA, the o.-p.-side; TB, the center; TC, the prompt-center; TD, the center; TE, the o.-p.-center; TF, the prompt-side; TG, the o.-p.-side; TH, the center; TI, the prompt-center; TJ, the center; TK, the o.-p.-center; TL, the prompt-side; TM, the o.-p.-side; TN, the center; TO, the prompt-center; TP, the center; TQ, the o.-p.-center; TR, the prompt-side; TS, the o.-p.-side; TT, the center; TU, the prompt-center; TV, the center; TW, the o.-p.-center; TX, the prompt-side; TY, the o.-p.-side; TZ, the center; UA, the prompt-center; UB, the center; UC, the o.-p.-center; UD, the prompt-side; UE, the o.-p.-side; UF, the center; UG, the prompt-center; UH, the center; UI, the o.-p.-center; UJ, the prompt-side; UK, the o.-p.-side; UL, the center; UM, the prompt-center; UN, the center; UO, the o.-p.-center; UP, the prompt-side; UQ, the o.-p.-side; UR, the center; US, the prompt-center; UT, the center; UY, the o.-p.-center; UZ, the prompt-side; VA, the o.-p.-side; VB, the center; VC, the prompt-center; VD, the center; VE, the o.-p.-center; VF, the prompt-side; VG, the o.-p.-side; VH, the center; VI, the prompt-center; VJ, the center; VK, the o.-p.-center; VL, the prompt-side; VM, the o.-p.-side; VN, the center; VO, the prompt-center; VP, the center; VQ, the o.-p.-center; VR, the prompt-side; VS, the o.-p.-side; VT, the center; VU, the prompt-center; VV, the center; VW, the o.-p.-center; VX, the prompt-side; VY, the o.-p.-side; VZ, the center; WA, the prompt-center; WB, the center; WC, the o.-p.-center; WD, the prompt-side; WE, the o.-p.-side; WF, the center; WG, the prompt-center; WH, the center; WI, the o.-p.-center; WJ, the prompt-side; WK, the o.-p.-side; WL, the center; WM, the prompt-center; WN, the center; WO, the o.-p.-center; WP, the prompt-side; WQ, the o.-p.-side; WR, the center; WS, the prompt-center; WT, the center; WY, the o.-p.-center; WZ, the prompt-side; XA, the o.-p.-side; XB, the center; XC, the prompt-center; XD, the center; XE, the o.-p.-center; XF, the prompt-side; XG, the o.-p.-side; XH, the center; XI, the prompt-center; XJ, the center; XK, the o.-p.-center; XL, the prompt-side; XM, the o.-p.-side; XN, the center; XO, the prompt-center; XP, the center; XQ, the o.-p.-center; XR, the prompt-side; XS, the o.-p.-side; XT, the center; XU, the prompt-center; XV, the center; XW, the o.-p.-center; XX, the prompt-side; XY, the o.-p.-side; XZ, the center; YA, the prompt-center; YB, the center; YC, the o.-p.-center; YD, the prompt-side; YE, the o.-p.-side; YF, the center; YG, the prompt-center; YH, the center; YI, the o.-p.-center; YJ, the prompt-side; YK, the o.-p.-side; YL, the center; YM, the prompt-center; YN, the center; YO, the o.-p.-center; YP, the prompt-side; YQ, the o.-p.-side; YR, the center; YS, the prompt-center; YT, the center; YU, the o.-p.-center; YV, the prompt-side; YW, the o.-p.-side; YX, the center; YY, the prompt-center; YZ, the center; ZA, the o.-p.-center; ZB, the prompt-side; ZC, the o.-p.-side; ZD, the center; ZE, the prompt-center; ZF, the center; ZG, the o.-p.-center; ZH, the prompt-side; ZI, the o.-p.-side; ZJ, the center; ZK, the prompt-center; ZL, the center; ZM, the o.-p.-center; ZN, the prompt-side; ZO, the o.-p.-side; ZP, the center; ZQ, the prompt-center; ZR, the center; ZS, the o.-p.-center; ZT, the prompt-side; ZU, the o.-p.-side; ZV, the center; ZW, the prompt-center; ZX, the center; ZY, the o.-p.-center; ZZ, the prompt-side.

type, *prompt-center-rope*, *center-rope*, etc. As regards depth, the stage is divided into *entrances* varying in number according to the number of the wings or side-scenes. That between the proscenium and the first wing is called on one side the *first prompt-entrance*, and on the other the *first o.-p.-entrance*. From the first wing to the next is the *second prompt-entrance* or *second o.-p.-entrance*, and so on. Everything above the stage from the top of the proscenium-arch upward is called the *flies*, and includes the borders, border-lights, all needed ropes, pulleys, and cleats, the beams to which these are attached, and the fly-galleries, from the boxes of which the drop-scenes are worked. The ancient Greek theater in its original form, as developed in the fifth century B. C., had no raised stage, the actors appearing in the orchestra and the chorus.

All the world's a stage,  
And all the men and women merely players.  
Shak., As you like it, II. 7. 129.

Mirth. Pray you help us to come stools here.  
Pro. Where, on the stage, ladies?  
Mirth. Yes, on the stage; we are persons of quality, I assure you, and would not of fashion, and come to see and to be seen.  
H. Jonson, Staple of News, Ind.

Hence—5. With the definite article, the theater; the drama as acted or exhibited, or the profession of representing dramatic compositions; as, to take to the stage; to regard the stage as a school of elocution.

There were also poets that wrote only for the stage, I suppose plays and histories, to create the people with matters of dispute.

Potterham, Arte of Log. Poetrie, p. 29.  
Let where the stage, the poor degraded stage,  
Holds its warped mirror to a gaping age.  
Sprue me, Parolishy.

6. A place where anything is publicly exhibited; a field for action; the scene of any noted action or career; the spot where any remarkable affair occurs.

When we are born, we cry that we are come  
To this great stage of fools. Shak., Lear, IV. 6. 187.

7. A place of rest on a journey, or where a relay of horses is taken, or where a stage-coach changes horses; a station.

I have this morning good news from Gibson; three letters from three several stages, that he was safe last night as far as Boston, at between one and ten at night.  
Pepys, Diary, June 11, 1667.

Hence—8. The distance between two places of rest on a road; in some countries a regular unit.

'Tis strange a man cannot ride a stage  
Or two, to breathe himself, without a warrant.  
Bacon, and Fl., Chasteler, II. 1.

Our whole stage this day was about five hours, our course a little Southwily of the West.

Mumfret, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 2.

9. A single step of a gradual process; degree of advance or of progression, either in increase or decrease, in rising or falling, or in any change of state; as, stages of growth in an animal or a plant; the stages of a disease; in *biol.*, a state or condition of being, as one of several

successive steps in a course of development; as, the larval, pupal, and imaginal stages of an insect; several stages of an embryo.

A mystical yet thou says I dede,  
Thou woldst know ther of the stage.  
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 410.

These three be the true stages of knowledge.  
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II.

Our education is in a manner wholly in the hands of ecclesiasties, and in all stages from infancy to manhood.  
Burke, Rev. in France.

They were in widely different stages of civilization.  
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

10. [Ablat. of stage-coach.] Same as stage-coach; also [U. S.], an omnibus.

A parcel sent you by the stage.  
Conyer, Conversation, l. 205.

I went to the six-penny stage.  
Swift.

Law of the three stages. See three.—Lyric stage. See lyric.—Mechanical stage. See microscope, 1.—To go on the stage. See go.—To run the stage. See run.

stage (stāj), v.; pret. and pp. *staged*, *ppr. staging*. [*< stage, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To represent in a play or on the stage; exhibit on the stage.

I love the people,  
But don't like to stage me to their eyes.  
Shak., M. for M., I. 1. 62.

Frippery. Some poet must assest us.  
Goldstone. Poet?

You'll take the direct line to have us staged.  
Middleton, Your Five Gallies, IV. 8.

Am you stage me, sthward, your mansions shall sweat for it.  
H. Jonson, Forcaster, III. 1.

2. To place or put on the stage; submit, as a play.

The manager who, in *staging* a play, suggests judicious modifications, is in the position of a critic, nothing more.  
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX, 819.

II. *intrans.* To travel by stage-coach; sometimes with infinitive *it*.

He sweeps pleasure with profit; he stages (if I may say so) into politicks, and rides post into business.  
Gentleman Intruded, p. 676. (Daries.)

stage-box (stāj'box), n. A proscenium-box.

stage-carriage (stāj'kar'ij), n. A stage-coach.

In 1760 Gladstone was able to reduce the mileage for all stage-carriages to one farthing.  
N. Burch, Taxes in England, III. 24.

stage-coach (stāj'kōch), n. A coach that runs by stages; a coach that runs regularly every day or on stated days between two places, for the convenience of passengers. Also *stage*.

stage-craft (stāj'kräft), n. 1. The art of dramatic composition.

The fact that their author so willingly leaned upon the plot of a predecessor indicates his weak point—the lack of that stage-craft which seems to be still one of the rarest gifts of Englishmen. A. D. N. in, Indist. to Steele, p. xlv.

2. Knowledge and skill in putting a play on the stage.

stage-direction (stāj'di-rek'shun), n. A written or printed instruction as to action, etc., which accompanies the text of a play.

stage-door (stāj'dōr), n. The door giving access to the stage and the parts behind it in a theater; the actors' and workmen's entrance to a theater.

stage-effect (stāj'ef-ekt'), n. Theatrical effect; effect produced artificially and designedly.

stage-fever (stāj'fē-vēr), n. A strong desire to go on the stage, or to be an actor or actress. [Colloq.]

He was intended for the Church, but he caught stage-fever, ran away from a school at the age of 17, and joined the theater at Dublin.

J. Ashton, Social Life in Britain of Queen Anne, II. 21.

stage-forceps (stāj'fōr-seps), n. A clamp for holding an object on the stage of a compound microscope. T. H. Knight.

stage-fright (stāj'frit), n. Nervousness experienced on facing an audience, especially for the first time.

stage-hand (stāj'hānd), n. A man employed to move scenery, etc.

stage-house (stāj'hōus), n. A house, as an inn, at which a coach stops regularly for passengers or to change horses.

stagely (stāj'li), n. [*< stage + -ly*.] Pertaining to the stage; befitting the theater; theatrical. Jer. Taylor (I), Artif. Humbleness, p. 168.

stageman (stāj'man), n. An actor. T. Bra-hier, 1589 (prefixed to Greene's "Menaplan"). (Daries.)

stage-manager (stāj'man'ij-ēr), n. In theaters, one who superintends the production and performance of a play, and who regulates all matters behind the curtain.

stage-micrometer (stāj'mi-krom'e-tēr), n. In microscopy, a micrometer attached to the stage, and used to measure the size of an object under examination.

stage-plate (stāj'plāt), n. A glass plate with a narrow ledge along one edge, used on the stage of a microscope to hold an object when the microscope is inclined, and sometimes as the bottom plate of a growing-slide. E. H. Knight.

stage-play (stāj'plā), n. Originally, a dramatic performance; hence, a play or drama adapted for representation on the stage, as distinguished from a reading- or closet-play.

If the devil, or his instruments, should then tell him in dying man of a cup of sack, of merry company, of a stage-play, or a morris-dance, do you think he would then be so taken with the moulton? Baxter, Saints' Rest, IV. 3.

stage-player (stāj'plā-ēr), n. An actor on the stage; one whose occupation is to represent characters on the stage.

Among slaves who exercised polite arts none sold so dear as stageplayers or actors. Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins.

stager (stāj'ēr), n. [*< stage + -er*.] 1. A player.

Dare quill, upon your oaths,  
The stagers and the stage-wrights too (your peers).  
B. Jonson, Just Indignation of the Author.

2. One who has long acted on the stage of life; a person of experience, or of skill derived from long experience; usually with *old*.

Here let me, as an old stager upon the theatre of the world, suggest one consideration to you.

Chatterfield, To his Son, Dec. 20, O. S. 1718.

3. A horse used for drawing a stage-coach.

stage-right (stāj'rit), n. The proprietary right of the author of a dramatic composition in respect to its performance; the exclusive right to perform or authorize the performance of a particular drama. Compare *copyright*.

stagerite, n. [*< stager + -ite*; with a pun on *Stagite*.] A stage-player. [Humorous.]

Thou hast forgot how thou maddest . . . by a play-wagon, in the high way, and took'st mad Jeronimus part, to get service among the Minstrels; and when the Stagers drab'dst thee into the tale of Dogs, thou turn'st a blunder.  
J. Taylor, Satirastix, l. 229 (ed. Pearson).

stagery (stāj'jēr-i), n. [*< stage + -ery*.] Exhibition on the stage.

likening those grave control-ers to a piece of Stagery, or Scene-work. Milton, An Apology, etc.

stage-setter (stāj'set-ēr), n. One who attends to the proper setting of a play on the stage.

M. Gordon is a born stage-setter, but with a leaning to "great machinery," numbers of figurants, and magnificence.  
The Century, XXXV, 544.

stage-struck (stāj'struk), n. Smitten with a love for the stage; possessed by a passion for the drama; seized by a passionate desire to become an actor.

"You are a precious fool, Jack Bucee," said Cleveland, half angry, and, in despite of himself, half diverted by the false tones and exaggerated gesture of the stage-struck pirate.  
Scott, Pirate, xxxix.

stag-ovil (stag'ō-vil), n. Tetanus or lockjaw of the horse.

stage-wagon (stāj'wag'on), n. 1. A wagon for conveying goods and passengers, by stages, at regularly appointed times.—2. A stage-coach.

stage-wait (stāj'wāt), n. A delay in a theatrical performance, due to dilatoriness of an actor or carpenter, or to any like cause. [Colloq.]

stage-whisper (stāj'hwis'pēr), n. A loud whisper used in play by an actor in a theater; an aside; hence, a whisper meant to be heard by those to whom it is not professedly addressed.

stagewright (stāj'rit), n. A dramatic author; a playwright. See the quotation under *stager*, 1. [Rare.]

stagey, stageyness. See *stagey*, *stageyness*, 1.

staggard<sup>1</sup>, staggart (stag'jārd, -jārt), n. [Formerly also *stygart*; *< stag + -ard, -art*.] A stag in his fourth year, and therefore not quite full grown.

staggard<sup>2</sup> (stag'jārd), n. Same as *staggard*.

staggarth (stag'jāth), n. [Also *staggard*; a reduction of *\*stagg-arth*, *< stag + -arth*. Cf. equiv. dial. *haggarth*, *haggard*, 'hny-garth'.] An inclosure within which stacks of hay and grain were kept. Cath. Ang., p. 358. [Prov. Eng.]

stagger (stag'ēr), v. [A var. of *stacker*, after MD. *staggeren*, *stagger* as a drunken man (app. par. a var. of *\*stakeren* = Icel. *stakra*, *stagger*); see *stacker*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To walk or stand unsteadily; reel; totter.

A violent exertion, which made the King stagger backward into the hall.  
Scott, Quentin Durward, x.



My slight *staggers*; the walls shake; ho must be—do angels ever come hither?  
Landon, Imag. Conv., Galileo, Milton, and a Dominican.  
2. To hesitate; begin to doubt or waver in purpose; falter; become less confident or determined; waver; vacillate.

He staggered not at the promise of God through unbelief.  
Rom. iv. 20.

It was long since resolved on,  
Nor must I stagger now in 't.  
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, II. 1.

The enterprise of the . . . newspapers stops at no expense, *staggers* at no difficulties.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 687.  
=Syn. 1. Totter, etc. See *reel*.

II. trans. 1. To cause to reel, totter, falter, or be unsteady; shake.

I have seen enough to stagger my obedience.  
Fletcher, Valentinian, III. 1.

Strikes and lock-outs occur, which stagger the prosperity, not of the business merely, but of the state.  
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 515.

2. To cause to hesitate, waver, or doubt; fill with doubts or misgivings; make less steady, determined, or confident.

The question did at first so stagger me.  
Shak., Hen. VIII., II. 4. 212.

'Tis not to die, sir,  
But to die unreveng'd, that staggers me.  
Fletcher, Double Marriage, IV. 1.

3. To arrange in a zigzag order; specifically, in wheel-making, to set (the spokes) in the hub alternately inside and outside (or more or less to one side of) a line drawn round the hub. The mortise-holes in such a hub are said to be *dodging*. A wheel made in this manner is called a *staggered wheel*. The objects sought in this system of construction are increased strength and stiffness in the wheel.

stagger (stag'ér), n. [*stagger*, v.] 1. A sudden tottering motion, swing, or reel of the body as if one were about to fall, as through tripping, giddiness, or intoxication.

Their trepidations are more shaking than coldague-fits; their *staggers* worse than drunkard's.  
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 127.

The individual . . . advanced with a motion that alternated between a reel and a stagger.  
G. A. Sala, Dutch Pictures, The Ship-Chandler. (Latham.)

2. pl. One of various forms of functional and organic disease of the brain and spinal cord in domesticated animals, especially horses and cattle: more fully called *blind staggers*. A kind of staggers (see also *gid* and *sturdy*) affecting sheep is specifically the disease resulting from a larval brain-worm. (See *canine* and *Tienia*.) Other forms are due to disturbance of the circulation in the brain, and others again to digestive derangements. See *stomach-staggers*.

How now! my gallovey nag the *staggers*, ha!  
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, IV. 3.

Hence—3. pl. A feeling of giddiness, reeling, or unsteadiness; a sensation which causes reeling.

John. And a kind of whimsie—  
Here in my head, that puts me to the *staggers*.  
B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles.

4. pl. Perplexities; doubts; bewilderment; confusion.

I will throw thee from my care for ever,  
Into the *staggers* and the careless lapse  
Of youth and ignorance.  
Shak., All's Well, II. 3. 170.

Blind staggers. See def. 2, above.—Grass-staggers, the loco-disease in horses. See *loco*, 2, and *loco-weed*.



Stagger-bush (*Andromeda Mariana*). 1, flowering branch; 2, the fruits.

stagger-bush (stag'ér-bush), n. The shrub *Andromeda* (*Pieris*) *Mariana* of the middle and southern United States, whose leaves have been supposed to give the staggers to animals. Its fascicles of waxy pure-white or pinkish urn-shaped flowers are very beautiful, the habit of the bush less so. See cut in preceding column.

staggerer (stag'ér-ér), n. [*stagger* + -er.] 1. One who or that which staggers.—2. A statement or argument that staggers; a poser; whatever causes one to stagger, falter, hesitate, or doubt. [Colloq.]

This was a *staggerer* for Dive's literary "gent," and it took him nearly six weeks to get over it and frame a reply.  
Athenaeum, Oct. 26, 1889, p. 560.

stagger-grass (stag'ér-grás), n. The *Atamascolily*, *Zephyranthes Atamasco*: so called as supposed to cause staggers in horses.

staggeringly (stag'ér-ing-li), adv. In a staggering or reeling manner; with hesitation or doubt. *Imp. Dict.*

staggerwort (stag'ér-wért), n. Same as *staverwort*: so called as supposed to cure the staggers, or, as Prior thinks, from its application to newly castrated bulls, called *stags*.

staggont (stag'on), n. [*Also stagon* (ML. *stagon*); < *stag* + -on, a suffix of F. origin.] A staggard. *Holinshead*.

Called in the fourth [year] a *stagon*.

stag-headed (stag'hed'ed), a. Having the upper branches dead: said of a tree.

They were made of particular parts of the growth of certain very old oaks, which had grown for ages, and had at length become *stag-headed* and half-dead.  
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 787.

stag-horn (stag'hörn), n. 1. A common club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*. Also *stag's-horn*.

Or with that plant which in our dale  
We call *stag-horn*, or fox's tail.

Wordsworth, Idle Shepherd-Boys.

2. A madreporic coral, *Madrepora cervicornis* and related species, used for ornament. See cut under *Madrepora*.—*stag-horn fern*, a fern of the genus *Platycerium*, but especially *P. alcorno*: so called from the fact that the fertile fronds are dichotomously forked like a stag's horn. The genus is small but widely diffused. The name is also sometimes applied to certain species of *Ophioglossum*.—*stag-horn moss*. Same as *stag-horn*, 1.—*stag-horn sumac*. See *sumac*.

stag-horned (stag'hörnd), a. Having long serrate antennae, as the longicorn beetle *Acanthophorus serraticornis*.

staghound (stag'hound), n. A hunting-dog able to overtake and cope with a stag. (a) The Scotch deerhound or wolf-dog, of great speed, strength, and courage, standing 28 inches or more, with a shaggy or wiry coat, usually some shade of gray. They hunt chiefly by sight, and are used in stalking the red deer, for running down the game. (b) A large kind of fox-hound, about 25 inches high, trained to hunt deer by scent.

staginess (stá'ji-ness), n. [*stagg* + -ness.] 1. Stagy or exaggerated charactor or style; conventional theatricality. Also *stageiness*.—2. A certain stago or stato of an animal; by implication, that stage when the animal is out of condition, as when a fur-bearing animal is shedding. [Colloq.]

These signs of shedding and *staginess* so marked in the seal.  
Fisheries of U. S., V. II. 483.

staging (stá'jing), n. [Verbal n. of *stage*, v.]

1. A temporary structure of posts and boards for support, as in building; scaffolding.—2. The business of running or managing stage-coaches, or the act of traveling in them.

stagiont, n. [Appar. an altered form of *staging*, simulating station (ME. *stacion*, < OF. *stacion*, *estacion*, *estagon*, etc.): see *station*.] Stage; a staging; a pios.

In these tydes there must be lost no lot of time, for, if you arrive not at the *stagions* before the tyde be spent, you must turne backe from whence you came.  
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 234.

Stagirite (staj'i-rit), n. [*Also, erroneously, Stagyrite*; = F. *Stagyrite* = Sp. Pg. *Estagirit* = It. *Stagirit*, < L. *Stagirit*, *Stagirit*, < Gr. *Στάγιρις*, an inhabitant or a native of Stagira (applied esp. to Aristotle), < *Στάγιρα*, *Στάγιρος* (L. *Stagira*), a city of Macedonia.] A native or an inhabitant of Stagira, a city of Macedonia (Chalcidice), situated on the Strymonic Gulf; specifically, Aristotle, the "prince of philosophers" (384–322 B. C.), who was born there, and is frequently referred to as "the Stagirite."

The mighty *Stagyrite* first left the shore,  
Spend all his sails, and durst the deep explore;  
He steer'd securely, and discover'd far,  
Led by the light of the Maeonian star.  
Pope, Essay on Criticism, I. 645.

stagnancy (stag'nán-si), n. [*stagnant* (t) + -cy.] 1. The stato of being stagnant or with-

out motion, flow, or circulation, as a fluid; stagnation.

There is nowhere stillness and *stagnancy*.  
The Century, XXVII. 174.

2. Pl. *stagnancies* (-siz). Anything stagnant; a stagnant pool.

Though the country people are so wise  
To call these rivers, they're but *stagnancies*,  
Left by the flood.  
Cotton, Wonders of the Peaks (1681), p. 55.

stagnant (stag'nánt), a. [*F. stagnant* = It. *stagnante*, < L. *stagnan* (t)-s, ppr. of *stagnare*, form a pool of standing water, cause to stand: see *stagnate*.] 1. Standing; motionless, as the water of a pool or lake; without current or motion, ebb or flow: as, *stagnant water*; *stagnant pools*.

Where the water is stopped in a *stagnant* pond  
Danced over by the midge.

Browning, By the Fireside.  
2. Inert; inactive; sluggish; torpid; dull; not brisk: as, business is *stagnant*.

The gloomy slumber of the *stagnant* soul. Johnson.  
stagnantly (stag'nánt-li), adv. In a stagnant or still, motionless, inactive manner.

stagnate (stag'nát), v. i.; pret. and pp. *stagnated*, ppr. *stagnating*. [*L. stagnatus*, ppr. of *stagnare* (> It. *stagnare* = F. *stagner*), form a pool of standing water, stagnate, be overflowed, < *stagnum*, a pool, swamp. Cf. *stank*.] 1. To cease to run or flow; be or become motionless; have no current.

I am fifty winters old;  
Blood then *stagnates* and grows cold.

Cotton, Anaereontic.

In this flat country, large rivers, that scarce had declivity enough to run, crept slowly along, through meadows of fat black earth, *stagnating* in many places as they went.  
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 372.

2. To cease to be brisk or active; become dull, inactive, or inert: as, business *stagnates*.

Ready-witted tenderness . . . never *stagnates* in vain lamentations while there is room for hope. Scott.

stagnate† (stag'nát), a. [*L. stagnatus*, ppr.: see the verb.] Stagnant.

To drain the *stagnate* fen. Somerville, The Chase, III. 440.

stagnation (stag-ná'shón), n. [= F. *stagnation*; as *stagnate* + -ion.] 1. The condition of being stagnant; the cessation of flow or circulation in a fluid; the stato of being without flow, or of being motionless.

Th' icy touch  
Of unprolifer winter hos impress'd  
A cold *stagnation* on th' intestine tide.

Cowper, Task, VI. 139.

In . . . [suffocation] life is extinguished by *stagnation* of non-articularized blood in the capillaries of the lungs, and by the changes that result from the failure of the function of the pulmonary system.  
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 390.

2. Lack or absence of briskness or activity; inertness; dullness.

The decay of my faculties is a *stagnation* of my life.  
Steele, Spectator, No. 260.

stagniculous (stag-nik'g-lus), a. [*L. stagnum*, a pool, + *colere*, inhabit.] Living in stagnant water; inhabiting swamps or fens; paludiculous, as a bird.

stagon†, n. See *staggon*.

stag-party (stag'pár-ti), n. A party or entertainment to which men only are invited. [Slang, U. S.]

stag's-horn (stagg'hörn), n. Same as *stag-horn*, 1.

stag-tick (stag'tik), n. A parasitic dipterous insect, *Leptoptena cervi*, of the family *Hippoboscidae*, which infests the stag and other animals, and resembles a tick in being usually wingless.

stag-worm (stag'wérn), n. The larva of one of several hot-dies which infest the stag. There are 12 species, 6 of which (all of the genus *Hypoderma*) inhabit the subcutaneous tissue of the back and loins; the others (belonging to the genera *Cephenomyia* and *Pharyngomyia*) infest the nose and throat.

stagy (stá'ji), a. [*Also stagey*; < *stage* + -y.] Savoring of the stage; theatrical; conventional in manner: in a depreciatory sense.

Mr. Lewes . . . is keenly alive to everything *stagey* in physiognomy and gesture.

George Eliot, in Cross's Life, II. xlii.

The general tone of his thought and expression never rose above the ceremonious, *stagey*, and theatrical character of the 18th century. Encyc. Brit., XII. 97.

Stagyrite, n. An erroneous spelling of *Stagirite*.

Stahlian (stá'hinn), a. and n. [*Stahl* (see def.) + -ian.] I. a. Of or pertaining to G. E. Stahl, a German chemist (1660–1734), or his doctrines. II. n. A believer in or supporter of Stahlianism or animism.



## Stahlianism

**Stahlianism** (stă'lian-izm), *n.* [*< Stahlian + -ism.*] Same as *animism*, 2.

**Stahlism** (stă'lizm), *n.* [*< Stahl* (see *Stahlian*) + *-ism.*] Same as *animism*, 2.

**stahlspiel** (stă'şpöl), *n.* [*G., < stahl*, steel, + *spiel*, play.] Same as *lyre*, 1 (c).

**staid** (stăd), *a.* A mode of spelling the preterit and past participle of *stay*².

**staid** (stăd), *a.* [Formerly also *stayed*; an adj. use of *staid*, pp.] Sober; grave; steady; sodato; regular; not wild, volatile, flighty, or fanciful: as, a *staid* elderly person.

Put thyself  
Into a havour of less fear, ere wildness  
Vanquish my *staid*er senses.  
*Shak., Cymbeline*, III. 4. 10.

The tall fair person, and the still *staid* mien.  
*Crabbe, Works*, IV. 143.

**staidly** (stăd'li), *adv.* [Formerly also *stayedly*.] In a *staid* manner; calmly; soberly.

'Tis well you have manners.  
That curb'y nglan, and hold your countenance *staidly*.  
*Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase*, IV. 2.

**staidness** (stăd'nos), *n.* [Formerly also *stayedness*; *< staid + -ness.*] The state or character of being *staid*; sobriety; gravity; sedateness; stendiness: as, *staidness* and sobriety of age.

The love of things aelent doth nrguo *staidness*, but  
levity and want of experience maketh npt unto lunova-  
tions.  
*Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, v. 7.

Brought up among Quakers, although not one herself,  
she admired and respected the *staidness* and outward peace-  
fulness common among the young women of that sect.  
*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, xxxii.

**staig** (stăg), *n.* [A var. of *stag*.] A young horse;  
a stallion. [*Scot.*]

**stail** (stăil), *n.* A spelling of *stale*².

**stain** (stăin), *v.* [*< ME. steinen, steynen* (> *leel. steina*), by apheresis from *disteinen, disteynen, disteynen, desteynen, E. distain*: see *distain*.] I. *trans.* 1. To discolor, as by the application of some foreign matter: make foul; spot: as, to *stain* the hand with dye, or with tobacco-juice; to *stain* the clothes.

An image like thyself, all *stain'd* with gore.  
*Shak., Venus and Adonis*, l. 661.

2. To soil or sully with guilt or infamy; tarnish; bring reproach on; corrupt; deprave: as, to *stain* the character; *stained* with guilt.

Never believe, though in my nature refulg'd  
All frailties that besiege all kinds of blood,  
That it could so preposterously be *stain'd*,  
To leave for nothing all my sin of good.  
*Shak., Sonnets*, cix.

3†. To deface; disfigure; impair, as shape, beauty, or excellence.

But he's something *stain'd*  
With grief that's beauty's canker, thou mightest call him  
A goodly person.  
*Shak., Tempest*, I. 2. 414.

We were all n little *stained* last night, sprinkled with n  
cup or two.  
*B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair*, I. 1.

4. To color by a process other than painting or coating or covering the surface. (a) To color (as glass) by something which combines chemically with the substance to be colored. (b) To color by the use of n thin liquid which penetrates the material, as in dyeing cloth or staining wood. (c) In *zairoscopy*, to impregnate with n substance whose chemical reaction on the tissue so treated gives it n particular color. The great value of staining for this purpose results from the fact that some tissues are stainable by n certain reagent to which others respond but feebly or not at all, so that some points, as the nucleus of cells, etc., may be more distinctly seen by the contrast in color. Many different preparations are used for the purpose in different cases.

5. To print colors upon (especially upon paper-hangings). [*Eng.*]—6†. To darken; dim; obscure.

Clouds and eclipses *stain* both moon and sun.  
*Shak., Sonnets*, xxxv.

Hence—7†. To eclipse; excel.

O voyce that doth the thrush in shrillness *stain*.  
*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, III.

Her beauty shin'd most bright,  
Far *staining* every other brave and comely dame  
That did appear in sight.  
*Pastoral Gravel* (Child's Ballads, IV. 207).

**stained cloth**. Same as *painted cloth* (which see, under *cloth*).—**Stained glass**. See *glass*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To cause a stain or discoloration.

As the berry breaks before it *staineth*.  
*Shak., Venus and Adonis*, l. 400.

2. To take stains; become stained, soiled, or sullied; grow dim; be obscured.

The only soil of his fair virtue's gloss,  
If virtue's gloss will *stain* with any soil,  
Is a sharp wit match'd with too blunt n will.  
*Shak., L. L. L.*, II. 1. 48.

**stain** (stăin), *n.* [*< stain*, *v.*] 1. A spot; a discoloration, especially a discoloration produced by contact with foreign matter by external causes or influences: as, mildew-stains.

## 5890

You do remember  
This *stain* [a mole] upon her?  
*Shak., Cymbeline*, II. 4. 139.

Swift trouts, diversified with crimson *stains*.  
*Pope, Windsor Forest*, l. 145.

2. A blot; a blemish; a cause of reproach or disgrace: as, a *stain* on one's character.

Hereby I will lend her that is the praise and yet the  
stain of all womankind.  
*Sir P. Sidney.*

I say you are the man who denounced to my uncle this  
miserable *stain* upon the birth of my betrothed.  
*L. W. M. Lockhart, Fair to See*, xxii.

3. In *entom.*, a well-defined spot of color which appears to be semi-transparent, so that it more-ly modifies the ground-color: it may be produced by very fine dots, as on a butterfly's wing.—4. Taint; tarnish; evil or corrupting effect: as, the *stain* of sin.—5†. Slight trace; tinge; tincture.

You have some *stain* of soldier in you: let me ask you  
a question.  
*Shak., All's Well*, I. 1. 122.

6. Coloring matter; a liquid used to color wood, ivory, etc., by absorption.

The ivory is invariably again placed in cold water that  
has been boiled, before it is transferred to the *stain*.  
*Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 231.

Diffuse *stains*, those dyes which stain all parts of the  
tissue more or less uniformly.—Nuclear *stains*, those  
stains which act upon the nuclei, and which stain not  
nll or feebly the protoplasm of the cells.—Oyster-shell  
stains, in *photog.* See *oyster-shell*.

**stainable** (stă'ni-ibl), *a.* [*< stain + -able.*] Cap-able of being stained, as objects for the micro-  
scope. See *stain*, *v.*, 4 (c). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX.  
833.

**stainchel** (stăin'chel), *n.* A Scotch form of *stanchel*².

**stainer** (stă'nér), *n.* [*< stain + -er*.] 1. One  
who or that which stains, blots, or tarnishes.—

2. One who stains or colors; especially, in the  
trades, a workman whose employment is stain-  
ing wood, etc. See *paper-stainer*.—3. A tinc-  
ture or coloring matter used in staining.  
**stainless** (stăin'les), *a.* [*< stain + -less.*] Free  
from spot or stain, whether physical or moral;  
undiminished; immaculate; untarnished: liter-  
ally or figuratively.

**stainlessly** (stăin'les-li), *adv.* In a stainless  
manner; with freedom from stain.

**stair** (stăir), *n.* [*< ME. staire, stayer, stayer*,  
*stair, staire, steyre, steyer*, *< AS. stīger*, a step,  
stair (= *MD. steygher, steecher, stegher*, *D. stei-  
ger*, a stair, step, quay, pier, seafoad), *< stigan*  
= *D. stijgen*, etc., mount, climb: see *styl*, *v.*, and  
cf. *stil*, *styl*, *n.*, from the same verb.] 1†. A  
step; n degree.

He [Mars] passeth but oo *steyre* in dayes two.  
*Chaucer, Complaint of Mars*, l. 122.

Forthy she standeth on the highest *steyre*  
Of th' honourable stage of womanhood.  
*Spenser, F. Q.*, III. v. 54.

2. One of a series of steps to mount by: as, a  
flight of *stairs*.

The queen bar first the cross afterward,  
To feeble folk from bedward,  
On holy *stayers* to steyen upward  
And regne with God vt lord.  
*Holy Wood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 118.

The *stairs*, as he trends on them, kiss his feet.  
*Shak., L. L. L.*, v. 2. 330.

3. A flight or succession of flights of steps, ar-  
ranged one behind and above the other in such  
a way as to afford passage from n lower to a  
higher level, or vice versa: as, n winding *stair*;  
the back *stair*: often used in the plural in the  
same sense.

Romyng outward, fast it gonne biholde,  
Downward a *steyre*, into an herber grene.  
*Chaucer, Troilus*, II. 1705.

Below stairs, in the basement or lower part of a house.  
—Close-string stairs, a dog-legged stairs without an  
open newel, and with the steps housed into the strings.—  
Down stairs, in the lower part of a house.—Flight  
of stairs, a succession of steps in a continuous line or from  
one landing to another.—Geometrical stairs. See *ge-  
ometric*.—Pair of stairs, a set or flight of steps or stairs.  
See *pair*, 6.—Up stairs, in the upper part of a house.

**stairbeak** (stăir'bék), *n.* A bird of the genus  
*Xenops*, having the upper mandible straight  
and the gonys ascending to the tip. See *ent*  
under *Xenops*.

**staircase** (stăir'kās), *n.* [*< stair + case*².] The  
part of n building which contains the stairs:  
also often used for *stairs* or *flight of stairs*.  
Staircases are straight or winding. The straight  
are technically called *fliers* or *direct fliers*.

Though the figure of the house without be very extra-  
ordinary good, yet the *staircase* is exceeding poor.  
*Pepper, Diary*, III. 207.

Corkscrew staircase or stair, a winding staircase hav-  
ing a solid newel.

## stake

From her warm bed, and up the corkscrew stair,  
With hand and rope we haled the groaning sow.  
*Tennyson, Walking to the Mall*.

**staircase-shell** (stăir'kās-shel), *n.* A shell of  
the genus *Solarium*; any member of the *Sola-  
riidae*. See *cut* under *Solarium*.

**stair-foot** (stăir'füt), *n.* The bottom of a stair.  
*Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.*, p. 123.

**stair-head** (stăir'hod), *n.* The top of a stair.

I lodge with another sweep which is better off nor I  
am, and pay him 2s. 6d. a week for a little *stair-head* place  
with a bed in it.  
*Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor*, II. 428.

**stair-rod** (stăir'rod), *n.* A rod or a strip of thin  
metal, sometimes folded and corrugated to givo  
it stiffness, used to hold a stair-carpet in place.  
It is secured across the width of the step by rings or staples  
into which it is slipped, and in other ways; by ex-  
tension, something no: a rod answering the same pur-  
pose.

**stairway** (stăir'wā), *n.* A staircase. *Moore*.  
(*Imp. Dict.*)

**stair-wire** (stăir'wīr), *n.* A slender stair-rod of  
metal.

The banisters were beeswaxed, and the very *stair-wires*  
made your eyes wink, they were so glittering.  
*Dickens, Sketches*, Tales, I. 1.

**stairyt** (stăir'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. *stairry*; *< stair + -y*.] Stair-like. *Nashe, Lenton Stuffo*.  
(*Davies*.)

**staith, staithman**. See *stath*, *statheman*.

**staithwort** (stăith'wört), *n.* Same as *colewort*.

**staiver**, *v. i.* See *starer*.

**stakt**. An obsolete preterit of *stick*¹, *stick*².

**stake**¹ (stăk), *n.* [*< ME. stake, < AS. staca*, a  
stake, a pin, = *OFries. stake* = *MD. stake*,  
*staecke, staeck*, *D. staak*, a stake, post, = *MLG. stake*,  
*stake*, a stake, post, pillory, prison, *LG. stake*,  
> *G. staken*, a stake, = *Icel. stjaki*, a stake, pole,  
candlestick, = *Sw. stake*, a stake, a candlestick,  
= *Dan. stage*, a stake (Scand. forms appar. *< LG.*); cf. *OHG. stachula*, *stacehulla*, *MHG. G. stachel*, n sting; from the root of *stick* (AS.  
\**stecan*, pret. \**stee*; see *stick*¹, *v.*, and cf. *stick*²,  
*n.*, *stake*. Cf. *OF. estake*, *estaque*, *estacke*,  
*estaque*, *stake*, also *estache*, *estache*, *stache*, etc.,  
n stake, prop, bar, etc., = *Sp. Pg. estaca*, a  
stake, = *It. stacca*, a hook, *< Tent.*] 1. A stick  
of wood sharpened at one end and set in the  
ground, or prepared to be set in the ground, as  
part of a fence, as a boundary-mark, as a post  
to tether an animal to, or as a support for some-  
thing, as n hedge, a vine, a tent, or a fishing-  
net.

Here hefd and here kyng buldying with n partle,  
Bote stunde ns a *stake* that styketh in n myre  
By-twyne two londes for n trewe marke.  
*Piers Plowman* (C), IV. 384.

Sharp *stakes* pluck'd out of hedges  
They pitched in the ground.  
*Shak., I Hen. VI.*, I. 1. 117.

Was never salamon yet that shono so fair  
Among the *stakes* on Dec.  
*Kingley, The Soulds of Dec.*

Specifically—2. The post to which n person  
condemned to death by burning is bound: as,  
condemned to the *stake*; burned at the *stake*;  
also, n post to which n bear to be baited is tied.

Have you not set mine honour at the *stake*,  
And baited it with all the unmuzzled thoughts  
That tyrannous heart can think?  
*Shak., T. N.*, III. 1. 129.

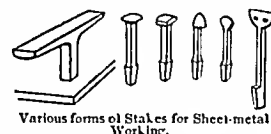
3. In *leather-manuf.*, a post on which a skin  
is stretched for currying or graining. *E. H. Knight*.—4. A vertical bar fixed in a socket or  
in staples on the edge of the bed of a platform  
railway-car or of a vehicle, to secure the load  
from rolling off, or, when a loose substance, as  
gravel, etc., is carried, to hold in place boards  
which retain  
the load.—5. A  
small anvil used  
for working in  
thin metal, as by  
tinsmiths: it ap-  
pears to be so  
called because  
stuck into the bench by a sharp vertical prop  
pointed at the end.

The *stake* is n small anvil, which stands upon n small  
iron foot on the workbench, to remove as occasion offers.  
*J. Moron, Mechanical Exercises*.

**stake-and-rider fence**. Same as *snake fence* (which see,  
under *fence*).

**stake**¹ (stăk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *staked*, pp.  
*staking*. [*< ME. staken* = *MD. MLG. staken* (= *OF. estachier* = *Sp. estacar*), stake; from the  
noun.] 1. To fasten to a stake; tether; also,  
to impale.

Stake him to the ground, like n man that had hang'd  
himself.  
*Shirley, Love Tricks*, II. 1.



Various forms of Stakes for Sheet-metal Working.



'Twas pity that such a delicate inventive witt should  
be staked in an obscure corner.

Aubrey, *Lives* (Francis Potter).  
His mind was so airy and volatile he could not have  
kept his chamber, if he must needs be there, staked down  
purely to the drudgery of the law.

Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 15. (Davies.)  
2. To support with stakes; provide with sup-  
porting stakes or poles: as, to stake vines.—  
3. To defend, barricade, or bar with stakes or  
piles.

Then cans'd his ships the river up to stake,  
That none with victual should the town relieve.  
Drayton, *Battle of Agincourt*, st. 89.

4. To divide or lay off and mark with stakes  
or posts: with out or off: as, to stake off a site  
for a school-house; to stake out oyster-beds.

The modest Northerners who have got hold of it  
[Florida], and staked it all out into city lots, seem to want  
to keep it all to themselves.

C. D. Warner, *Their Pilgrimage*, p. 49.  
When, therefore, Mr. Naville disbanded his men at the  
close of the fourth week, he had not only found a large  
number of very precious monuments in a surprisingly  
short space of time, but he left the ground chronologically  
staked out.

The Century, XXXIX, 333.  
5. To stretch, serape, and smooth (skins) by  
friction against the blunt edge of a semicir-  
cular knife fixed to the top of a short beam or  
post set upright.

The calf-jekins . . . are staked by drawing them to  
and fro over a blunt knife fixed on the top of a post.  
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 367.

stake<sup>2</sup> (stāk), *n.* [= MD. *stake*, a stake for  
which one plays; a particular use of *stake*, a  
stake, pole, appar. as 'that which is fixed or  
put up': see *stake*, *stake*.] 1. That which is  
placed at hazard as a wager; the sum of money  
or other valuable consideration which is depos-  
ited as a pledge or wager to be lost or won ac-  
cording to the issue of a contest or contingency.

'Tis time short pleasures new to take,  
Of little life the best to make,  
And manage wisely the last stake.

Conley, *Anacronautics*, v.  
Whose game was empires, and whose stakes were thrones.  
Byron, *Age of Bronze*, III.

2. The prize in a contest of strength, skill,  
speed, or the like.  
From the king's hand must Douglas take  
A silver dart, the archer's stake.  
Scott, *L. of the L.*, v. 22.

3. An interest; something to gain or lose.  
Both had the air of men pretending to aristocracy — an  
old world air of respectability and *stake* in the country,  
and Church-and-Stateism.  
Bulwer, *My Novel*, xl. 2.  
4. The state of being laid or pledged as a wa-  
ger; the state of being at hazard or in peril: pre-  
ceded by *at*: as, his honor is *at stake*.

Now begins the Game of Faction to be play'd, wherein  
the whole State of Queen Elizabeth lies *at stake*.  
Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 320.

I have more than life *at stake* in your fidelity.  
Steele, *Conscious Lovers*, II. 1.  
5. The use or jurisdiction of a Mormon bishop.  
[A forced use.]

Inasmuch as parents have children in Zion, or in any  
of her *stakes* which are organized, that teach them not, . . .  
the sin be upon the heads of the parents.

Doctrine and Covenants, Ixviii. 25.  
Maiden stakes. See *maiden*. — The Oaks stakes. See  
*oak*.

stake<sup>3</sup> (stāk), *r. l.*; prot. and pp. *staked*, pp.  
*staking*. [*stake*, *n.*] To wager; put at haz-  
ard or risk upon a future contingency; venture.

'Tis against all Rule of Play that I should lose to one  
who has not wherewithal to stake.  
Congreve, *Way of the World*, III. 18.

Like an inspired and desperate alchemist,  
Staking his very life on some dark hope.

Shelley, *Alastor*.  
stake<sup>4</sup>, *n.* A Middle English form of *stake*.  
stake<sup>5</sup> (stāk), *n.* The ling. [Prov. Eng.]  
stake-boat (stāk'bōt), *n.* A moored boat used  
to mark the end of a course or a turning-point  
in a regatta or boat-race.

Each boat to go fairly round the stake-boats or mark-  
buoys without touching the same.  
Quadrangle, *Boat Saller's Manual*, p. 141.

stake-driver (stāk'drī'vēr), *n.* The American  
bittern, *Botaurus mugilans* or *lentiginosus*: so  
called from its cry, which is likened to driving  
a stake into the ground with a mallet. Also  
*pole-driver*, *pump-flunder*, *flunder-pumper*, etc.

stake-head (stāk'hēd), *n.* In *rope-making*, one  
of several cross-bars set on stakes, used in a  
rope-walk to support the cords while twisting.  
stake-holder (stāk'hōl'dēr), *n.* 1. One who  
holds the stakes, or with whom the bets are  
deposited when a wager is laid. — 2. In *law*,  
one holding a fund which two or more claim  
adversely to each other.

stake-hook (stāk'hūk), *n.* On a railway plat-  
form-car, a hook, loop, or clevis on the side of  
the bed, to receive an upright stake.

stake-iron (stāk'ī'ern), *n.* The metallic strap  
or armature of a railway- or wagon-stake.

stake-net (stāk'net), *n.* A kind of fishing-net,  
consisting of netting vertically hung on stakes  
driven into the ground, usually with special con-  
trivances for entrapping or securing the fish.  
See *gill-net*, and cut under *pound-net*.

stake-netter (stāk'not'ēr), *n.* One who uses  
a stake-net or pound; a pounder.

stake-pocket (stāk'pōk'et), *n.* A socket of  
cast-iron fixed to the side of the bed of a flat  
or platform-car to receive the end of a stake.

stake-puller (stāk'pūl'ēr), *n.* A machine, con-  
sisting of a hinged lever with a gripping device,  
for pulling stakes or posts from the ground; a  
post-puller.

staker<sup>1</sup>, *v. i.* A Middle English spelling of  
*stacker*.

staker<sup>2</sup> (stāk'ēr), *n.* [*stake* + *-er*.] One  
who stakes money, or makes a wager or bet.

stake-rest (stāk'rest), *n.* On a railway plat-  
form-car, a device for supporting a stake when  
turned down horizontally.

stakket, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *stack*.

stakker<sup>1</sup>, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *stacker*.

staktometer, *n.* See *stactometer*.

stalt. An obsolete prototyp of *stall*.

stalactic (stā-lak'tik), *a.* [*Gr.* *σταλακτικός*,  
dropping, dripping, *< σταλακτός*, verbal adj. of  
*σταλάσσειν*, *σταλάζειν*, *σταλῶν*, drop, drip, let fall  
drop by drop, appar. extended forms of *στά-*  
*ζειν*, drop, let fall by drops.] Pertaining to or  
resembling stalactite or a stalactite; stalac-  
titic.

stalactical (stā-lak'ti-kal), *a.* [*stalactic* +  
*-al*.] Same as *stalactitic*.

This sparry, stalactical substance.

Derhom, *Physico-Theology*, III. 1.  
stalactiform (stā-lak'ti-fōrm), *a.* [*stalactic* (ite)  
+ *L. forma*, form.] Having the form of a sta-  
lactite; like stalactite; stalactical.

stalactite (stā-lak'tit), *n.* [= *F. stalactite*, *<*  
*NL. stalactites*, *< Gr. σταλακτός*, dropping, oozing  
out in drops: see *stalactic*.] 1. A deposit of  
carbonate of lime, usually resembling in form  
a huge icicle, which hangs from the roof of a  
cave or subterranean rock-opening, where it  
has been slowly formed by deposition from  
calcareous water trickling downward through  
cracks or openings in the rocks above. Water  
containing carbonic acid in solution, which it has gained  
in filtering through the overlying soil, has the power of  
dissolving carbonate of lime, which it deposits again upon  
evaporation: stalactites are hence common in regions of  
limestone rocks. They are sometimes white, and nearly  
transparent, showing the broad cleavage-surfaces of the  
calcite, as those of the cave near Matanzas in Cuba; but  
commonly they have a granular structure with concentric  
bands of pale-yellow to brown colors. In some caverns  
the stalactites are very numerous and large, and of great  
beauty in their endless variety of form, especially in con-  
nection with the stalagmites, the corresponding deposi-  
tions accumulated beneath the stalactites upon the floor  
of the caverns. The caves of Adelsberg in Carinthia and  
of Luray in Virginia are among the most celebrated for the  
beauty of their stalactites.

The grotto is perfectly dry, and there are no petrifica-  
tions or stalactites in it.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. 1. 41.

2. A similar form of some other mineral spe-  
cies, such as are occasionally observed, for ex-  
ample, of chalcodony, limonite, etc., but only  
sparingly and on a small scale. — 3. A like  
form of lava sometimes observed in connection  
with volcanic outflows. Lava stalactites have been  
noted hanging from the roofs of lava caverns in the crater  
of Kilauea in Hawaii; and slender forms of a nearly uni-  
form diameter of one fourth of an inch, and from a few  
inches to 20 or 30 inches in length, ornament the roofs of  
caverns in the lava stream which descended from Mauna  
Loa in the same island in 1831. Stalagmites of lava rise  
from the lava floor beneath.

stalactited (stā-lak'ti-ted), *a.* [*stalactite* +  
*-ed*.] Covered with stalactites; also, formed  
in more or less rein-  
blanco of stalac-  
tites. — Stalactited  
work. See *rustic work*,  
under *rustic*.

stalactitic (stal-ak-  
tit'ik), *a.* [*stal-*  
*actite* + *-ic*.] Con-  
taining stalactites;  
having the form of  
stalactites: as, in  
mineralogy, the *stalactitic* structure of limonite,  
chalcodony, and other species.

stalactical (stal-ak-ti-kal), *a.* [*stalactitic*  
+ *-al*.] Same as *stalactitic*.



Stalactitic Structure of Limonite.

stalactitiform (stā-lak'ti-ti-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. stalactites* + *L. forma*, form.] Same as *stalac-  
titiform*.

stalagmite (stā-lag'mit), *n.* [*< F. stalagmite*,  
*< Gr. σταλαγμός*, dropping or dripping, *στάλαγμα*,  
that which drops, *< σταλάζειν*, drop, let fall drop  
by drop: see *stalactic*.] Carbonate of lime de-  
posited on the floor of a cavern. See *stalac-  
titic*.

stalagmitic (stal-ag-mit'ik), *a.* [*< stalagmite*  
+ *-ic*.] Composed of stalagmite, or having its  
character.

stalagmitical (stal-ag-mit'i-kal), *a.* [*< stalag-  
mitic* + *-al*.] Stalagmitic in character or for-  
mation.

stalagmitically (stal-ag-mit'i-kal-i), *adv.* In  
the form or manner of stalagmite.

stalagmometer (stal-ag-mom'o-ter), *n.* [*< Gr.*  
*σταλαγμός*, a dropping or dripping (see *stalag-  
mite*), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] Same as *stac-  
tometer*.

staldert (stāl'dēr), *n.* [Prob. *< Icel. stalla*, a  
stall, pedestal, shelf, = Dan. *stald*, a stall: see  
*stall*.] A wooden frame to set casks on.

stale<sup>1</sup> (stāl), *n.* [See also *stall*, *stall*, *stall*:  
*< ME. stale*, theft, a trap, *< AS. stalu*, theft (in  
comp. *stæl*, as in *stæl-hrūn*, a decoy reindeer,  
*stalgast*, a thiovish guest, *stallere*, a predatory  
army) (= D. *\*stal*, in *dief-stal*, theft, = G. *\*stahl*,  
in *dieb-stahl*, theft), *< scian* (prot. *stæl*), steal:  
see *steal*. Cf. *stall*.] 1. Theft; stealing;  
pilfering.

No these heste is uorbode roberie, thieftie, stale and  
ganel, and bargayn wyth othren.

Ayenbite of Inuyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

2. Stealth; stealthy movement. *Old Eng.*  
*Homilies*, I. 249. — 3. Concealment; ambush.

Ho stode in a stole to lie in waite for the relefe that  
myght come from Calceis. *Holl. Chron.*, Hen. IV., an. 12.

4. A trap, gin, or snare.

Still as he went he crafty stales did lay,  
With cunning traynes him to entrap unwares.  
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. 1. 4.

5. An allurement; a bait; a decoy; a stool-  
pigeon: as, a *stale* for a foist or pickpocket.

Her ivory front, her pretty chin,  
Were stales that drew me on to sin.  
Greene, *Psalter Palmer's Ode*.

Why, thou wert but the bait to fish with, not  
The prey; the stale to catch another bird with.  
Deau, and Fl., *Wit at Several Weapons*, II. 2.

They [the Bishops] suffer'd themselves to be the common  
stoles to countenance with their prostituted Gravities  
every Politick Fetch that was then on foot.

Milton, *Reformation in Eng.*, l.

6. An object of deception, scorn, derision, mor-  
riment, ridicule, or the like; a dupe; a laugh-  
ing-stock. [Obsolete or archaic.]

You have another mistress, go to her,  
I will not be her stole.  
The Shepherds Holyday, sig. G. 1. (Halliwell.)

I pray you, sir, is it your will  
To make a *stale* of me amongst these mates?  
Shak., *T. of the S.*, f. 1. 58.

A subject fit  
To be the *stale* of laughter!  
Ford, *Lovo's Sacrifice*, II. 1.

stale<sup>2</sup> (stāl), *n.* [Also *stail*; also, with a pron.  
now different, *stale*, rarely *steel*, early mod. E.  
*stale*; *< ME. stale*, *stale*, *< AS. stæl*, stalk, stem,  
= MD. *stale*, *steel*, *stael*, D. *stael*, stalk, stem, han-  
dle, = MLG. *stel*, *stēl*, a stalk, handle, LG. *stale*,  
a round of a ladder, = OHG. MHG. *stil*, G. *stiel*,  
a handle, broomstick, stalk; cf. L. *stilus*, a stake,  
pale, pointed instrument, stalk, stem, etc. (see  
*style*).] Gr. *στέλες*, *στελεῖς*, a handle or holve  
of an ax, *στέλες*, *στέλες*, an upright or standing  
slab (see *stale*); akin to *στέλλειν*, set, place,  
and ult. to *stall* and *still*, from the root of  
*stand*: see *stand*. Heuce *stall*.] 1. A stalk;  
stem.

Weedo hem wel, so wel thal wex(en) fclc.  
But forto hede hem greet tredo downe the stete.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 200.

The stuko or *steale* thereof [of barley] is smaller than  
the wheat stalk, taller and stronger.

B. Gouge's *Herrenbochins*, fol. 28.

2. The stem of an arrow.

A shaft [in archery] hath three principall parts, the stete,  
the fentlers, and the head.

Ascham, *Toxophilus* (ed. 1864), p. 117.

3. A handle; especially, a long handle, as that  
of a rake, ladle, etc. [Prov. Eng.]

A ladel bygge with a long stete.

Piers Plouman (C), xxii. 270.

"Thereof," quod Absolon, "bo as he myn," . . .

And caughte the kultour by the golde stete.

Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, l. 569.

4. A round or ring of a ladder; a step.



This like laddre (that may to hevone leste) is charite,  
The stales gode thenwis.  
Quoted in *Aliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), Gloss., p. 196.

Wymmen vuyttē that wale ne ceuthe  
That en hande fro that eher, for alle this hyge worlde,  
Bittwene the stale and the steyre dissemne most euen.  
*Aliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), lll. 513.

**stale**<sup>3</sup> (stāl), *a. and n.* [*ME. stale*, *stale* (applied to ale and beer); < *OF. estale* (Kilian), < *MD. stel*, old, ancient, applied to old and purified beer and to old urine (*stel bier*, *stale pisse*, Kilian; later written as compound, *stel-bier*, *stel-pisse*, Hoxham); origiu uncertain; perhaps lit. 'still,' same as *MD. stel*, var. of *still*, still (cf. *still wine*, etc.): *soo still*<sup>1</sup>. According to Skoat, who associates the adj. with *stale*, urine, "*stale* is that which reminds one of the stable, tainted, etc.," he also suggests that *stale* in one sense may be 'too long exposed to sale,' < *OF. estaler*, display wares on stalls, < *estai*, a stall: *seo stall*<sup>1</sup>. This explanation, however, fails to satisfy the conditions.] *I. a. 1.* Old (and therefore strong): said of malt liquors, which in this condition were more in demand.

And notewuge to putte in ale,  
Whether it be mayste or stale.

*Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 53.

Nappy ale, good and stale, in n browne bewie.  
*The King and Miller of Mansfield* (Child's Ballads, VII. 30).

Two barrels of ale, both steut and stale,  
To pledge that health was spent.  
*The Kings Disguise* (Child's Ballads, V. 370).

*2.* Old and lifeless; the worse for age or for keeping; partially spoiled. (*a.*) Insipid, flat, or sour; having lost its sparkle or life, especially from exposure to air: *ns, stale beer*, etc. (*b.*) Dry and crumbling; nasty: *ns, stale bread*.

That stale old mouse-eaten dry cheese.

*Shak.*, T. and C., v. 4. 11.

*3.* Old and trite; lacking in novelty or freshness; hackneyed: *as, stale news*; *a stale jest*.

Fast blind, fast flid;

A proverb never stale in thrifty mind.

*Shak.*, M. of V., II. 6. 55.

Your cold hypocrisy's n stale device.

*Addison*, Cato, l. 3.

*4.* In *athletics*, overtrained; injured by overtraining: noting the person or his condition. = *Syn. 3.* Time-worn, threadbare.

*II. n. 1.* That which has become flat and tasteless, or spoiled by use or exposure, *as stale beer*. Hence—*2.* A prostitute.

I stand dishonour'd, that have gone about  
To link my dear friend to a common stale.

*Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 1. 67.

*3.* A stalemate.

Dec you not foresee, into what importable head-tearings and heart-scarclings you will be ingulfed, when the Parliament shall give you n mate, though but n *stale*!

*N. Ward*, Simple Cebler, p. 61.

**stale**<sup>3</sup> (stāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *staled*, ppr. *staling*. [*ME. stalen*; < *stale*<sup>3</sup>, *a.*] To render stale, flat, or insipid; deprive of freshness, attraction, or interest; make common or cheap.

Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale  
Her infinite variety.

*Shak.*, A. and C., II. 2. 210.

I'll get all the argument of his play afore-hand, and so stale his invention.

*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, Ind.

Not content

To stale himself in all ecstasies,  
He makes my house here common as n mart.

*B. Jonson*, Every Man in His Humour, II. 1.

An imperial abdication was an event which had not, in the sixteenth century, been *staled* by custom.

*Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 90.

**stale**<sup>1</sup> (stāl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *staled*, ppr. *staling*. [*Appar.* < *D. G. stallen* = *Sw. stalla* = *Dan. stalle*, urinate (said of horses and cattle); appar. a nouter use, lit. 'stand in stall,' parallel with the trans. use, *D. G. stallen* = *Sw. stalla* = *Dan. stalle*, put into a stall; from the noun, *D. stal* = *G. stall* = *Sw. stall* = *Dan. stald*, stall: *seo stall*<sup>1</sup>, *n.* The form is appar. irreg. (for \**stall*), and is perhaps due to confusion with *stale*<sup>3</sup>, *a.*, as applied to urine.] To mako water; urinate: said of horses and cattle.

In that Moseche or Temple at Theke Thlot is n fountain of water, which they say spruget vp of the *staling* of Chederles horse.

*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 311.

**stale**<sup>4</sup> (stāl), *n.* [*Soo stale*<sup>4</sup>, *v.*] Urine of horses and cattle.

**stale**<sup>5</sup>. An old preterit of *steal*<sup>1</sup>.  
**stalely** (stāl'li), *adv.* [*Prob. < stale*<sup>3</sup> + *-ly*<sup>2</sup>.] In a stale, commonplace, or hackneyed manner; so as to seem flat or tedious.

Come, I will not sue *stalely* to be your servant,  
But, a new term, will you be my refuge?

*B. Jonson*, Cniso Is Altered, II. 3.

**stalemate** (stāl'māt), *n.* [*Prob. < stale*<sup>3</sup> (but the first olomout is doubtful) + *mate*<sup>3</sup>.] In

*chess*, a position in which a player, having to move in his turn, and his king not being in check, has no move available with any piece: in such a case the game is drawn; figuratively, any position in which no action can be taken.

It would be disgraceful indeed if a great country like Russia should have run herself into such a *stale-mate* position.

*Contemporary Rev.*, I. 444.

**stalemate** (stāl'māt), *v. t.*; prot. and pp. *stale-mated*, ppr. *stale-mating*. [*statmate*, *n.*] *1.* In *chess*, to subject to a stalemate: usually said of ono's self, not of ono's adversary: *as, white is stale-mated*. Hence—*2.* To bring to a standstill; nonplus.

I had regularly *stale-mated* him.

*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown nt Oxford, II. xviii.

"I beg your pardon, sir," said Fred, . . . "I like neither Russia nor speculation." He spoke rather sulkily, feeling himself *stale-mated*.

*George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xii.

**staleness** (stāl'nos), *n.* The stato of being stale, in any sense.

**stalk**<sup>1</sup> (stāk), *v.* [*ME. stalken*, < *AS. stalcian*, *stalcian*, walk warily, = *Dan. statke*, stalk: (*a.*) lit. walk stealthily, steal along; with formative -k, from the root of *stelan* (prot. *stel*), steal: *seo steal*<sup>1</sup>, and cf. *stale*<sup>3</sup>, *n.* (*b.*) In another viow the *AS. stalcian*, *stalcian*, is connected with *stale*, high, and means 'walk high,' i. o. on tiptoe, being referred ult. to the same source as *stale*<sup>2</sup>, and perhaps *still*. For the form *stalk* as related to *stale*<sup>1</sup> (and *steal*<sup>1</sup>), cf. *talk* as related to *tale* (and *tell*).] *I. intrans.* *1.* To walk cautiously or stealthily; steal along; creep.

In the night flit theefly gan he *stalk*.

*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1781.

The shadows of familiar things about him *stalked* like ghosts through the haunted chambers of his soul.

*Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv. 3.

*2.* To steal up to game under cover of something else; hunt game by approaching stealthily and warily behind a cover.

The king [James] alighted out of his coach, and crept under the shoulder of his led horse. And when some asked his Majesty what he meant, I must *stalk* (said he), for yonder town is shy and flies me.

*Jacon*, Apophthegms, published by Dr. Tension in the [Haeoulana, xl.

Dull stupid Lentulus,

My stale, with whom I *stalk*.

*B. Jonson*, Catilina, III. 2.

*3.* To walk with slow, dignified strides; pace in a lofty, imposing manner.

Here *stalks* me by n proud and spangled sir,

That looks three handfule [palms] higher than his foretop.

*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, III. 4.

*II. trans.* In *sporting*, to pursue stealthily, or behind a cover; follow warily for the purpose of killing, *as game*.

When n Hon is very hungry, and lying in wait, the sight of an animal may make him commence *stalking* it.

*Livingstone*, (Imp. Dict.)

There came three men outside the hedge, . . . not walking carelessly, but following down the hedge-trough, as if to *stalk* some enemy.

*R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxxviii.

**stalk**<sup>1</sup> (stāk), *n.* [*stald*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] *1.* The pursuit of game by stealthy approach or under cover.

I took up the trail of a large bull elk, and, though after a while I lost the track, in the end I ran across the animal itself, and after a short *stalk* got a shot at the noble-looking fellow.

*The Century*, XXX. 224.

*2.* A high, proud, stately step or walk.

Twice before, and jump at this dead hour,  
With martial *stalk* hath he gone by our watch.

*Shak.*, Hamlet, I. 1. 60.

But Milton next, with high and haughty *stalks*,  
Unfettered in majestic numbers walks.

*Addison*, The Greatest English Poets, l. 50.

**stalk**<sup>2</sup> (stāk), *n.* [*ME. statke*; prob. a var. (due to association with the related *stale*<sup>2</sup> 1) of \**stelk*, < *lecl. stiltz* = *Sw. sijtek* = *Dan. stilk*, a stalk (cf. *Gr. στίζεω*, the stem of a tree); with formative -k, from the simple form appearing in *AS. stal*, *stel*, a handle, stalo: *seo stale*<sup>2</sup>.] *1.* The stem or main axis of a plant; that part of a plant which rises directly from the root, and which usually supports the leaves, flowers, and fruit: *ns, n stalk* of wheat or hemp.

I had sometimes the curiosity to consider beans and peas pulled up out of the ground by the *stalks*. In order to m inquiry into their germination.

*Boyle*, Works, III. 310.

Some naked *Stalk*, not quite decay'd,  
To yield a fresh and friendly Bud essay'd.

*Congreve*, Tears of Amaryllis.

*2.* The pedicel of a flower or the peduncle of a flower-cluster (flower-stalk), the petiole of a leaf (leafstalk), the stipe of an ovary, etc., or any similar supporting organ; in mosses, a seta. —*3.* A straw.

He kan wel in myn eye seen a *stake*,  
But in his owne he kan nat seen a balke.

*Chaucer*, Prolog to Reeve's Tale, l. 65.

*4.* In *arch.*, an ornament in the Corinthian capital which resembles the stalk of a plant, and is sometimes fluted. From it the volutes or helices spring. Compare *caulis* and *cauliculus*. —*5.* One of the upright side-pieces of a ladder, in which the rounds or steps are placed.

His owne hande made ladders thre  
To clymben by the ronges and the *stalkes*  
Into the tubbes, lungynge in the balkes.

*Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 439.

*6.* The shaft or handle of anything, especially when slender, likened to the stalk of a plant; the stem: *as, the stalk* of a wine-glass; the *stalk* of a tobacco-pipe. —*7.* In *zool.*, some part or organ like a stalk; a stem; a stipe. (*a.*) A pedicel or peduncle; a footstalk; n supporting part: *as, the stalk* of some barnacles. (*b.*) An eyestalk, as of various crustaceans and mollusks; an ophthalmite or ommatophore. (*c.*) The petiole of the abdomen of many insects, especially hymenoptera, as wasps and ants. (*d.*) The stem, shaft, or rachis of a feather. (*e.*) The stem of a fixed erinoid and of various other animals of plant-like habit, as rooted zoophytes.

*8.* A tall chimney, as of a furnace, factory, or laboratory.

Twisted *stalks* of chimneys of heavy stonework.

*Scott*, Kenilworth, III.

*9.* In *founding*, an iron rod armed with spikes, used to form the nucleus of a core. *E. II. Knight*.—*Optic stalk*. See *optic*.

**stalk-borer** (stāk'bōr'ēr), *n.* The larva of *Gortyna nitela*, a noctuid moth of North America, which is noted as a pest to potato, corn, tomato, and a number of other plants. The larva here into the stalks, killing them, and when full-grown leave the plant and pupate below ground.

**stalk-cutter** (stāk'kūt'ēr), *n.* In *agri.*, a horse-power machine for cutting off old corn-stalks in the field preparatory to plowing. It consists of a series of revolving cylindrical cutters mounted in a suitable frame on wheels, and operated by means of gearing from the axles.

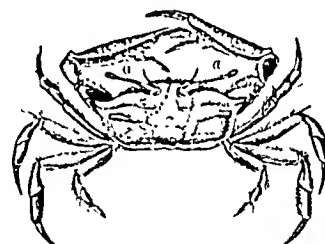
**stalked** (stākt), *a.* [*stalk*<sup>2</sup> + *-ed*<sup>2</sup>.] Having a stalk or stem: *as, a stalked* barnacle or erinoid.

Innumerable crabs make n sound almost like the murmuring of water. Some are very large, with prodigious *stalked* eyes, and claws white as ivory.

*Harpur's Mag.*, LXXVII. 628.

**stalker** (stāk'kēr), *n.* [*stalk*<sup>1</sup> + *-er*<sup>1</sup>.] *1.* One who stalks: *as, a deer-stalker*. —*2.* A kind of fishing-net. —*3. pl.* In *ornith.*, specifically, the *Gradatore*.

**stalk-eyed** (stāk'id), *a.* Having stalked eyes; podophthalmous, as a crustacean: opposed to



A Stalk-eyed Crustacean (*Oxygaster dilatata*).  
*a. a.*, the long eye-stalks.

*sessile-eyed*. See also cuts under *Podophthalmia*, *Gelasimus*, *Megalops*, and *schizopod-stage*.

They all have their eyes set upon movable stalks, are termed the *Podophthalmia*, or *stalk-eyed* Crustacea.

*Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 270.

**stalking** (stāk'king), *n.* [*Verbal n. of stalk*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] In *sporting*, the act or method of approaching game quietly and warily or under cover, taking advantage of the inequalities of the ground, etc., as in deer-stalking.

**stalking-horse** (stāk'king-hōrs), *n.* *1.* A horse, or a horse-like figure, behind which a fowler conceals himself on approaching game.

The *stalking-horse*, originally, was a horse trained for the purpose and covered with trappings, so as to conceal the sportsman from the game he intended to shoot at.

*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 98.

Hence—*2.* Anything put forward to conceal a more important object; a mask; a pretence.

Flattery is

The *stalking-horse* of policy.

*Shirley*, Maki's Revenge, II. 3.

France suffered all the evils which exist when a despotic ruler is but the *stalking-horse* behind which stands the irresponsible power.

*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 826.

**stalkless** (stāk'los), *a.* [*stalk*<sup>2</sup> + *-less*.] Having no stalk.

**stalklet** (stāk'let), *n.* [*stalk*<sup>2</sup> + *-let*.] A diminutive stalk; especially, in *bot.*, a secondary stalk; a pedicel or potiolule.



stalkoes (stá'kōz), *n. pl.* [*Cf. Ir. stalcaire, a lusty, robust fellow, a bully, also a fewler.*] See the quotation.

Soft Simon had reduced himself to the lowest class of stalkoes, or winking gentlemen, as they are termed; men who have nothing to do, and no fortune to support them, but who style themselves esquire.

*Miss Edgeworth, Rosanna, iii. (Davies.)*

stalky (stá'ki), *a.* [*Cf. stalk<sup>2</sup> + -y.*] Formed like a stalk; resembling a stalk. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

At the top (it) bears a great stalky head. *Mortimer.*

stall<sup>1</sup> (stál), *n.* [*Cf. ME. stal, stalt, stalle, stale, steal, < AS. stal (steall-), stæl, a station, stall, = OFries. stat, MD. D. MLG. stal = OHG. MHG. stal (stall-), G. stall = Icel. stalla = Sw. stall = Dan. stald (cf. It. stallo, stalla = OSP. estalo = OF. estal, F. étal, a stall, étan, a vice, = Pr. estal, < ML. stallum, a stall, < Tout.), a place, stall; akin to stool, stael, etc., and to Gr. στῆλαι, place, set, ult. from the root of stand, L. stare, Gr. ἵσταναι, Skt. √ sthā, stand; see stand. Hence stall<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, and ult. stael<sup>1</sup>, stallion, etc., as well as stell; see these words.] 1. A standing-place; station; position; place; room.*

Gnberries . . . threw down and slough and kept at stall (kept his ground) a long while, but in the lynn he mote yere ground a hill, for then the salnes be-gonne to recover londe vpon hem. *Martin (L. T. S.), li. 256.*

Robyns Hode is ever bond to him. Both in stete and stalle (that is, both outdoors and in). *Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 16).*

2. A standing-place for horses or cattle; a stable or cattle-shed; also, a division of a stable, cow-house, or cattle-shed, for the accommodation of one horse or ox; the stand or place in a stable where a horse or an ox is kept and fed; as, the stable contains eight stalls.

But hie God som tyme senden can His grace into a fillet oxes stall. *Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 251.*

At last he found a stall where oxen stood. *Dryden, Cook and Fox, l. 223.*

They bind their horses to the stall, For forage, food, and furling call, And various clamour fills the hall. *Scott, Marmion, iii. 2.*

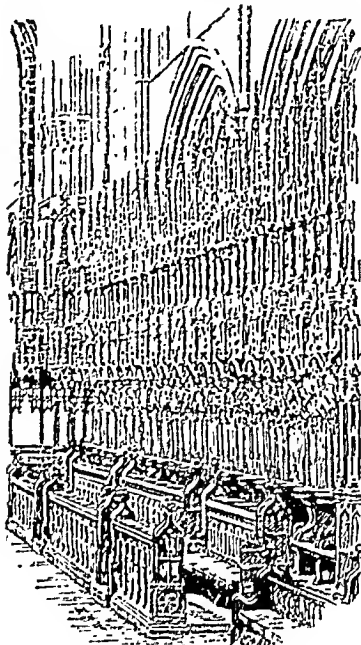
3. A booth, either in the open air or in a building, in which merchandise is exposed for sale, or in which some business or occupation is carried on; as, a butcher's stall.

"Vnkynnde and vnkunowing!" quath Crist, and with a rop smol hem And over-turned in the temple here tables and here stalles. *Pierre Plowman (C), xix. 157.*

4. A bench or table on which things are exposed for sale; as, a book-stall.

They are nature's coarsest wares that lie on the stall, exposed to the transient view of every common eye. *Glanville.*

5. A seat or throne; a bench. Thar als a god he sat in stall, And so he had men sild him call. *Holy Hood (L. T. S.), p. 124.*



Stalls.—Choir of Chester Cathedral, England.

6. One of a range of fixed seats inclosed either wholly or in part at the back and sides, in the choir or chancel of a cathedral or church, and often surmounted by a richly sculptured canopy (see cut in preceding column); mostly appropriated for the clergy; as, a canon's stall; a dean's stall; hence, the position or dignity of canon.

New figures sat in the oaken stalls, New voices chanted in the choir. *Longfellow, Golden Legend.*

The choir is fitted up with a range of splendid cinquecento stalls. *E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 129.*

7. In a theater, originally, a seat separated from others by arms or rails; now, usually, one of the seats in the front division of the parquet (sometimes called orchestra stalls); but the application of the term is variable. [*Eng.*]

The price of seats has enormously gone up. Where there were two rows of stalls at the same price as the dress circle—namely, four shillings—there are now a dozen at the price of half a guinea. *W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 126.*

8. In metal, a chamber or compartment in which ores are roasted. See roast-stall.—9. A working-place in a coal-mine, varying in size and shape according to the system adopted. Also called chamber, room, breast, etc.—Post and stall, pillar and stall. Same as pillar and breast (which see, under pillar).—Prebendal stall. See prebendal. stall<sup>1</sup> (stál), *v.* [*Cf. ME. stallan, < AS. steallian, place, set, = Sw. stalla, put into a stall, = Dan. stalle, stall-feed, fatten, = MHG. G. stallen, stable, stall; from the nom. Cf. stell. Hence forestall, install, installment, etc.] I. trans. 1. To place; set; fix; install.*

Among foles of right he may be stallid. *Book of Precedence (L. T. S., extra ser.), l. 83.*

Stall this in your bosom. *Shak., All's Well, l. 3. 131.*

2. To place in an office with the customary formalities; induct into office; install.

And see another, as I see thee now, Deek'd in thy rights, as thou art stall'd in mine. *Shak., Rich. III., l. 3. 205.*

But in his state yer he [Jesus] he stall'd (almost), Set in the midst of God's beloved hosts, He thus dilates. *Sylvestor, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Capitaines.*

3. To put into or keep in a stall or stable; as, to stall a horse.

Where king Lathmus then his oxen stall'd. *Dryden, Æneid, ix. 526.*

4. To set fast in the mire; cause to stick in the mud; mire; as, to stall horses or a carriage.

Yet many times in many wordes have been so stall'd and stabled as such sticking made me blushinglie confesse my ignorance. *Florio, Ital. Diet., Epist. Ded., p. 16.*

To pray alone, and reject ordinary means, is to do like him in Æsop, that when his cart was stalled, lay flat on his back, and cried aloud, Help, Hercules. *Barton, Ann. of Mel., p. 222.*

Mathematics [he (the general artist)] moderately stallid, to his great contentment.—Using it as ballast for his soul; yet to fix it, not to stall it. *Fuller, Holy State, II. vil. 6.*

5. To corner; bring to bay; secure.

When as thine eye hath chose the dme, And stall'd the deer that thou shouldst strika. *Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, l. 300.*

6. To forestall.

We are not pleased in this and accident, That thus hath stalled and abused our mercy, Intended to preserve thee. *B. Jonson, Sejanus, III. 1.*

7. To fatten; fatten with stall-feeding.

'Tis tyme to stall your oxen that you intend to sel after Easter. *Paterare. (Halliwell.)*

Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith. *Prov. xv. 17.*

8. To postpone the payment of; forbear to claim payment for a time; allow to be paid by instalments.

That he might not be stuck an ground, he petition'd that his Majesty would stall his fine, and take it up, as his estate would bear it, by a thousand pounds a year. *H. Hackel, Alp. Williams, II. 125. (Davies.)*

To be stalled to the rogue, to be formally received into the order of rogues; be installed or initiated as a rogue.

This done, the Grand Signor called for a Gage of Bowse, which he like signified a quart of drinke, for presently, a pot of Ale being put into his hand, hee made the yong Squire kneele downe, and pouring the full pot on his pate, vttered these wordes: I the stall thee to the Rogue by vertue of this sovereign English Liquor, so that henceforth it shall be lawfull for thee to Gunt—that is to say, to be a Vagabond and Beg. *Dekker, Belman of London (1605).*

II. intrans. 1. To come to a stand; take up a position.

And ther thei stalleden and foughten the ton vpon the tother till that were bothie wery for travell. *Martin (L. T. S.), li. 161.*

2. To live as in a stall; dwell; inhabit. We could not stall together In the whole world. *Shak., A. and C., v. 1. 83.*

3. To stick or be set fast in the mire.—4. To kennel, as dogs. *Johnson.*—5. To be tired of eating, as cattle. *Imp. Dict.*

stall<sup>2</sup> (stál), *n.* [*A var. of stale<sup>1</sup>, a decoy, etc., appar. confused with stall<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. An ambush. The great Prince Blas . . . when he happened to fall into the stall of his enemies, and his souldiours beganne to erie What shall we doe? he made answer: that you make reporte to those that are allue that I die fighting, and I will say there to the dead that you scape flying. *Guevara, Letters (tr. by Helwies, 1577), p. 42.*

2. A stale; a stalking-horse; cover; mark; pretext.

This tyranny Is strange, to take mine ears up by commission (Whether I will or no), and make them stalls To his lewd solecisms and worded trash. *B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.*

3. A steel-pigeon; a thief's (especially a pick-pocket's) assistant, whose rôle it is to divert the attention of the victim while the thief operates, to conceal the crime, assist the escape of the thief, make off with the booty, or perform similar offices. He is called fore-stall or back-stall according to his position before or behind the victim.

stallage (stál'la), *n.* [Formerly also (Sc.) stallenge, < ME. stallage (f) (ML. stallagium, estallagium), < OF. estallage, estalage, < estal, stall; see stall<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, and -age. Cf. stallinger.] 1. The right of erecting stalls at fairs; rent paid for a stall.

The citizens of Hereford fined, in the second year of Henry III., in a hundred marks and two palfreys, to have the king's charter, . . . that they might be quit throughout England of toll and lassage, of passage, pontage, and stallage, and of leve, and danegeld, and gaywite, and all other customs and exactions. *S. Douell, Taxes in England, l. 26.*

2. Laystall; dung; compost.

stalland, stallant, *n.* Early modern English forms of stallion.

stallanger, *n.* Same as stallinger.

stallation (stál-lá'shon), *n.* [*Cf. ML. \*stallatio(-n), < stallare, install, < stallum, place, stall; see stall<sup>1</sup>, *n.* Cf. installation.] Installation.*

As for dilapidacion, I vnderstand the house [Abbey of Hulme] was endited at the tyme of his stallacion in grete somes of money. *Duke of Suffolk, To Cardinal Wolsey, in Ellis's Hist. Letters, 3d ser., I. 201.*

stall-board (stál'börd), *n.* One of a series of floors upon which soil or ore is pitched successively in excavating.

staller (stál'ler), *n.* [*Cf. OF. estallier, estalier, stallier, one who keeps a stall, < estal, a stall; see stall<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. A hostler; a master of the horse.

The King's dish-thegn, his bover-thegn, his horse-thegn or staller, all became great dignitaries of the Kingdom. *E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, I. 60.*

2. A standard-bearer.

Tovy, a man of great wealth and authority, as being the king's staller (that is, standard-bearer), first founded this town. *Fuller, Winton Abbey, I. § 5.*

stall-fed (stál'fed), *a.* Fattened, as oxen, by feeding in a stable or on dry fodder.

You shall have stall-fed doctors, crammed divines. *B. Jonson, Staple of News, l. 2.*

stall-feed (stál'féd), *v. t.* To feed and fatten in a stall or stable, or on dry fodder.

If you were for the fair, you should be stall-fed, and want no veal. *J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 112.*

stalling (stál'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of stall<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] Stabling.

Hire some fair chamber for the night, And stalling for the horses. *Tennyson, Geraint.*

stallinger (stál'lin-jér), *n.* [Formerly also stallanger (ML. stallangarius); with intrusive *n*, < stallage + -er<sup>1</sup>. Cf. passenger, messenger, wharfinger, etc.] One who keeps a stall. [*Local, Eng. or Scotch.*]

Vacancies among the Stallingers are filled up in like manner from the inhabitants of the town. *Municip. Corp. Report, 1835, p. 1734.*

stalling-kent (stál'ling-kon), *n.* A house for receiving stolen goods. *Dekker.* [Old slang.]

A Stalling-kent that is knowne of purpos to be trusty, yea and that in the night too, least they be notified and suspected to be semializing of the profession. *Holcanda, Hist. Rogues, quoted in Ribton-Thurner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 585.*

stallion (stál'yon), *n.* [Early mod. E. also stallion, \*stallion, stalland, stallant, stalant, stalon; < ME. stalyone, stalon, stalum, < OF. estalon, F. étalon = It. stallone (ML. reflex stalonus), a stallion, in ML. also called equus ad stallum, 'a horse at stall,' so called because kept in a stall, < stallum, a stall, stable; see stall<sup>1</sup>.] The male of the horse; an entire horse; a horse kept for breeding purposes.



**stallman** (stál'man), *n.*; *pl.* *stallmen* (-mon). [*< stall + man.*] A man who keeps a stall, as for the sale of meat, books, or other commodities.

The *stallman* saw my father had [a strong fancy] for the book the moment he laid his hands upon it. *Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, III. 35. (*Latham.*)

**stallion**, *n.* [*< ME. stalon, < OF. estalon, estalon, escelon, estolon, a stick, post, saddle, stander, appar. < L. stolo(n-), a shoot, twig, branch, scion, suokor.*] A slip; a cutting; a scion. *Holinshed.*

In *stalons* forth thei sette  
Hor seede, and best for hem is solate lande.  
*Palladius, Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 113.

**stall-plate** (stál'plát), *n.* A plate of gilded copper upon which are engraved the arms of a Knight of the Garter (see *garter-plate*), or of a Knight or Esquire (Companion) of the Bath. The stall-plates of the Knights of the Bath are fixed in the upper row of stalls in the Chapel of Henry VII. at Westminster, and those of the Esquires of the Bath in the lower row.

**stall-reader** (stál'rē'dér), *n.* One who reads books at the stall where they are sold.

Cries the *stall-reader*, "Bless us! what a word on  
A little page is this!" *Milton, Sonnets*, vi.

**stalon**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* A Middle English form of *stallion*.

**stalon**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* An old spelling of *stallion*.

**stalwart** (stál'wárt), *a.* and *n.* [*Prop. a Sc. form of stalworth, with assimilation of the vowel of the second element to that of the first, and an alteration, perhaps orig. dialectal, of the orig. final sequence -rth to -rt (as, conversely, orig. -rt changes to -rth in swarth, swarthy): see stalworth.*] 1. *a.* 1. Stout; strong; applied to inanimate objects. [*Scotch.*]—2. Hard; severe. [*Scotch.*]—3. Stormy; tempestuous. [*Scotch.*]—4. Stout; sturdy; strong; bold; brave. See *stalworth*. [*Scotch.*] now also the form regularly used in Eng. and U. S.]

It's neer be said, my *stalwart* feres,  
We kill'd him wane a sleeping.  
*Sir James the Rose* (Child's Ballads, III. 76).

Of the European sailors, by far the most reliable were  
five *stalwart* A. B.s. *Chambers's Journal*, No. 627.

5. Sturdy and steadfast in partizanship: in U. S. politics [*cap.*], noting various sections of the Republican party. See the phrase.

The epithet *stalwart* as applied to a class of politicians was first used by Mr. Blaine in 1857 to designate those Republicans who were unwilling to give up hostility and distrust of the South as a political motive. In the present contest at Albany it has by a curious transformation been appropriated by the followers of Mr. Conkling to distinguish politicians faithful to his Machiav.

*The Nation*, June 10, 1881.

**Stalwart Republican**, in U. S. hist., a decided or thorough-going member of the Republican party; specifically, a member of that wing of the Republican party in the State of New York which in 1850 advocated the renomination of Grant as President for a third term and in 1881 supported Rosevelt Conkling in his opposition to the nomination of Garfield, and antagonized the "Half-Breeds" in 1881 and following years. = *Syn.* 4. *Stout, Sturdy*, etc. (see *robust*), slawy, brawny, muscular, strapping, powerful, valorous, resolute.

II. *n.* 1. A strong or sturdy person.

His opinion is not favourable, Emilia's *stalicarts*, whose praises had been so loudly trumpeted in Europe, proving to be for the most part brutal ruffians and sly cravens in the presence of danger. *The Academy*, Jan. 3, 1891.

2. A stout and steadfast partizan; specifically [*cap.*], same as *Stalwart Republican*. See above.

**stalwarti**, *a.* Same as *stalworth, stalwart*.

**stalwartism** (stál'wárt-izm), *n.* [*< stalwart + -ism.*] In U. S. politics, the principles or policy of the Stalwarts; partizan devotion. *The Nation*, Nov. 27, 1879, p. 355.

**stalwartly** (stál'wárt-li), *adv.* [*< stalwart + -ly.*] In a stalwart manner; stoutly; bravely.

**stalwartness** (stál'wárt-ness), *n.* Stalwart character or quality; sturdiness; stoutness; strength. *Athenaeum*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 57.

**stalworth** (stál'wérth), *a.* [*Early mod. E. also stalworth, stalcorthe; < ME. stalworth, stalcord, stalcorthe, stalcorthe, stalcourthe, stalcourthe, stalcourthe, also stalcorthe, stalcourthe (see stalcorthe), < AS. stælcyrthe, found only once, in pl. stælcyrthe, in the sense 'good' or 'serviceable,' applied to ships; a compound peculiar to AS.: (a) prob. a contraction of \*stælcyrthe, lit. 'steadfast,' 'well-based,' 'firm-set,' etc., hence 'stout,' < stathol, stathel, foundation, base, seat, kito, position, E. staddle, Sc. also contracted stæle, stail (cf. AS. stælan, contracted from statholian, found, establish), + cyrthe, weorth, worth, good, excellent, worth: see staddle and worth.*] Cf. the equiv. *stathol-fæst*, steadfast, firm, stable (< stathol, foundation, + fæst, firm, fast), and *stedefæst*, E. *stead-*

*fast* (the AS. *weorth* and *fæst* as the second element of adj. compounds being used rather as adj. formatives than as independent words). Such contraction is not common in AS., and the form *stælcyrthe* has generally been otherwise explained: (b) < stalu (in comp. *stæl-*), stealing, theft, + *weorth, wurth, worth, worthy* (see *stale*<sup>1</sup> and *worth*<sup>2</sup>), but the sense 'worthy of theft,' 'worth stealing,' hence 'worth taking for use' ("captu dignu," Gibson), cannot apply to men, and the sense 'good at stealing,' suggested by some, even if it were etymologically admissible, could not apply to ships. (c) In another view, lit. 'worthy of place,' i. e. fit for its place or use, serviceable, < AS. *stæl, stæll*, also sometimes, esp. in comp., *stæl*, a place, stall, + *weorth, wurth, worth, worthy* (see *stall*<sup>1</sup> and *worth*<sup>2</sup>). The full form *stal-* occurs in ME. *stalworthely*, a var. of *stalworthly*, and in the mod. surname *Stalworth*. In any view, the ME. forms *stalworth, stalcourthe, stalcourthe, stalcourthe*, with medial *e*, must be regarded as irregular. In fact the orig. meaning of the compound appears to have been lost, and the ME. variations must be due to simulation of one or other of the words above considered. Hence, by further variation, *stalwarth*, and now *stalwart*, which is no longer regarded as a compound.] 1. Stoadfast; firm-based.

That *stalworth* sted [Constantinople] so strong was founded.  
Philip hoped that hold with his help to wyne.  
*Alfred the Great* (L. E. T. S.), I. 1220.

Steken the gates stouharde with *stalworth* barrer.  
*Alfred the Great* (L. E. T. S.), II. 884.

2. Stout; strong; sturdy; used of things and men or animals, in a merely physical sense. [*Archaic.*]

A hope hathel for the none & of lyche elde; . . .  
Sturme still on the strythe on *stalworth* schouke [shanks].  
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (L. E. T. S.), I. 847.  
And his strength the schol be maad *stalworth* (et roborn-  
littur fortitudo ejus, Vulg.) *Wyclif*, Dan. viii. 24.  
His *stalworth* steed the champion stout bestrode.  
*Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso, vii. 27. (*Nares.*)

3. Stout; sturdy; brave; bold: noting men, with reference to strength and courage. [*Archaic.*]

A man that es ylung and light,  
Be ho never awn *stalworth* and wyght.  
*Hampole*, Treatise of Consolence, I. 680.  
Well by his visage you might know  
He was a *stalworth* knyght, and keen.  
*Scott, Marmion*, I. 6.

**stalworthhead**, *n.* [*ME. stalworthede; < stalworth + -head.*] Same as *stalworthiness*.

**stalworthly**, *adv.* [*< ME. stalworthly, stallworthly, stalcourthly; < stalworth + -ly.*] Stoutly; sturdily; strongly.

Scho stremde me so *stalworthly* (var. *stalcourthly*, *Hallwell*) that I had no mouth to speke, ne no hande to styrrer.  
*Hampole*, Treatise of Consolence (L. E. T. S.), p. 6.

I rede we ryde to Newe Castell,  
So styll and *stalworthly*.  
*Battle of Otterbourne* (Percy's Reliques, I. 12).

**stalworthnesst** (stál'wérth-ness), *n.* [*< ME. stalworthnes; < stalworth + -ness.*] Sturdiness; stalwartness.

The sexte vertue es strengthe or *stalworthnes* noghte onely of body but of herte, and wille evynly to suffre tho wele and the wne, wethor or wandrethe, wethor so bethede.  
*MS. Lincoln*, A. 1. 17, f. 217. (*Hallwell*, a. v. *scandere*.)

**stalworthyt**, *a.* [*< ME. stalworthyt, stalcourthy; see stalcorthe.*] Same as *stalcorthe*.

**stalwurthe**, *stalwurthy*. See *stalcorthe, stalworthly*.

**staml**, *n.* An obsolete form of *stem*<sup>1</sup>.

**stam**<sup>2</sup> (stam), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *stammed*, *ppr.* *stamming*. [*Of stem*<sup>3</sup>.] To amaze; confound. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**stam**<sup>2</sup> (stam), *n.* [*< stam*<sup>2</sup>, *r.*] Confusion.

O, then, in what a *stam*  
Was theerish, barbrun, love-sleke, nurle munde.  
*Lull's Historie of Meliodorus* (1655). (*Nares.*)

**stamber** (stám'bér), *r.* A dialectal form of *stammer*.

**stambha** (stám'bhi), *n.* [*Skt., a prop, post, column, < √ stambh, make firm, prop: see stamp.*] Same as *lat*<sup>6</sup>.

One or two *stambhas* stood in front of or beside each gateway of every great town, and one or two in front of each chhatra hill. *J. Ferguson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 65.

**stamel**, *n.* Same as *stammel*.

**stamen** (stá'men), *n.*; *pl.* *stamens* (stá'menz) (only, in the fourth sense) or (in the other three senses) *stamina* (stám'i-ni). [*< L. stamen, the warp in the (upright) loom, a thread hanging from the distaff, in gen. a thread, string, fiber, a stamen of a flower (cf. MGr. στῆμα, a stamou,*

*Gr. στῆμα, the warp in the loom, a thread as spun); < stare = Gr. ἵστασθαι (stḗsthai), stand: see staid.* Cf. *stamen*<sup>2</sup>, *stamin*.] 1. The warp in the ancient upright loom at which the weaver stood upright instead of sitting; a thread of the warp; a thread.—2. *pl.* The supports or mainstays of a body; the fixed, firm part of a body, which supports it or gives it its strength and solidity: as, the bones are the *stamina* of animal bodies; the ligneous parts of trees are *stamina* which constitute their strength.

Some few of the main *stamina*, or chief lines, were taken care of from the first, and made up the first creeds. *Waterland, Works*, IV. 302.

Hence—3. [*Pl. stamina*, now sometimes used as sing.] Whatever constitutes the principal strength or support of anything; power of endurance; staying power; lasting strength or vigor.

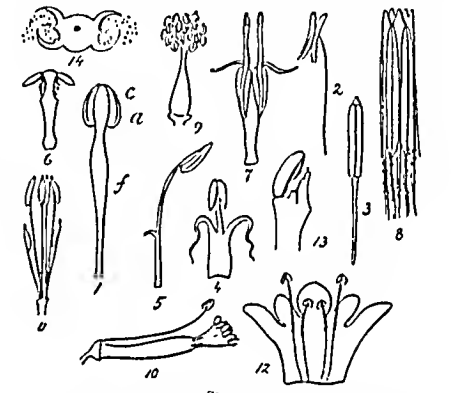
I indeed think her *stamina* could not last much longer; when I saw her she could take no nourishment. *Swift*, To Dr. Sheridan, July 27, 1726.

Old English half pint bumpers, my dear—Zounds, sir! they try a fellow's *stamina* at once.

*Mackin*, Man of the World, III. 1.

She had run through all the *stamina* of constitution nature had allotted her, and died of old-age, in youth. *Sydney Smith*, To Lady Holland, Feb. 2, 1816.

4. In bot., the male or fertilizing organ of flowering plants. It is situated immediately within the inner circle of floral envelopes, or petals when they are present, and consists of two parts, the filament, which is the stalk or support, and the anther, which is a double

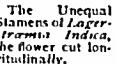


1. *Isopyrum heteranthum* (L. the anther; c, the connective; f, the filament). 2. *Oriza sativa*. 3. *Liriodendron tulipifera*. 4. *Alium porrum*. 5. *Ornithogalum officinale*. 6. *Ornithogalum officinale*. 7. *Ornithogalum officinale*. 8. *Synedrella nodiflora*. 9. *Conium maculatum*. 10. *Conium maculatum*. 11. *Conium maculatum*. 12. *Conium maculatum*. 13. *Conium maculatum*. 14. *Conium maculatum*. 15. *Conium maculatum*. 16. *Conium maculatum*. 17. *Conium maculatum*. 18. *Conium maculatum*. 19. *Conium maculatum*. 20. *Conium maculatum*. 21. *Conium maculatum*. 22. *Conium maculatum*. 23. *Conium maculatum*. 24. *Conium maculatum*. 25. *Conium maculatum*. 26. *Conium maculatum*. 27. *Conium maculatum*. 28. *Conium maculatum*. 29. *Conium maculatum*. 30. *Conium maculatum*. 31. *Conium maculatum*. 32. *Conium maculatum*. 33. *Conium maculatum*. 34. *Conium maculatum*. 35. *Conium maculatum*. 36. *Conium maculatum*. 37. *Conium maculatum*. 38. *Conium maculatum*. 39. *Conium maculatum*. 40. *Conium maculatum*. 41. *Conium maculatum*. 42. *Conium maculatum*. 43. *Conium maculatum*. 44. *Conium maculatum*. 45. *Conium maculatum*. 46. *Conium maculatum*. 47. *Conium maculatum*. 48. *Conium maculatum*. 49. *Conium maculatum*. 50. *Conium maculatum*. 51. *Conium maculatum*. 52. *Conium maculatum*. 53. *Conium maculatum*. 54. *Conium maculatum*. 55. *Conium maculatum*. 56. *Conium maculatum*. 57. *Conium maculatum*. 58. *Conium maculatum*. 59. *Conium maculatum*. 60. *Conium maculatum*. 61. *Conium maculatum*. 62. *Conium maculatum*. 63. *Conium maculatum*. 64. *Conium maculatum*. 65. *Conium maculatum*. 66. *Conium maculatum*. 67. *Conium maculatum*. 68. *Conium maculatum*. 69. *Conium maculatum*. 70. *Conium maculatum*. 71. *Conium maculatum*. 72. *Conium maculatum*. 73. *Conium maculatum*. 74. *Conium maculatum*. 75. *Conium maculatum*. 76. *Conium maculatum*. 77. *Conium maculatum*. 78. *Conium maculatum*. 79. *Conium maculatum*. 80. *Conium maculatum*. 81. *Conium maculatum*. 82. *Conium maculatum*. 83. *Conium maculatum*. 84. *Conium maculatum*. 85. *Conium maculatum*. 86. *Conium maculatum*. 87. *Conium maculatum*. 88. *Conium maculatum*. 89. *Conium maculatum*. 90. *Conium maculatum*. 91. *Conium maculatum*. 92. *Conium maculatum*. 93. *Conium maculatum*. 94. *Conium maculatum*. 95. *Conium maculatum*. 96. *Conium maculatum*. 97. *Conium maculatum*. 98. *Conium maculatum*. 99. *Conium maculatum*. 100. *Conium maculatum*.

sac or body of two cells placed side by side and filled with a powdery substance, the pollen. This pollen, when mature, is discharged from the anther through various openings or pores. Theoretically the stamen is the homologue of a leaf, in which the two cells of the anther represent the folded halves of the blade, while the connective represents the midrib and the filament the petiole of the leaf. The pollen represents the parenchyma of the leaf. The stamens of a flower are collectively called the *androecium*. When both stamens and pistils are present in the same flower it is said to be hermaphrodite or perfect; when only stamens are present the flower is said to be staminate or male. The number of stamens varies in different plants from one to one hundred or more, but is generally constant for the same species, and forms an important element in the system of classification. The classes in the Linnean sexual system were based upon the number and position of the stamens; and in the natural system they are still an important factor. In regard to their insertion, stamens may be hypogynous, epigynous, or perigynous, or the flower may be gynandrous (see these words). See also under *anther*, *anthophore*, *diadelphous*, *epigynous*, *extrorse*, *introrse*, and many plant names.—*Barron* stamen. Same as *sterile stamen*.—*Included stamens*. See *include*.—*Stamina* of reason, first truths.—*Sterile stamen*, in bot., an organ or body which belongs to the series of stamens, or androecium, but which does not produce pollen; an imperfect stamen, as that produced by certain plants of the family *Scrophulariaceae*; a staminodium.

**stamen**<sup>2</sup> (stá'mend), *a.* [*< stamen + -ed*<sup>2</sup>.] Furnished with stamens.

**stamin**<sup>1</sup>, **staminet** (stám'in), *n.* [*< ME. stamin, stamin, < OF. estamine, F. étamine, < ML. stamin, stamin, stamineum (also staminia, after OF.), a woolen cloth, holting-cloth, < L. stamineus, consisting of threads, < stamen, a thread, fiber (> OF. estame = It. stame, yarn, worsted): see stamen.* Hence, by irreg. variation, *stammel*, *tamin*, *tamine*, *taminy*, *tammy*, *tamis*.] A woolen





cloth, or linsey-woolsey. It is mentioned as a cloth for common wear; but its cost was not so low as to indicate the coarsest kind of cloth. In the quotation apparently a tapestry.

She had ywoven in a *stamin* [var. *stimes*] large  
How she was brought from Athens in a barge.  
*Chaucer*, *Good Women*, l. 2363.

**stamin<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* [ME. *stamyne*, appar. a var. of *stem<sup>1</sup>*, < AS. *stamn* = Icel. *stafn*, *stamn*, a post, post of the prow or stem; cf. It. *stamine*, the upright ribs or pieces of timber of the inside of a ship; perhaps < L. *stamen* (*stamin<sup>1</sup>*), the warp of a loom, etc. (see *stamen*, *stamin<sup>1</sup>*), otherwise < G. *stamm*, etc., stem: see *stem<sup>1</sup>*.] The stem of a vessel. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3659.

**stamina**, *n.* Latin plural of *stamen*, sometimes used as a singular (see *stamen*, 3).

**staminal** (*stam'i-nal*), *a.* [*L. stamen* (-in-), a stamen, + *-al*.] Same as *staminous*.

**staminate** (*stam'i-nāt*), *a.* [*L. staminatus*, consisting of threads (NL. furnished with stamens), < *stamen*, a thread, stamen: see *stamen*.] In bot.: (a) Furnished with or producing stamens. (b) Producing stamens, but no pistils: said of certain flowers.

**staminate** (*stam'i-nāt*), *r. i.*; pret. and pp. *staminated*, pp. *staminating*. [*L. stamen* (*stamin<sup>1</sup>*), fiber (see *stamen*), + *-ate<sup>2</sup>*.] To endue with stamens.

**stamine<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* See *stamin<sup>1</sup>*.

**stamineal** (*stā-min'ē-āl*), *a.* [*L. staminicus*, full of threads (see *staminous*), + *-al*.] Same as *staminous*.

**stamineous** (*stā-min'ē-us*), *a.* [*L. staminicus*, full of threads, threadily, < *stamen* (-in-), a thread, stamen: see *stamen*.] Consisting of, bearing, or pertaining to a stamen or stamens.

**staminidium<sup>1</sup>** (*stam-i-nid'ium*), *n.*; pl. *staminidia* (-ī). [*NL.*, < L. *stamen* (-in-), a thread, stamen, + Gr. dim. *-idium*.] The antheridium, an organ in cryptogamic plants corresponding to a stamen.

**staminiferous** (*stam-i-nif'ē-rus*), *a.* [*L. stamen* (-in-), a thread, stamen, + *ferre* = E. *bear<sup>1</sup>*.] Bearing or having stamens. A *staminiferous flower* is one which has stamens without a pistil. A *staminiferous nectary* is one that has stamens growing on it.

**staminigerous** (*stam-i-nij'ē-rus*), *a.* [*L. stamen* (-in-), a thread, stamen, + *gerere*, carry.] Same as *staminiferous*.

**staminode** (*stam-i-nōd*), *n.* [*NL. staminodium*.] Same as *staminodium*.

**staminodium** (*stam-i-nōd'ium*), *n.* [*NL.*, < L. *stamen* (-in-), a thread, stamen, + Gr. *-nōd*, form.] A staminal or abortive stamen, or an organ resembling an abortive stamen. Also called *parastemon*.

**staminody** (*stam-i-nōd'i*), *n.* [*NL. staminodia*, < L. *stamen*, a thread, stamen, + *-nōd*, form.] In bot., a condition, frequent in flowers, in which various organs are metamorphosed into stamens. Bracts, sepals, petals, and pistils may be thus transformed. Compare *sepalody*, *petalody*, *pistilody*. See *metamorphosis*, 4.

**stamm** (*stam*), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In the game of solo, a pool of sixteen chips. *The American Hoyle*.

**stammel<sup>1</sup>** (*stam'el*), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *stamel*, *stamelt*; a var. of *stamin<sup>1</sup>*.] I. *n.* 1. A kind of woollen cloth, of a red color: red linsey-woolsey: probably same as *stamin<sup>1</sup>*.

In sommer we to wero a scarlet peteyote mado of *stammel* or lynso wole.  
*Johannes Book* (L. T. S.), p. 248.

Now in satin.

To-morrow next in *stammel*.

*Chapman*, *Monsieur D'Olive*, ll. 1.

Hence—2. The color of *stammel*: a red inferior in brilliancy to scarlet.

Karsies of all orient colours, specially of *stammel*.  
*Hollup's Voyages*, l. 440.

The Violet's purple, the sweet Rose's *stammel*,  
The Lillie's snow, and Fanny's various ammel.  
*Sylvestre*, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, l. 3.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to *stammel* or its hue; red; made of *stammel*.

But the wench in the *stammel* waistcoat is stopping too,  
Adam . . . they are going to dance! Fricze-Jacket wants  
to dance with *stammel*-waistcoat, but she is coy and re-  
sistant.  
*Scott*, *Abbot*, xix.

**stammel<sup>2</sup>** (*stam'el*), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A large, clumsy horse. *Wright*. [Prov. Eng.]  
**stammer** (*stam'er*), *v.* [E. dial. also *stamber*; < ME. *stameren* = D. *stameren*, *stamelen* = OHG.

*stammalon*, *stamalōn*, MHG. *stameln*, *stammeln*, G. *stammern*, *stammeln*, *stammer*; a freq. verb, associated with AS. *stamer*, *stamor*, *stamur*, *stomer* = OHG. *stamal*, *stammal*, adj., stammering, and equiv. to the simple verb, Icel. *Sw. stamma*, Dan. *stamme*, *stammer*, from the adj. appearing in OHG. *stam*, G. *stumm*, mute, = Icel. *stamr* = Goth. *stammis*, stammering; perhaps connected with *stem<sup>3</sup>*, obstruct, etc.: see *stem<sup>3</sup>*, and cf. *stam<sup>2</sup>*. Cf. also *stumble*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To hesitate or falter in speaking; hence, to speak with involuntary breaks and pauses.

His how shal folewen,  
& his tonge shal stameren, other famelen.  
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 221.

The Pnythian grape we dry: Laganian juice  
Will stammering tongues and staggering feet produce.  
*Dryden*, tr. of *Virgil's Georgics*, ll. 123.

The new strong wine of love,  
That made my tongue so stammer and trip.  
*Temnyson*, *Maud*, vi.

2. To stumble or stagger. [Prov. Eng.]  
*Stammeryng* in goyng, idem quod stakeryng, wvnyryng.  
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 472.

= *Syn.* 1. *Falter*, *Stammer*, *Stutter*. He who *stammers* weakens or breaks more or less completely in utterance; the act is occasional, not habitual, and for reasons that are primarily moral, belong to the occasion, and may be various. He who *stammers* has great difficulty in uttering anything; the act may be occasional or habitual; the cause is confusion, shyness, timidity, or actual fear; the result is broken and inarticulate sounds that seem to stick in the mouth, and sometimes complete suppression of voice. He who *stutters* makes sounds that are not what he desires to make; the act is almost always habitual, especially in its worst forms; the cause is often excitement; the result is a quick repetition of some one sound that is futile in a word that the person desires to utter, as c-c-c-catch.—*Stammering bladder*, a bladder whose muscles act irregularly and spasmodically, causing painful urination. *Paquet*.

II. *trans.* To utter or pronounce with hesitation or imperfectly; especially, to utter with involuntary breaks or catches: frequently with *out*.

His pale lips faintly stammered out "No."

*Dickens*, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, xxxiii.  
**stammer** (*stam'er*), *n.* [*stammer*, *v.*] Defective utterance; a stutter: as, to be troubled with a *stammer*. See *stammering*.

**stammerer** (*stam'er-er*), *n.* [*stammer* + *-er<sup>1</sup>*.] One who stammers or stutters in speaking.

**stammering** (*stam'er-ing*), *n.* [*ME. stameryng*; verbal *n.* of *stammer*, *v.*] Hesitating speech; imperfect articulation; stuttering.  
**stammeringly** (*stam'er-ing-ly*), *adv.* With stammering; with stops or hesitation in speaking.

**stannos** (*stam'nos*), *n.*; pl. *stannoi* (-noi). [*G. stannos* (see def.). < *stanna*, cause to stand, *stanna*, stand: see *stand*.] In Gr. *archæol.*, a large water- or wine-vase closely resembling the hydria, but generally with a shorter neck, and provided merely with the two small handles on the sides of the panel, the larger handle behind being absent. Sometimes called *olla*.—*Apulian stannos*, in Gr. *archæol.*, a type of stannos of peculiar shape, having the handles on the shoulders prolonged upward in long volutes, and the cover often surmounted by a vase of the same shape. It is called *Apulian* from the province or region where most examples are found. Often called, less correctly, *Apulian crater*.

**stamp** (*stap*), *v.* [Also dial. *stomp*; < ME. *stampan*, a var. (due to LG. or Scand. influence) of \**stempen*, < AS. *stempian* = MD. *stempen*, *stampan*, D. *stampan* = MLG. *stampen* = OHG. *stamfon*, MHG. *stampfen*, G. *stampfen* = Icel. *stappa* (for \**stampa*) = Sw. *stampa* = Dan. *stampe* (cf. It. *stampare* = Sp. *Pg. estampar* = Ofr. *estamper*, F. *étamper*, < *Tout.*), *stamp*, = Gr. *στέμψω*, *stamp*, shake, agitate, misuse (akin to *στέμψω*, *stamp* on, tread, *στέμψω*, *olives* or grapes from which the oil or juice has been pressed), = Skt. *stambh*, make firm or steady, prop.] I. *trans.* 1. To crush or bruise with or as with a pestle; pound or bray as in a mortar; pound; bruise; crush: as, to *stamp* ores in a stamping-mill.

These cokes, how they *stampe* and streyne and grynde!  
*Chaucer*, *Pardoner's Tale*, l. 76.

They put the water into large jarres of stone, stirring it about with a few *stompt* Almonds.  
*Sandys*, *Travailes*, p. 78.

2. To strike or beat with a forcible downward thrust of the foot.

Under my feet I *stamp* thy cardinal's hat.

*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 3. 40.

He frets, he fumes, he stares, he *stomps* the ground.  
*Dryden*, *Pal. and Arc.*, i. 446.

3. To cause to strike the ground with a sudden or impetuous downward thrust.

Red Battle *stamps* his foot, and nations feel the shock.  
*Byron*, *Child Harold*, l. 38.

4. To impress a design or distinctive mark or figure upon; mark with an impression or design: as, to *stamp* plate with arms; to *stamp* letters; to *stamp* butter.

The Romanes were wont heretofore to *stompe* their coynes of gold and silver in this city.  
*Coryot*, *Crudities*, l. 59.

Egmont dined at the Regent's table, . . . in a camlet doublet, with hanging sleeves, and buttons stamped with the bundle of arrows.  
*Motley*, *Dutch Republic*, l. 403.

Hence—5. To certify and give validity or currency to by marking with some mark or impression; coin; mint.

Wopoy . . . for it with *stomped* coin, not stabbing steel.  
*Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 747.

6. Figuratively, to brand or stigmatize as being of a specified character; declare to be.

Dares *stamp* nothing false where he finds nothing sure.

*M. Arnold*, *Empedocles on Etna*.

7. To imprint; impress; fix deeply: as, to *stamp* one's name on a book; an event *stamped* on one's memory.

If ever I an Hope admit  
Without thy image *stamp* on it.

*Conley*, *The Mistress*, *The Soul*.

God has *stamped* no original characters on our minds wherein we may read his being.  
*Locke*.

8. To characterize; mark.

They [Macaulay's articles] are characterized by many of the qualities of heart and mind which *stamp* the productions of an Edinburgh reviewer.  
*Whipple*, *Ess. and Rev.*, l. 12.

9. To affix a stamp (as a postage- or receipt-stamp) to: as, to *stamp* a letter or a newspaper.

—10. To cut, or cut into various forms, with a stamp: in this sense often with *out*: as, to *stamp out* circles and diamonds from a sheet of metal.

—*Stamped envelope*. See *envelope*.—*Stamped in the blind*. See *blind*.—*Stamped velvet*, velvet or velveteen upon which a pattern has been impressed by hot irons which leave a surface more or less lowered from the pile according to the amount of pressure applied, etc. In some cases the surface of the impressed pattern is brought to a smooth gloss. This material is used chiefly for upholstery.—*Stamped ware*. Same as *sigillated ware* (which see, under *sigillated*).—*Soton*, The Old Eng. Potter, p. xlii.—*Stamped work*, metal-work decorated by means of dies and punches.—To *stamp out*, to extinguish, as fire, by stamping on with the foot; hence, to extirpate; eradicate by resorting to vigorous measures; suppress entirely; exterminate: as, to *stamp out* disease which has broken out among cattle by killing the whole herd; to *stamp out* an insurrection.

II. *intrans.* To strike the foot forcibly downward.

A romping fool, to brog and *stomp* and swenn.  
*Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1. 122.

**stamp** (*stap*), *n.* [OHG. *stampf*, *stampf*, MHG. *stampf*, a stamping-instrument, a stamp (> F. *estampe* = It. *stampa*, a stamp); in dim. form, MLG. LG. *stampel* = OHG. *stempfil*, MHG. *stempfel*, G. (after LG.) *stempel* = Sw. *stämpel* = Dan. *stempel*, a stamp; from the verb.] 1. An instrument for erasing, bruising, or pounding; specifically, in metal, that part of the machinery of a stamp-mill which rises and falls, and which delivers the blow by which the ore is reduced to the necessary fineness for being further treated for the separation of the valuable portion; by extension, the mill itself. The stamp consists of head and stem, the latter having upon it the tappet by which, through the agency of the cam or wiper which projects from an axis turned by steam- or water-power, it is raised.

There are 340 stamps in operation at Butte, and the amount of ore treated every day amounts to 500 tons.  
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 596.

2. An instrument for making impressions on other bodies; an engraved block, die, or the like, by which a mark may be made or delivered by pressure; specifically, a plate upon which is cut the design for the sides or back of a book.

—3. A hand-tool for cutting blanks from paper, leather, etc., in various patterns, according to the shape of the cutting-edges. It operates by pressure or a direct blow, or is laid on the material and struck with a hammer. Hand-stamps are used for cancelling, bating, embossing, eyeletting, and similar work.



The flower of *Scrophularia nodosa*, laid open to show the staminodium (St. a. the staminodium).



Typical form of Stannos.



Apulian Stannos, in the Museo Nazionale, Naples.



4. A forcible or impetuous downward thrust or blow; as, he emphasized his order with a *stamp* of the foot.—5. An impression or mark made with a stamp; an impressed or embossed mark or pattern; particularly, an impressed mark used to certify something, or give validity or currency to it: as, the *stamp* on a coin; the *stamp* on a certified check.

What boots it to be coin'd  
With Heaven's own stamp?

Quintus, Emblems, v. 12.

That sacred name [the king's] gives ornament and grace;  
And, like his stamp, makes basest metals pass.

Dryden, Procl. at Opening of the New House, l. 33.

The rank is but the guinea's stamp. Burns, For a' that.  
Specifically—(a) An official mark set upon a thing chargeable with duty or tax showing that the duty or tax is paid. (b) The impression of a public mark or seal required by the British government for revenue purposes to be made by its officers upon the paper or parchment on which deeds, legal instruments, bills of exchange, receipts, checks, insurance policies, etc., are written, the fee for the stamp or stamped paper varying with the nature of the instrument or the amount involved. (See *stamp-duty*.) For receipts, foreign bills of exchange, and agreements, adhesive stamps may be used, but in general the stamp must be embossed or impressed. (c) A small piece of paper having a certain figure or design impressed upon it, sold by the government to be attached to goods, papers, letters, documents, etc., subject to duty, or to some charge as for postage, in order to show that such duty or charge has been paid; as, postage-stamps; receipt-stamps; internal-revenue stamps.

6. *pl.* Stamp-duties: as, the receiver of stamps and taxes. See *stamp-duty*.—7. *pl.* Money: so called in allusion to the use of postage-stamps and small paper notes ("stampers") as money. [Slang, U. S.]—8. That which is marked; a thing stamped; a medal.

Hanging a golden stamp about their necks.

Shakspeare, Macbeth, iv. 3. 163.

9. A coin, especially one of small value.

Ric. Oh, cruel, merciless woman,  
To talk of love, and know I have no money.  
I'd. I will consume myself to the last stamp,  
Before thou gett'st me.

Middleton (and others), The Widow, II. 1.

10. A picture cut in wood or metal, or made by impression; an engraving; a plate or cliché.

He that will not only read, but in manner see, the most of these exploits of the Hollanders, with other rarities of the index, may resort to Thierdrike and Israel de Bry, who have in lively stamps expressed these Nautigations.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, ii. 461.

When I was at Venice, they were putting out very curious stamps of the several edifices which are most famous for their beauty or magnificence.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 388).

11. Sanction; value derived from suffrage or attestation; authority.

The common people do not judge of vice or virtue by the morality or the immorality so much as by the stamp that is set upon it by men of figure.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

12. Distinguishing mark; imprint; sign; indication; evidence.

If ever there was a work which carried with it the stamp of originality in all its parts, it is that of John Bunyan's *Southey*, Linnay, p. 70.

13. Make; cast; form; character; sort; kind; brand.

Those he hath . . . predestinated to be of our stamp or character, which is the image of his own Son, in whom, for that cause, they are said to be chosen.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. App. 1.

He had wantonly involved himself in a number of small book-debts of this stamp. Sterne, Tristram Shandy, I. 12.

14. In *leather-manuf.*, a machine for softening hides by pounding them in a vat. E. H. Knight.

—15. Same as *nobbili*.

In the production of "charcoal plates" (for duplicate making), the first rough forged slabs are cut into pieces termed stamps.

Encyc. Brit., XIII. 319.

16. *pl.* Legs. [Old slang.]—Atmospheric stamp. See *atmospheric*.—Ball stamp, a peculiar form of stamp (so named from the inventor) in use at the mines on Lake Superior. It is a direct-action stamp, the stem of the stamp being the continuation of the piston-rod of the steam-engine which is the motive power.—Leavitt stamp, an improved form of Ball stamp, used chiefly in the Lake Superior mines. One ton is capable of crushing 250 tons of ore in 24 hours. This stamp works like the Nasmyth hammer, the force of gravity being aided by steam-pressure.—Stamp Act, an act imposing or regulating the imposition of stamp-duties; in American colonial history, an act, also known as *Greenleaf's Stamp Act*, passed by the British Parliament in 1765, providing for the raising of revenue in the American colonies by the sale of stamps and stamped paper for commercial transactions, real-estate transfers, lawsuits, marriage licenses, inheritances, etc.: It also provided that the royal forces in America should be billeted on the people. The act was to go into effect November 1st, 1765, but it aroused intense opposition, led by the assemblies of Virginia, Massachusetts, and other colonies. A "Stamp Act Congress," with delegates from many of the colonies, met at New York in October, 1765, and a petition against this and other oppressive measures was sent to England. The Stamp Act was repealed in March, 1766, but the agitation was one of

the leading causes in effecting the revolution.—To put to stamp, to put to press; begin printing. Holl. Hen. VIII., an. 25.

stampage (stamp'pāj), *n.* [*< stamp + -age.*] An impression; a squeeze.

No copy [of the rock inscription] was obtained until October, 1838, when the traveller Masson most carefully and perseveringly made a calico stampage and an eye-copy. Encyc. Brit., XIII. 118.

stamp-album (stamp'al'būm), *n.* A blank book or album used by collectors for the classification and display of postage- and revenue-stamps.

stamp-battery (stamp'bat'ēr-i), *n.* A series of stamps in a machine for comminuting ores. E. H. Knight.

stamp-block (stamp'blok), *n.* A hollow wooden block in which molasses are pounded before being cooked. [South Africa.]

stamp-collecting (stamp'kō-lēk'ting), *n.* The act or practice of collecting postage- or revenue-stamps. See *philately*.

stamp-collector (stamp'kō-lēk'tōr), *n.* 1. A collector or receiver of stamp-duties.—2. One who collects postage- or revenue-stamps as articles of interest or curiosity; a philatelist.

stamp-distributor (stamp'dis-trib'yū-tēr), *n.* An official who issues or distributes government stamps.

stamp-duty (stamp'dū'ti), *n.* A tax or duty imposed on the sheets of parchment or paper on which specified kinds of legal instruments are written. Stamp-duties on legal instruments, such as conveyances and deeds, are chiefly secured by prohibiting the reception of them in evidence unless they bear the stamp required by the law. Stamp-duties were first levied in England in the reign of William and Mary.

stamped (stamp'pēd'), *v.* [Formerly also *stampede*; *< Amer. Sp. estampida, estampido* (= Pg. *estampida*), *n.* a crush, crash, loud report; connected with *estampar*, stamp; see *stamp*, *v.*]

1. A sudden fright seizing upon large bodies of cattle or horses, and causing them to run for long distances; a sudden scattering of a herd of cattle or horses; hence, any sudden flight or general movement, as of an army, in consequence of a panic.  
With every herd this stampede occurs; and, watching the proceedings, I hold that a drover ought to have rather more patience than John.  
Mortimer Collins, Thoughts in my Garden, II. 131.

2. Any sudden unconcerted movement of a number of persons actuated by a common impulse: as, a stampede in a political convention for a candidate who seems likely to win. Stampedes in American politics have been common since the Democratic convention of 1844.

At the first ring of the bell a general stampede took place; some twenty hungry souls rushed to the dining-room.

L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 63.

stampede (stamp'pēd'), *v.* [*< pret. and pp. stampeded, pp. stampeding.* [*< stampida, n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To become generally panic-stricken; take suddenly to flight, as if under the influence of a panic; scamper off in fright: said of herds or droves.—2. To move together, or take the same line of conduct, under the influence of any sudden and common impulse. See *stampede*, *n.* 2.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to break and run as if panic-stricken; disperse or drive off suddenly through panic or terror.

Those most trying times when . . . the cattle are stampeded by a thunder-storm at night.

T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 7.

2. To cause to move or act in a mass through some sudden common impulse: as, to stampede a political convention for a candidate.

stampede (stamp'pēd'), *n.* Same as *stampede*. A sudden stampede or rush of horses.

Irring.

stamper (stamp'pēr), *n.* [*< stamp + -er.*] 1. One who stamps: as, a *stamper* in the post-office.—2. An instrument for stamping; a stamp.—3. *pl.* The feet; also, shoes. [Old slang.]

Strike up, Piper, a merry, merry dance,  
That we on our stampers may foot it and prance.

Brome, Jovial Crew, I.

4. A stamping-machine. (a) A machine for cleaning textile fabrics, consisting of a tub revolving horizontally, and a series of wooden stamps or pestles operated by suitable machinery. (b) In *gunpowder-manuf.*, a machine used in small mills, consisting of ten or twelve stamps of hard wood, arranged in a row, each stamp having a bronze shoe. The material to be pulverized is placed in cavities in a block of soft oak. (c) In *porcelain-manuf.*, a mill for pulverizing calcined flints preparatory to treatment in the grinding-vat.

5. *pl.* In *arith.*, the *Calceatae*.

stamping hammer (stamp'ham'ēr), *n.* A direct-acting hammer where the hammer-block is lifted

vertically, either by cams or friction-rollers, or, as is more commonly the case, by steam- or water-pressure acting on a piston in a closed cylinder. Percy.

stamp-head (stamp'hēd), *n.* In a stamp, the rectangular or cylindrical mass of iron at the end of the stamp-stem, which by its weight gives force to the blow. To the lower end of the stamp-head is attached the shoe, a thinner piece of chilled iron or steel, which can easily be replaced, when too much worn for service, without the necessity of replacing the whole stamp-head.

stamping (stamp'ping), *n.* [*< ME. stampyng; verbal n. of stamp, v.*] 1. The act of pounding, beating, or impressing as with a stamp.—2. Something stamped, or made by stamping-machinery.

Groups of U-shaped soft iron stampings.

Electrical Rev., XXII. 173.

3. Same as *blocking*, 1 (a).

stamping-ground (stamp'ping-ground), *n.* A place of habitual resort; a customary haunt. [Slang, U. S.]

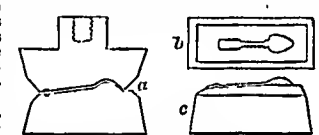
It's with them fellows as it is with wild animals. You can just keep clear of them if you want, stay far out of their stamping-ground, hold yourself aloof all the time.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 170.

stamping-machine (stamp'ping-mā-shōn'), *n.* A machine for forming articles of hard materials, as metal, whether for the first rough shaping, or for decorative finishing.

stamping-mill (stamp'ping-mil), *n.* Same as *stamp-mill*, 1.

stamping-press (stamp'ping-pres), *n.* 1. In *sheet-metal work*, a power-machine for making hollow ware, as pans, bowls, kitchen-utensils, etc. Machines of this class are a development of the earlier stamping-machines, the direct blow or stamp having been replaced in many instances by a continuous pressure. The essential features of the machine are two dies brought one over the other by a direct blow or by pressure.



Die used in a stamping-press.

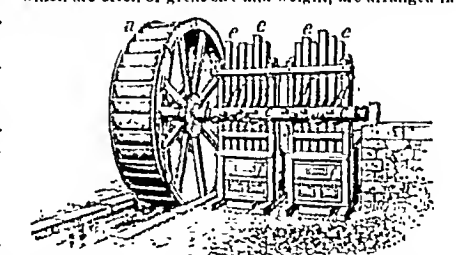
a, vertical section of die for forming a spoon; b, plan of upper die; c, side view of lower die.

Where a continuous pressure is used by the employment of a screw, cam, toggle-joint, or eccentric, forcing one die slowly upon the other, the sheet of metal is stretched and stretched into shape. The dies are often compound—one part cutting out the blank from the sheet and another part compressing it gradually into shape—or so arranged that one part takes the blank and holds it firmly by the edges, while the central part stretches it to the required shape. In some forms of these machines a series of dies are used successively, the blanks being pressed in part, then amended and repressed until the final shape is secured. Also called *stamping-machine*.

2. A small hand-press or seal-press used by public officials and others for impressing stamps upon or affixing them to documents, either in obedience to legal requirement or as a matter of convenience or custom. Compare *seal-press*.—3. Same as *blocking-press*. See also *arming-press*.

stamp-machine (stamp'mā-shōn'), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a machine for bending rags, etc., into pulp. It consists of a number of rolls fixed into a stout oak frame, and working alternately with a set below, the water passing off through an opening covered with a fine sieve. The machine is of German origin, and is used only in small factories.

stamp-mill (stamp'mil), *n.* 1. In *metal*, a crushing-mill employing stamps or pestles to crush ores or rock to powder preparatory to treatment for extracting metals. The stamps, which are often of great size and weight, are arranged in



Stamp-mill.

a, undershot water-wheel; b, shaft; c, cam; d, wiper; e, lifter of pine, beech, or oak, with chilled cast-iron stamps; f, levers (otherwise called mortars or battery-boxes) which receive the "stuff" or broken ore and retain it until reduced to the required degree of fineness. The ore is fed to the stamps from an inclined platform at the rear of the levers.

a row, and are usually raised by means of wipers and cams on a revolving shaft turned by steam- or water-power. The cams release the stamps in turn, and they fall on the ore placed in chambers below, the sides of these chambers being perforated to allow the escape of the crushed mate-



rial as soon as reduced to the required fineness, while a stream of water sweeps the slimes away as they are produced. Such a row of stamps is also called a *stamp-battery*. In another form of stamp-mill the stamp is placed at the end of the piston-rod of a steam-cylinder, on the principle of the steam-hammer. Also called *stamping-mill*.

2. An oil-mill employing a pestle or pestles to crush seeds and fruits.

**stamp-note** (stamp'nōt), *n.* In com., a memorandum delivered by a shipper of goods to the searcher, which, when stamped by him, allows the goods to be sent off by lighter to the ship, and is the captain's authority for receiving them on board. *Simmonds*.

**stamp-office** (stamp'of'is), *n.* An office where government stamps are issued, and stamp-duties and taxes are received.

**stance** (stans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stannee*; < OF. *stance*, *estance*, a station, situation, condition, also a stanchion, = Pr. *estansa*, station, condition, = Sp. Pg. *estancia*, a dwelling, = It. *stanza*, a station, stanza, etc., < ML. *stantia*, a chamber, a house, lit. a standing, < L. *stan(-t)-s*, ppr. of *stare*, stand: see *stand*. Cf. *stanza*.] 1. A station; a site; an area for building; a position; a stand. [Scotch.]

He fetched a gambol upon one foot, and, turning to the left hand, failed not to carry his body perfectly round, just into its former *stance*.

*Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 35. (*Davies*.)

The boy answered his invitation with the utmost confidence, and danced down from his *stance* with a galliard sort of step.

*Scott*, *Kenilworth*, x.

2†. Space; gap; distance.

Since I can do no better, I will set such a *stance* between him and Pasiphaë that all this town shall not make them friends.

*Gascoigne*, tr. of Ariosto's *Supposes*, il. 3.

3†. A stave or stanza.

The other voices sung to other music the third *stance*.  
*Chapman*, *Mask of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn*.

**stancel** (stans), *v. t.* [*stance*, *n.*] To station; place.

He ne'er advanc'd from the place he was *stanc'd*.  
*Battle of Sheriff-Muir* (Child's *Ballads*, VII. 162).

**stanch<sup>1</sup>, staunch<sup>1</sup>** (stanch, stanch), *v.* [*ME. stanchen*, *staunchen*, *staunehen*, *stonchen*, < OF. *stancher*, *estanchier*, *stanchier*, etc., cause to cease flowing, stop, stanch, F. *étancher*, stanch, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *estancar* = It. *stancare* (ML. *stancare*), stanch, < L. *stagnare*, stagnate, cause to cease flowing, make stagnant, ML. also stanch (blood), L. *stagnare*, cease flowing, become stagnant, < *stagnum*, a pool, standing water: see *stagnant*, *stagnate*. Cf. *stank<sup>1</sup>*, *stanneh<sup>2</sup>*, *stanchion*.] I. *trans.* 1. To cause to cease flowing; check the flow of.

I will *stanche* his flood, and the great waters shall be restrained.

*Bible* of 1651, Ezek. xxxi.

Over each wound the balm he drew,  
And with cobweb lint he *stanch'd* the blood.

*J. R. Drake*, *Culprit Fay*, p. 34.

2. To stop a flow from; dry, as a wound, by the application of a styptic.

Then came the hermit out and bare him in,  
There *stanch'd* his wound.

*Tennyson*, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

3. To quench; allay; assuage. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Al weere it that a riche covoytes man hadde a ryver fletynge al of gold, yit sholdo it never *staunchen* his covetyse.

*Chaucer*, *Boethius*, iii. meter 3.

Let my tears *stanch* the earth's dry appetite.

*Shak.*, *Tit. And.*, iii. l. 14.

I *stanch* with ice my burning breast,  
With silence balm my writhing brain.

*M. Arnold*, *Saint Brandan*.

4†. To free; relieve: with *of*.

Yf two brether be at debate,  
Loke nother thou further in her hate,  
But helpe to *staunche* hon of malice.

*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 307.

II. *intrans.* 1. To stop flowing; be stanch'd. [Rare.]

Immediately her issue of blood *stanch'd*. *Luke* viii. 44.

2†. To stop; cease.

And tho wynde *stanchede* and blew no more,  
And the meyst trunde into a bryt cloude.

*Chron. Vitodun.*, p. 127. (*Hallivell*.)

**stanch<sup>1</sup>, staunch<sup>1</sup>** (stanch, stanch), *n.* [*ME. stanch<sup>1</sup>*, *staunch<sup>1</sup>*, *v.*] That which stanches; that which quenches or allays.

O friendship, flour of flowers, O lively sprite of lyfe,  
O sacred bond of blissful peace, the stalworth *stanch* of strife.

*Poems of Vincertaine Auctors*, On Friendship. (*Richardson*.)

**stanch<sup>2</sup>** (stanch), *n.* [An assimilated form of *stank<sup>1</sup>*; < OF. *estanche*, a pool, fish-pond, etc.: see *stank<sup>1</sup>*.] A flood-gate in a river for accumu-

lating a head of water to float boats over shallows; a weir. See *stank<sup>1</sup>*. *E. H. Knight*.

Formerly rivers used to be penned in by a series of *stanches* near shoal places, which held up the water, and, when several boats were collected in the pool above a *stanch*, it was suddenly opened, and the sudden rush of water floated the boats over the shallows below.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 573.

**stanch<sup>3</sup>, staunch<sup>2</sup>** (stanch, stanch), *a.* [*ME. stanche*, < OF. *estanc*, fem. *estanche*, *estene*, *estenk*, *estain*, dried, dry, exhausted, wearied, tired, vanquished, F. *étanche*, stanch, water-tight, = Pr. *estanc*, still, unchangeable, = Sp. *estanco* = Pg. *estanque*, stanch, water-tight, = It. *stanco*, tired; from the verb shown under *stanch<sup>1</sup>*, *staunch<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. *stank<sup>2</sup>*, the same word.]

1. Dry; free from water; water-tight; sound: said of a vessel.

Now, good son, thyne ypcoras is made parfite & velle;  
y wold than ye put it in *stanche* & a clene vessel.

*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 128.

If I knew  
What hoop should hold us *stanch*, from edge to edge  
O' the world I would pursue it.

*Shak.*, A. and C. II. 2. 117.

Our provisions held out well, our ship was *stanch*, and our crew all in good health. *Swift*, *Gulliver's Travels*, il. 1.

2. Strong; firm.

You will lose their love. This is to be kept very *staunch* and carefully to be watched.

*Locke*, *Education*, § 107.

3. Sound and trustworthy; true: applied to sounds with reference to their keeping the scent.

If some *staunch* hound, with his authentic voice,  
Avow the recent trall, the justling tribe  
Attend his call.

*Somerville*, *The Chase*, ii. 125.

4. Sound or firm in principle; loyal; hearty; trustworthy.

Standing absurdities, without the belief of which no man is reckoned a *stanch* churchman, are that there is a calves-head club: . . . and that all who talk against Popery are Presbyterians in their hearts.

*Addison*, *Freeholder*, No. 7.

You are *staunch* indeed in learning's cause.

*Cowper*, *Tirocinium*, l. 402.

= *Syn.* 4. Stout, steadfast, resolute, stable, unswerving. **stanchel<sup>1</sup>** (stan'chel), *n.* [Formerly also *stanchell*, *stanchel*, Sc. *stanchel*, *stanchil*, etc.; cf. *stanchion*.] Same as *stanchion*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

Round about the said tomb-stone, both at the sides and at either end, were set up neat *stanchells* of wood, joyned so close that one could not put in his hand betwixt one and the other.

*Davies*, *Ancient Rites* (ed. 1672), p. 118. (*Hallivell*.)

**stanchel<sup>2</sup>** (stan'chel), *n.* Same as *stanchel*. **stancher**, *stancher* (stanch'er, stanch'er), *n.* [*ME. stanch<sup>1</sup>* + *-er*.] One who or that which stanches; specifically, a styptic.

**stanchion** (stan'shon), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stanchion*, *stanchon*, *stanchion*; < OF. *estançon*, *estanson*, F. *étançon*, a prop, staff, dim. of OF. *estance*, a stanchion, prop, support, lit. a station: see *stance*. Cf. *stanchel<sup>1</sup>*.] A post, pillar, or beam used for a support, as a piece of timber supporting one of the main parts of a roof; a prop. Specifically—(a) One of the upright iron bars passing through the eyes of the saddle-bars and forming part of the armature steadying the lead lights of a large window-bay.

He did him to the wire-window,  
As fast as he could gang;  
Says, "Vae to the hands put in the *stanchions*,  
For out we'll never win."

*Fire of Frensdraught* (Child's *Ballads*, VI. 180).

(b) One of the upright bars in a stall for cattle. (c) In ship-building, an upright post or beam of different forms, used to support the deck, the masts, the nettings, awnings, etc. (d) pl. In milit. engin., one of the upright side-pieces of a gallery-frame.

**stanchion** (stan'shon), *v. t.* [*stanchion*, *n.*] To fasten to or by a stanchion.

The cows tied, or *stanchioned*, as in their winter feeding.

*New Amer. Farm Book*, p. 380.

**stanchion-gun** (stan'shon-gun), *n.* A pivot-gun; a boat-gun for wild-duck shooting.

**stanchless, staunchless** (stanch'les, stanch'les), *a.* [*ME. stanch<sup>1</sup>* + *-less*.] Incapable of being stanch'd or stopp'd; unquenchable; insatiable.

There grows  
In my most ill-composed affection . . .  
A *stanchless* avarice.

*Shak.*, *Macbeth*, iv. 3. 78.

And thrust her down his throat into his *stanchless* maw.

*Drayton*, *Polyolbion*, vii. 701. (*Nares*.)

**stanchly, staunchly** (stanch'li, stanch'li), *adv.* In a stanch manner; soundly; firmly. **stanchness, staunchness** (stanch'nes, stanch'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being stanch, in any sense. *Boyle*, *Works*, III. 184.

**stancht**. See *stank<sup>1</sup>*, *stank<sup>2</sup>*. **stand** (stand), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stood*, ppr. *standing*. [*ME. standen*, *stonden* (pres. ind. 3d

pers. *standeth*, *stondeth*, contr. *stant*, *stont*, pret. *stood*, *stod*, pp. *stonden*, *stonden*), < AS. *standan*, *stondan* (pret. *stod* (for \**stond*), pp. *stonden*, *stonden*) = OS. *standan* = OFries. *stonda* = OHG. *stantan*, MHG. *standen* (rare) = Icel. *standa* = Sw. *stanna*, *stadna* = Goth. *standan* (pret. *stōth*, pp. *stōthans* for \**standans*), stand; a secondary or extended form, Teut. *stand* (perhaps orig. based on the orig. ppr. OHG. *stānt-er*, *stēnt-er*, etc., = L. *stan(-t)-s*, standing), parallel with a simpler form, namely, OS. *stān* = OFries. *stān* = MD. *staen*, D. *staen*, cause to stand, set up, mid. and pass. *stāndan*, stand, 2d aor. *stāva*, stand, = OBulg. *stati* = Serv. *stati* = Russ. *stati*, etc., also OBulg. *stoyati* = Serv. *stoyati* = Bohem. *stíti* = Russ. *stoyati*, etc. (Slavie *stand* and *stati*, with numerous derivatives), = Skt. *sthā*, stand. By reason of the fundamental nature of the notion 'stand' and its innumerable phases, and of the phonetic stability of the syllable *sta*, this root has produced an immense number of derivatives, which are in E. chiefly from the L. source—namely, from the E. *stand*, *n.*, *perstand*, etc., *understand*, *withstand*, etc.; from Scand. *stawi*; from the L. (from inf. *stare*), *stable<sup>1</sup>* (with *constable*, etc.), *stable<sup>2</sup>*, *stablish*, *establish*, *stage*, *stamen*, *stamin* (*tamin*, etc.), *stay<sup>2</sup>* (*staid*, etc.), *cost<sup>2</sup>*, *rest<sup>2</sup>*, *contrast*, *obstacle*, *obstetric*, etc.; (from the pp. *status*) *state*, *estate*, *status*, *station*, *statist*, *statue*, *statute*, *armistice*, *interstice*, *solstice*, etc.; *constitute*, *substitute*, etc., *superstition*; (from the ppr. *stan(-t)-s*) *stance*, *stanchion*, *stanza*, *circumstance*, *constant*, *distant*, *exant*, *substantive*, etc.; (from *sistere*, causal of *stare*) *sist*, *assist*, *consist*, *desist*, *exist*, *insist*, *persist*, *subsist*, etc.; while from various derivatives or extensions of the L. *sta* are ult. E. *stagnate*, *stanch*, *stank<sup>1</sup>*, *tank*, *stank<sup>2</sup>*, *stolid*, *sterile*, *destine*, *obstinate*, etc.; from the Gr., *stasis*, *static*, *apostate*, *ecstasy*, *metastasis*, *system*, *epistle*, *apostle*, etc. To the same ult. *sta*, Teut. or other, may be referred, with more or less plausibility, many E. words having a root or base appar. extended from *sta*, namely (< *stap* or *staf*), *staff*, *stave*, *stem<sup>1</sup>*, *stem<sup>2</sup>*, *step*, *stope*, *stoop<sup>3</sup>*, *stamp*, *stub*, *stump*, *stiff*, *stifle*; (< *stai*) *stall<sup>1</sup>*, *stale<sup>2</sup>*, *steal<sup>2</sup>*, *stalk<sup>2</sup>*, *stell*, *still<sup>1</sup>*, *stilt*, *stool*, *stout*, etc.; (< *stam*) *stammer*, *stumble*, *stem<sup>3</sup>*; (< *stad*) *stead*, *stud<sup>1</sup>*, *stee*, *stithy*, *stathe*, etc.; and see also *standard*, *stare<sup>1</sup>*, *steer<sup>1</sup>*, *steer<sup>2</sup>*, *stud<sup>2</sup>*, *steel*, *stow*, *store<sup>3</sup>*, *story<sup>2</sup>*, etc. The list, however, is elastic, and may be indefinitely increased or diminished. See the words mentioned. The L. verb has also passed into Sp. Pg. as the substantive verb *estar*, be.] I. *intrans.* 1. To be upright; be set upright; take or maintain an upright position. (a) To place one's self or hold one's self in an upright position on the feet with the legs straight, as distinguished from sitting, lying, or kneeling: said of men or beasts.

And thanne commandethe the same Philosophie azen *Stondethe* up.

*Manderlyle*, *Travels*, p. 235.

Or does he walk? *Stands* he, or sits he?

*Shak.*, A. and C. I. 5. 10.

Ida . . . rising slowly from me, *stood* Erect and silent.

*Tennyson*, *Princess*, vi.

(b) To be set on end; be or become erect or upright.

Fro the erthe up til heuene bem,  
A leddre *stonden*, nnd thor-on  
Angeles dun-cumen and up-gon.

*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1607.

Comb down his hair; look, look! it *stands* upright.

*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 15.

To the south of the church *stand* up two great pillars.

*E. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 66.

2. To stop moving; come to or be at a stand-still; halt; alight; more generally, to cease action of any kind; be or become motionless, inactive, or idle; be or become stagnant.

Foulis fayre and bright, . . .  
With fedrys fayre to frast ther flight fro stede to stede  
where thai will *stande*.

*York Plays*, p. 12.

Deepe was the wey, for whiche the carte *stood*.

*Chaucer*, *Friar's Tale*, l. 261.

I'll tell you who Time ambles withal, . . . who Time gallops withal, and who he *stands* still withal.

*Shak.*, As you Like It, iii. 2. 329.



If thou advance an inch, thou art dead.  
*Fletcher (and another), Propheetess, II. 2.*  
 3. Specifically, in *hunting*, to point: said of dogs. See *pointer, setter*¹.

To point, set, or *staad* (which are different names for the same act). *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 234.  
 4. To rest as on a support; be upheld or sustained, literally or figuratively; depend: followed by *on, upon*, or rarely *by*.

This Ymage *staad* upon a Tyler of Marblo at Costanty-noble.  
*Maaderille, Travels*, p. 9.  
 This reply *standeth* all by conjectures. *Whitgift*.

They *stood* upon their own bottom, without their main dependance on the royal nod.  
*Milton, Church-Governament*, II., Concl.

No friendship will abide the test,  
 That *stands* on sordid Interest,  
 Or mean self-love created.

*Courper, Friendship*.

5. To be placed; be situated; lie.

"Now," quod Seigraior, "tello vs what woy *standeth* Camelot."  
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 260.

In this King's [William I.] sixteenth Year, his Brother Duke Robert, being sent against the Scots, builded a Fort, where at this Day *standeth* New-Castle upon Tyne.  
*Daker, Chronicles*, p. 20.

A nest of houses and trees at the mountain's foot, *standing* so invitingly as to make the traveller wish for a longer sojourn.  
*E. A. Freeman, Venice*, p. 101.

6. To continue in place; maintain one's position or ground; hold one's own; avoid falling, failing, or retreating.

The Salsnes were so many that they might not be pierced lightly though, but *stode* stilly again the Crysten.  
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 216.

Take unto you the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and, having done all, to *stand*.  
*Eph. vi. 13.*

Who, not content that former worth *stand* fast,  
 Looks forward, persevering to the last.  
*Wordsworth, The Happy Warrior*.

7. To continue in being; resist change, decay, or destruction; endure; last.

He tolde vs also that the clerkes ne knew not the cause why that youre tour may not *stonde*; but he shall telle you apertly.  
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), I. 35.

Alls living temples, built by faith to *stand*.  
*Milton, P. L.*, xii. 627.

I reach into the dark,  
 Feel what I cannot see, and still faith *stands*.  
*Browning, Ring and Book*, II. 209.

It [most of the black Indian ink] blots when a damp brush is passed over it; or, as draughtsmen say, "It does not *stand*."  
*Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 330.

8. To continue in force; remain valid; hold good.

The resumption, men truste, shall forth, and my Lordes of Yorkes first power of protectorship *stande*.  
*Paston Letters*, I. 378.

My covenant shall *stand* fast with him. Ps. lxxxix. 23.  
 No conditions of our peace can *stand*.  
*Shak., 2 Hen. IV.*, I. v. 181.

9. To take a particular attitude with respect to others or to some general question; adopt a certain course, as of adherence, support, opposition, or resistance; take sides; specifically, to make a stand.

Y tryste in God that he schallo me spede,  
 He *standyth* with the ryght.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 79. (Halliwell).*

I'll *stand* to-day for thee and me and Troy.  
*Shak., T. and C.*, v. 3. 30.

Godwin Earl of Kent, and the West-Saxons with him, *stood* for Harlecutte.  
*Milton, Hist. Eng.*, vi.

Instructed by events, after the quarrel began, the Americans took higher ground, and *stood* for political independence. *Emerson, Address, Soldiers' Monument, Concord*.

10. To become a candidate for office or dignity; usually with *for*.

How many *stand* for constabships? *Shak., Cor.*, II. 2. 2.

The Town of Richmond in Richmondshire hath made choice of me for their Burgess, tho' Master Christopher Waudesford, and other powerful Men, and more deserving than I, *stood* for it.  
*Howell, Letters*, I. v. 3.

It had just been suggested to him at the Reform Club that he should *stand* for the Irish borough of Loughshane. . . . What he *stand* for Parliament, twenty-four years old!  
*Trollope, Phineas Finn*, I.

11. To continue in a specified state, frame of mind, train of thought, course of action or argument, etc.; keep on; persevere; persist.

But this so plain to be lawful by God's word, and examples of holy men, that I need not to *stand* in it.  
*Ridley, Works* (Parker Soc.), p. 63.

One that *stands* in no opinion because it is his own, but suspects it, rather, because it is his own, and is confuted, and thanks you.  
*Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Modest Man*.

Never lie before a king, or a great person; nor *stand* in a lie when thou art accused; but modestly be ashamed of it, ask pardon, and make amends.  
*Jer. Taylor, Holy Living*, II. § 5.

12. To be pertinacious or obstinate; be insistent or punctilious; hence, to be overexact-ing; generally followed by *on* or *upon*, rarely by *in* or *with*. Compare to *stand upon* (c).

*Stand not in an evil thing.* Eccles. viii. 3.  
 Well, I will not *stand* with thee; give me the money.  
*Marlowe, Faustus*, iv. 5.

13. To hold back; scruple; hesitate; demur.

To have his will, he *stood* not to doe thilgs never so much below him.  
*Milton, Bikonoklastes*, III.

An I had asked him to oblige me in a thing, though it had been to cost his hanging, he wadn hao *stude* twice about it.  
*Scott, Old Mortality*, x.

14. To be placed relatively to other things; have a particular place as regards class, order, rank, or relations.

Amongst Liquids endued with this Quality of relaxing, warm Water *stands* first.

*Arbutnot, Allmeats*, v. prop. 4, § 6.

Amphioxus *stands* alone among vertebrated animals in having a creel diverticulum of the intestine for a liver.  
*Huxley, Ann. Vert.*, p. 70.

Faith and scepticism *stand* to each other much in the relation of poetry and criticism.  
*II. N. Ozenham, Short Studies*, p. 263.

15. To be at a certain degree, as in a scale of measurement or valuation: as, the mercury (or the thermometer) *stands* at 80°.

In 1791 the corn law was changed by Pitt. When the price of wheat *stood* at 61s. the quarter, or above that price, wheat might be imported at a duty of 6d.  
*S. Dowell, Taxes in England*, IV. 10.

16. To have a specified height when standing.

He . . . *stood* four feet six inches and three-quarters in his socks.  
*Dickens, Sketches, Tales*, x. 1.

17. To be in a particular position of affairs; be in a particular state or condition: often in the sense of *be*, as *in* mere copula or auxiliary verb: as, to *stand* prepared; to *stand* in awe of a person; to *stand* one's friend.

Alas, Fadyr, how *standst* this case,  
 That ye bene in this pynes strong?  
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 69.

In pity I *stand* bound to counsel him.  
*Mansinger, Washful Lover*, I. 1.

He *stood* in good terms with the state of France, and also with the company. *Wentworth, Hist. New England*, II. 120.

I do not know how the laws *stand* in this particular.  
*Steele, Tatler*, No. 135.

Wonder not that the great duke [Buckingham] bore him out, and all *stood* mute.  
*Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 66.

18. To occupy the place of another; be a representative, equivalent, or symbol: followed by *for*.

I speak this to you in the name of Rome,  
 For whom you *stand*. *II. Jonson, Catiline*, v. 6.

Definition being nothing but making another understand by words what idea the term defined *stands for*.  
*Locke, Human Understanding*, III. III. 10.

The ideal truth *stands for* the real truth, but expresses it in its own ideal form.  
*G. H. Lewes, Proba. of Life and Mind*, II. II. § 60.

19†. To consist; be comprised or inherent: with *in*.

No man's life *standeth in* the abundance of the things which he possesseth.  
*Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI.*, 1550.

Faith *standeth* not in disputing.  
*J. Bradford, Letters* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 121.

20. To be consistent; be in accordance; agree: followed by *with*, except in the phrases *to stand to reason* and *to stand together*.

It cannot *stand* with God's mercy that so many should be damned.  
*Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 631.

The great Turke hearing Musliams so long a tnalng, he thought it *stood* not with his state to wait for what would follow.  
*N. Ward, Shaple Collier*, p. 40.

Ifow an evasive indirect reply will *stand* with your reputation . . . is worth your consideration.  
*Junior, Letters*, No. 63.

21. With an implication of motion (from or to a certain point) contained in an accompanying adverb or preposition, to stop, move, advance, retire, come or go, in a manner specified: noting actual motion, or rest after motion: as, to *stand back*; to *stand aside*; to *stand off*; to *stand out*.

The place also liked . . . me wondrously well, it belag a point of land *standing* into a cornfield.  
*R. Kuer* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 380).

As things *stood*, he was glad to have his money repayed him and *stand* out.  
*Bradford, Plymouth Plantation*, p. 280.

So he was bid *stand by*.  
*Mayan, Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 168.

Our nearest friends begin to *stand aloof*, as if they were half-ashamed to own us.  
*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, I.

*Stand off*, approach not, but thy purpose tell.  
*Pope, Illiad*, x. 63.

The flowerage  
 That *stood* from out a stiff brocade.  
*Tenayson, Aylmer's Field*.  
 Trieste *stands forth* as a rival of Venice.  
*E. A. Freeman, Venice*, p. 71.

22. Specifically (*naut.*), to hold a course at sea; sail; steer: said of a ship or its crew: followed by an adverb or preposition of direction.

No sooner were they entered into that resolution but they desiered a saile *standing* in for the shore.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 125.

We did not *stand over* towards Sumatra, but coasted along nearest the Malacca shore.  
*Dampier, Voyages*, II. l. 171.

They tacked about, and *stood* that way so far that they were fain to *stand off* again for fear of the shore.  
*Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 206.

The ship . . . filled away again, and *stood out*, being bound up the coast to San Francisco.  
*R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast*, p. 63.

23†. To put up with something; forbear.

But *stonde* he moste unto his owene harm,  
 For when he spak he was anon bore don  
 With hende Nicolas and Alioum.  
*Chaucer, Miller's Tale*, l. 644.

Covenant to stand seized to uses. See *covenant*.—To stand aleigh. See *aleigh*.—To stand bluff. See *bluff*.

—To stand by. (a) [*By*, prep.] (1) To side with; aid; uphold; sustain.

I would *stand* by him against her and all the world.  
*Swift, Story of the Injured Lady*.

Well said, Jack, and I'll *stand* by you, my boy.  
*Sheridan, The Rivals*, v. 3.

(2) To adhere to; abide by; maintain: as, to *stand* by an agreement or a promise.

Thy lyf is sauf, for I wol *stonde* therby,  
 Upon my lyf, the queene wol seyo as I.  
*Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 169.

If Tom did make a mistake of that sort, he espoused it, and *stood* by it.  
*George Eliot, Mill on the Floss*, I. 7.

(3) *Naut.*, to take hold or be ready to take hold of, or to act in regard to: as, to *stand* by a lialyard; to *stand* by the anchor. (b) [*By*, adv.] To make ready; stand in a position of readiness to seize upon something; be ready to perform some act when a subsequent command or signal is given: used principally in the imperative, as a word of command. Originally a nautical term, it has come to be used quite commonly in its original sense.—To *stand* for, from, in, off, or over (*naut.*). See def. 22.—To *stand* forth, to persist.

To *stonde* forth in such duresse  
 Is crueltie and wikkidnesse.  
*Rom. of the Rose*, I. 3547.

To stand from under, to beware of objects falling from aloft.—To stand good. See *good*.—To stand high, in printing, to exceed the standard height of eleven twelfths of an inch: said of a type or an engraving.—To stand in. (a) To coast: followed by a personal object in the dative: sometimes used without *in*: as, it *stood* me [in] five dollars.

As every bushel of wheat-meal *stood* us in fourteen shillings.  
*Wentworth, Hist. New England*, I. 65.

His wife is more zealous, and therefore more costly, and he hates her in tyres what she *stands* him in Religion.  
*Dp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Church Papist*.

(b) To be associated; make terms: as, to *stand* in with the politicians; the police *stand in* with them for the profits. ( slang, U. S. )—To stand in hand, to be on hand; be ready for use or service; be of advantage: usually with an indirect personal object: as, it will *stand* us in hand to be cautious.

Well, my Lady, I *stand* in hand to side with you always.  
*A. E. Barr, Friend Olivia*, xvii.

To stand in one's own light. See *light*.—To stand in stead, to be serviceable; serve one's turn: with an indirect personal object.

My legs and arms *stood* me in more *stead* than either my gentle kin or my book-learn.

*Scott, Legend of Montrose*, II.

To stand in the gap. See *gap*.—To stand in the gate. See *gate*.—To stand low, in printing, to fall short of the standard height of eleven twelfths of an inch: said of a type or an engraving.—To stand mute. See *mute*.—To stand off. (a) See def. 21. (b) To stand out; show.

The truth of it *stands off* as gross  
 As black and white.  
*Shak., Hen. V.*, II. 2. 103.

Picture is best when it *standeth off* as if it were carved.  
*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture*, II.

To stand off and on, to sail away from the shore and then toward it, repeatedly, so as to keep a certain point in sight.—To stand on. (a) See *stand upon*. (b) *Naut.*, to continue on the same course or tack.—To stand on compliment, on scruple, etc. See the nouns.—To stand out. (a) To hold out, especially in a struggle; persist in opposition or resistance; refuse to yield.

His spirit is come in,  
 That so *stood out* against the holy church.  
*Shak., John*, v. 2. 71.

Of their own Accord the Princes of the Countrey came in, and submitted themselves unto him, only Rudorick Kling of Counaught *stood out*.  
*Baker, Chronicles*, p. 56.

(b) To project, or seem to project; be prominent or in relief; show conspicuously. See def. 21.

Their eyes *stand out* with fatness.  
*Ps. lxxiii. 7.*

In the history of their [the princes'] dynasty the name of the city chiefly *stands out* as the chosen place for the execution of princes whom it was convenient to put out of the way.  
*E. A. Freeman, Venice*, p. 111.



The heavy, irregular arches of the bridge, and the tall, square mass of the tower, stand out against the red sky, and are reflected in the rapid water.

C. K. Norton, *Travel and Study in Italy*, p. 11.

To stand *same* for one. See *same* 2.—To stand to. (a) [To, adv.] To fall to; work.

I will stand to and feed,

Although my last. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, iii. 3. 49.

(b) [To, prep.] (1) To stand by; sustain; help. Give them leave to fly that will not stay; And call them pillars that will stand to us. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 51.

(2) To adhere to; abide by; uphold.

Stand strongly to your vow, and do not faint.

*Fletcher*, *Faithful Shepherdess*, ii. 2.

(3) To await and submit to; take the chance or risk of; abide.

Troilus will stand to the proof.

*Shak.*, *T. and C.*, i. 2. 142.

[They] fled into the woods, and there rather desired to end their dates than stand to their trials and the event of justice. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 122.

(4) To take to; have recourse to; keep to; apply one's self to resolutely.

Their sentinel called, "Arme, arme"; so they bestired them & stood to their arms.

*Bradford*, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 81.

But Mr. Sampson stood to his guns, notwithstanding, and fired away, now upon the enemy, and now upon the dust which he had raised. *Scott*, *Guy Rannering*, xlv.

To stand to a child, to be sponsor for a child. *Hall's* *well*. [Prov. Eng.]—To stand together, to be consistent; agree.—To stand to it. (a) To stand one's ground; hold one's own, as in a struggle; hold out.

Their lives and fortunes were put in safety, and protected, whether they stood to it or ran away. *Bacon*, *Hist. Hen. VII.*, p. 145.

I do not think . . . that my brother stood to it so lustily as he makes his brags for.

*Middleton*, *Blurt, Master-Constable*, i. 1.

(b) To persist, as in an opinion; maintain.

Now I'll stand to it, the pancakes were naught.

*Shak.*, *As you Like It*, i. 2. 69.

To stand to reason, to be reasonable.

This stands to reason indeed.

*Drome*, *Sparagus Garden*, ii. 3.

To stand under, to bear the weight or burden of; as, I stand under heavy obligations.—To stand up for, to defend the cause of; contend for; support; uphold.

He meant to stand up for every change that the economical condition of the country required.

*George Eliot*, *Felix Holt*, viii.

Ye see I stood up for ye, Mr. Avery, but I thought 't would 'nt do no harm to kind o' let ye know what folks is sayin'.

*H. B. Store*, *Oldtown*, p. 483.

To stand upon or on. (a) To rely upon; trust to.

We stand upon the same defence that St. Paul did; we appeal to Scripture, and the best and purest Antiquity.

*Stillington*, *Sermons*, II. i.

So, standing only on his good Behaviour,

He's very civil, and entreats your Favour.

*Congreve*, *Old Batchelor*, Prol.

(b) To depend on or contingent upon; hinge upon.

Your fortune stood upon the casket there.

*Shak.*, *M. of V.*, iii. 2. 203.

(c) To concern; affect; involve.

Consider how it stands upon my credit.

*Shak.*, *C. of E.*, iv. 1. 68.

I pray God move your heart to be very careful, for it stands upon their lives.

Quoted in *Winthrop's Hist.* *New England*, I. 56.

(d) To dwell on; linger over, as a subject of thought.

Since the Authors of most of our Sciences were the Romans, and before them the Greeks, let vs a little stand upon their authorities. *Sir P. Sidney*, *Apol. for Poetrie*.

The third point . . . deserveth to be a little stood upon, and not to be lightly passed over.

*Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, I.

(e) To insist upon; make much of; hence, to pride one's self upon; presume upon.

This widow is the strangest thing, the stallest,

And stands so much upon her excellencies!

*Fletcher*, *Wit without Money*, II. 2.

Nor stand so much on your gentility.

*B. Jonson*, *Every Man in his Humour*, i. 1.

Stand not upon the order of your going, But go at once. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, III. 4. 119.

I must say that of you Women of Quality, if there is but Money enough, you stand not upon Birth or Reputation in either Sex. *Mrs. Centlivre*, *The Basset-Table*, II.

(f) To be incumbent upon: in the form to stand one upon.

It stands me much upon,

To stop all hopes whose growth may damage me.

*Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, IV. 2. 59.

Does it not stand them upon to examine upon what grounds they presume it to be a revelation from God? *Locke*.

To stand upon one's pantablest, to stand upon points, etc. See *pantable*, *point*, etc.—To stand upon one's rest. See *to set up one's rest* (a), under *set*.—To stand up to, to make a stand against; confront or face boldly.

He stood up to the Banbury man for three minutes, and polished him off in four rounds.

*Thackeray*, *Vanity Fair*, xxxiv.

To stand up with. (a) To take one's place with (a partner) for a dance; hence, to dance with. [Colloq.]

If you want to dance, Fanny, I will stand up with you. *Jane Austen*, *Mansfield Park*, xii.

(b) To act as groomsman or bridesmaid to: as, I stood up with him at his wedding. [Colloq.]—To stand with. See *def.* 20.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to stand; specifically, to set upright.

"And as concerning the nests and the drawers," said Sloppy, after measuring the handle on his sleeve, and softly standing the stick aside against the wall, "why, it would be a real pleasure to me."

*Dickens*, *Our Mutual Friend*, iv. 16.

2. To abide by; keep to; be true to.

These men, standing the charge and the bonde which they have taken, will leve vterly the besynes of the world, . . . and hooly yewe hem to contemplative life.

*Hampole*, *Prose Treatises* (E. E. T. S.), p. 24.

3. To undergo; endure; bear; more loosely, to endure without succumbing or complaining; tolerate; put up with; be resigned to; be equal to.

I am sorry you are so poor, so weak a gentleman, Able to stand no fortune.

*Deau. and Fl.*, *Knight of Malta*, iv. 2.

I should never be able to stand Noll's jokes; so I'd have him think, Lord forgive me! that we are a very happy couple.

*Sheridan*, *School for Scandal*, I. 2.

The business of their dramatic characters will not stand the moral test.

*Lamb*, *Artificial Comedy*.

She did not mind death, but she could not stand pinelag.

*Barkham*, *Ingoldsbay Legends*, I. 271.

4. To await and submit to; abide: as, to stand trial.

Bid him disband his legions, . . .

And stand the judgment of a Roman senate.

*Addison*, *Cato*, II. 2.

5. To withstand; resist; oppose; confront.

Valiant Talbot above human thought

Enacted wounds with his sword and lance;

Hundreds he sent to hell, and none durst stand him.

*Shak.*, *1 Hen. VI.*, I. 123.

Not for Fame, but Virtue's better end,

He stood the furious foe.

*Pope*, *Prol.* to *Satires*, I. 343.

The rebels, who fled from him after their victory, and durst not attack him when so much exposed to them at his passage of the Spey, now stood him, they seven thousand, ho ten.

*Walpole*, *Letters*, II. 19.

6. To be important or advantageous to; be incumbent upon; behoove.

He knew that it depended solely on his own wit whether or no he could throw the joke back upon the lady. He knew that it stood him to do so if he possibly could.

*Trollope*, *Barchester Towers*, xlv.

7. To be at the expense of; pay for: as, to stand treat. [Colloq.]

Asked whether he would stand a bottle of champagne for the company, he consented.

*Thackeray*, *Vanity Fair*, liii.

To stand a watch (naut.), to perform the duties of a starboard or port watch for a specified time.—To stand buff. See *buff* 3.—To stand fire, to receive the fire of an enemy without giving way.—To stand off, to keep off; hold at a distance: as, to stand off a creditor or a dun.—To stand one's ground. See *ground* 1.—To stand out. (a) To endure or suffer to the end.

Jesus fled from the persecution; as he did not stand it out, so he did not stand out against it.

*Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 78.

(b) To persist; insist; maintain; contend.

It were only yesterday at e'en she were standing out that be liked her better than you.

*Mrs. Gaskell*, *Sylvia's Lovers*, xxxix.

To stand pad. See *pad* 1.—To stand shot. See *shot* 2.

stand (stand), *n.* [*ME.* stand = *D.* stand = *MLG.* stant, stant = *MHG.* stant (stand-), *G.* stand = *Dan.* (> *Icel.*) stand, standing, stand, station, etc.; also, in some mechanical senses, *E.* dial. stond, stound, < *ME.* stonde, < *AS.* stand = *MD.* stande = *MLG.* LG. stande, a tub, = *OHG.* stante, *MHG.* G. stande, a tub, stand, a stand, jack, support, etc. (the *Gaol. stanna*, a tub, vat, is from *E.*); all from the verb.] 1. The act of standing. (a) A coming to a stop; a cessation from progress, motion, or activity; a halt; rest; stoppage.

He stalks up and down like a peacock—a stride and a stand.

*Shak.*, *T. and C.*, III. 3. 252.

Lead, if thou think'st we are right.

Why dost thou make

Thine often stands? thou said'st thou know'st the way.

*Fletcher*, *Beggars' Bush*, v. 1.

(b) The act of taking a decided attitude, as in aid or resistance; a determined effort for or against something; especially, milit., a halt for the purpose of checking the advance of an enemy.

Breathe you, my friends; well fought; we are come off

Like Romans, neither foolish in our stands,

Nor cowardly in retire. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, I. 6. 2.

All we have to ask is whether a man's a Tory, and will make a stand for the good of the country?

*George Eliot*, *Felix Holt*, vii.

2. A state of rest or inaction; a standstill; hence, a state of hesitation, embarrassment, or perplexity.

The sight of him put me to a stand in my mind whether I should go on or stop.

*T. Ellwood*, *Life* (ed. Howells), p. 256.

Here, then, poor Rip was brought to a stand.

*Irving*, *Sketch-Book*, p. 56.

3. The place where a person or an object stands; a position, site, or station; a post or place.

At every helpe houre one from the Corps du guard doth hollow, shaking his lips with his finger betweene them; unto whom every Sentinel doth answer round from his stand.

*Capt. John Smith*, *Works*, I. 143.

The knight then asked me if I had seen Prince Eugene, and made me promise to get him a stand in some convenient place where he might have a full sight of that extraordinary man.

*Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 269.

Amid that area wide they took their stand.

*Pope*, *Dunciad*, II. 27.

A salmon is said to be swimming when he is moving up the river from pool to pool. At other times he is usually resting in his "stand" or "lie," or at most shifting from one stand in a pool to another.

*Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 359, note.

Specifically—(a) The place where a witness stands to testify in court. (b) A rostrum; a pulpit.

Sometimes, indeed, very unseemly scenes take place, when several deputies (in the French Chamber), all equally eager to mount the coveted stand, reach its narrow steps at the same moment and contest the privilege of precedence.

*W. Wilson*, *Cong. Gov.*, II.

(c) A stall in a stable. *Hallivell*.

4. Comparative position; standing, as in a scale of measurement; rank.

Nay, father, since your fortune did attain So high a stand, I mean not to descend.

*Daniel*, *Civil Wars*, IV. 90.

5. A table, set of shelves, or the like, upon which articles may be placed for safety or exhibition; also, a platform on which persons may place themselves. Specifically—(a) A small light table, such as is moved easily from place to place.

A stand between them supported a second candle.

*Charlotte Brontë*, *Jane Eyre*, xxviii.

(b) A stall for the sale of goods; any erection or station where business is carried on: as, a fruit-stand; a news-stand; a carriage-stand.

The Chief of Police (of Racine, Wisconsin), acting under instructions from the Mayor, has notified the proprietors of every cigar-store, soda-fountain, ice-cream stand, and confectionery shop to close on Sunday.

*New York Evening Post*, June 28, 1889.

(c) A rack, as for umbrells and canes. (d) In museums, the support for a mounted specimen of natural history; especially, a perch for mounted birds, consisting of an upright and cross-bar of turned wood, usually painted or varnished. Stands are also made in many ways, in imitation of natural objects upon which birds perch or rest. Stands for mammals are usually flat boards of suitable size, rectangular or oval, and with turned border. (e) In a microscope, the frame or support which holds the essential parts of the instrument as well as the object under examination. It includes the tube with the coarse and fine adjustments, the stage and its accessories, the mirror, etc. See *microscope*. (f) In printing, same as *composing-stand*. (g) A platform or other structure, usually raised, as for spectators at an open-air gathering, or for a band or other group of performers: as, the grand stand on a race-course.

A large wooden shed, called "The Stand," without floor or weather-boarding, capable of covering, say, four thousand persons, stood near the centre of a camp-meeting ground.

*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 902.

The stand-buildings for the accommodation of the patrons of the course are four or five in number, and are three stories high.

*Z. C. Crawford*, *English Life*, p. 28.

6. A standing growth, as of grass, wheat, Indian corn, etc.

By the middle of April there should be a good stand of the young sprouts [of sugar-cane].

*The Century*, XXXV. 111.

7. (a) A tree growing from its own root, in distinction from one produced from a scion set in a stock of either the same or another kind of tree. (b) A young tree, usually one reserved when other trees are cut. See *standcl*.—8. Ductility; lack of elasticity.

Leather may have the quality known as *Stand*—that is to say, may be strongly stretched in either length or breadth without springing back.

*Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 372.

9. In *com.*, a weight of from 2½ to 3 cwt. of pitch.—10. A company; a troop.

A stand of six hundred pikers, consisting of knights and gentlemen as laid been officers in the armies of his late Majesty.

*England's Joy* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 30).

11. A complete set or outfit; an outfit. See *stand of arms*, below.

Proclamation was made . . . to furnish out to General Lesly's army, and to ilk soldier thereof, their share of a stand of gray cloaths, two shirts, and two pair of shoes.

*Spalding*, *Hist. Troubles in Scotland*, I. 289. (*Jamieson*.)

A stand o' claes was nae great matter to an Osbaldistone (he praised for 't).

*Scott*, *Rob Roy*, xxxvi.

12. A tub, vat, or cask, or the quantity it contains. A stand of ale is said in the seventeenth century to correspond with a hoghead of beer.



First dip me in a stand o' milk,  
And then in a stand o' water.

*The Young Tinseltine* (Child's Ballads, I. 122).

Here, Will Perkins, take my purse, fetch me  
A stand of ale, and set in the market-place,  
That all may drink that are athirst this day.

*Greece, George-a-Greene* (Works, ed. Dyce, II. 200).

**Band-stand**, a balcony or raised platform in a hall or park for the accommodation of a band or company of musicians.—**Brazier-stand**, a stand, usually consisting of a ring mounted on three feet, to support a brazier.—**Conducting-stand**, a rack or frame of wood or metal for holding a score for the conductor of a chorus or an orchestra.—**Grand stand**, in any place of public resort, the principal stand from which spectators view races, games, or any other spectacle.

We . . . will follow Mr. Egremont to the grand stand, where ladies now sit in their private boxes much as they sat some eighteen hundred years ago to smile on the dying gladiator in the amphitheatre.

*Hyde Melville, White Rose*, II. iv.

**Stand of ammunition**. See *ammunition*.—**Stand of armor**, stand of arms, a suit of armor and weapons taken together, or, in modern times, the arms and accoutrements sufficient for one man. See *arm*, *n*.—**Stand of colors**, a single color or flag. *Witcher*.—**To be at a stand**, to be brought to a standstill; to be checked and prevented from motion or action.—**To get a stand**. See the quotation.

Occasionally these panic fits . . . make them [buffalo] run together and stand still in a stupid, frightened manner. . . . When they are made to act thus it is called in hunters parlance *getting a stand* on them; and often thirty or forty have been killed in one such stand, the hunter hardly shifting his position the whole time.

*T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips*, p. 274.

**To make a stand**. (a) To come to a stop; stand still.

When I beheld this hill, and how it hangs over the way,  
I suddenly made a stand, lest it should fall on my head.

*Thynne, Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 95.

(b) To take a position for defense or resistance; stop and fight.—**To put to a stand**, to stop; arrest by obstacles or difficulties; as, he was put to a stand for want of men and money.

**standage** (stan'dāj), *n*. [*stand* + *-age*.] 1. A stall.

Such straw is to be given to the draught oxen and cuttle at the standage (read *standage*) or the barndores.

*Archæologia*, XIII. 383.

2. In *mining*, a place underground for water to stand or accumulate in; a lodge or sump.

**standard** (stan'dārd), *n*. [Early mod. E. also *standerd*; < ME. *standard*, *standerd*, *standard*, < late AS. *standard* = MD. *standaerd*, D. *standaerd* = MLG. *standhart*, LG. *standare* = MIG. *standert*, *standhart*, G. *standarte* (perhaps < It.) = Sw. *standar* = Dan. *standart*, < OF. *estandard*, *estandard*, an ensign, standard, a point of rallying, F. *étendard*, un ensign, standard, flag, = Pr. *estandard*, *estandard* = Sp. *estandarte* = It. *standardo*, an ensign, standard (cf. OF. *estanda*, *estandeille*, *standale* = It. *stendale*, an ensign); ML. *standardum*, an ensign, standard (cf. *standardus*, a stronghold, a receptacle of water): (a) either < OIG. *stantan* (MIG. *standen*), stand, = E. stand, etc., + *-art*, or (b) < ML. *\*stendere* (It. *stendere* = OF. *estendre*, etc.), < L. *extendere*, spread out, extend; see *extend*. The connection with *stand* is certain in the other uses; see *standard*<sup>2</sup>, *standard*<sup>3</sup>.] 1. *Milit.*, a distinctive flag; an ensign. Specifically—(a) The principal ensign of an army, of a military organization such as a legion, or of a military division of high rank. In this sense it may be either a flag or a solid object carried on a pole, as the Roman eagle, or the dragon shown in the Bayeux Tapestry, or a combination of a flag with such an object. (b) A large flag, long in the fly in proportion to its hoist, carried before princes and nobles of high rank, especially when in military command or on occasions of ceremony. A standard of Edward III. was shaped like a long pennon, swallow-tailed, and bearing the royal arms at the hoist, the rest of the pennon being covered with fleurs-de-lis and lions semé. A standard of the Earl of Warwick, carried during the Wars of the Roses, had a cross of St. George, with the rest of the flag covered with small copies of the badge of the Nevilles, a bear and ragged staff. At the present time the word is used loosely. The so-called royal standard of Great Britain, though a standard in function, is properly a banner in form. The flags of the British cavalry regiments are called *standards*, to distinguish them from the colors of the infantry regiments. In the United States army a silk standard goes to every mounted regiment; it bears the national arms on a blue ground, with the number and name of the regiment underneath the eagle. See cut under *tabarin*.

2. In *bot.*, sunno as banner, 5.—3. In *ornith.*: (a) Same as *verillum*. (b) A feather suggesting a standard by its shape or position. See cuts under *Semioptera* and *standard-bearer*.—4. A standard-bearer; an ensign or ancient. [Rare.] Thou shalt be my Henteant, monster, or my standard.

*Shak., Tempest*, III. 2. 18.

**To slope the standard**. See *slope*.

**standard**<sup>2</sup> (stan'dārd), *n*. and *a*. [*ME. \*standard*, < OF. *estandard*, *estandard*, also (AF.) *estander*, ML. (AL.) *standardum*, standard of weight and measure; appar. a particular use in England of OF. *estandard*, etc., an ensign, standard, as 'that to which one turns,' or, as in *standard*<sup>3</sup>, 'that which is set up': see *stan-*

*dar*<sup>d</sup>, *standard*<sup>3</sup>.] I. *n*. 1. A weight, measure, or instrument by comparison with which the accuracy of others is determined; especially, an original standard or prototype, one the weight or measure of which is the definition of a unit of weight or measure, so that all standards of the same denomination are copies of it. The only original standard of the United States is a troy pound. See *pound*, *yard*, *meter*.

It is . . . necessary to have recourse to some visible, palpable, material standard, by forming a comparison with which all weights and measures may be reduced to one uniform size.

*Blackstone, Com.*, I. vii.

2. In coinage, the proportion of weight of fine metal and alloy established by authority. The standard of gold coins in Great Britain is at present 22 carats—that is, 22 parts of fine gold and 2 of alloy; and the sovereign should weigh 123.274 grains troy. The standard of silver coins is 11 ounces 2 pennyweights of pure silver and 18 pennyweights of alloy, making together 1 pound troy; and the shilling should weigh 87.273 grains. The gold and silver coins in current use in the United States are all of the fineness 900 parts of the precious metal in 1,000, the gold dollar weighing 25.8 grains, and the silver dollar 412.6 grains.

That precise weight and fineness, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the *standard*.

*Locke, Considerations concerning Raising (the Value of Money)*.

3. That which is set up as a unit of reference; a form, type, example, instance, or combination of conditions accepted as correct and perfect, and hence as a basis of comparison; a criterion established by custom, public opinion, or general consent; a model.

Let the judgment of the judicious be the standard of thy merit.

*Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor.*, II. 8.

Let the French and Italians value themselves on their regularity; strength and elevation are our standard.

*Dryden, Epic Poetry*.

The degree of differentiation and specialization of the parts in all organic beings, when arrived at maturity, is the best standard as yet suggested of their degree of perfection or fitness.

*Darwin, Origin of Species*, p. 513.

[The respiratory act] ranging, during the successive periods of life, from 44 respirations per minute in the infant soon after birth, to the average standard of 18 respirations in the adult aged from thirty to sixty years.

*J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery*, p. 126.

Measuring other persons' actions by the standards our own thoughts and feelings furnish often causes misconception.

*H. Spencer, Study of Sociol.*, p. 114.

4. A grade; a rank; specifically, in British elementary schools, one of the grades or degrees of attainment according to which the pupils are classified. The amount of the parliamentary grant to a school depends on the number of children who pass the examination conducted by government inspectors—the rate per pupil differing in the different standards.

Every boy in the seventh and sixth standards would have held out his hand, as they had been well drilled on that subject.

*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 51.

**Average standard**, in *copper-mining*. See *average*<sup>2</sup>.—**Double standard**, a monetary standard based upon both gold and silver as the materials of the circulating medium, as distinguished from a *single standard* based upon either gold or silver.—**Dutch standard**, a set of samples of sugar put up in bottles bearing the official seal and label of the Dutch government (whence the name), and recognized as the standard of the commercial world in fixing the quality of sugars. The set comprises 10 different grades, numbered, according to the different colors of the samples, from 5 (the darkest color) to 20 (the most refined) inclusive. The quality of the sugar to be tested is determined by comparison with the samples or the standard, and the sugar is named accordingly as No. 10, 13, etc.

**Dutch standard**,—**Gold standard**, a monetary standard based upon gold as the material of the unit of value.—**Metallic standard**, a gold or silver standard.—**Multiple standard**, a monetary standard representing a considerable number of important articles in frequent use, the fluctuations in their value neutralizing one another and thus causing a substantial uniformity of value among them.

—**Mural standard**, any standard set up on a wall, as, for instance, a standard of measurement for convenience in testing rules, tapes, measuring-chains, etc.—**Photometric standard**. See *photometric*.—**Silver standard**, a monetary standard based upon silver as the material of the monetary unit.—**Single standard**. See *double standard*.—**Tabular standard**. Same as *multiple standard*.

II. *a*. Serving as a standard or authority; regarded as a type or model; hence, of the highest order; of great worth or excellence.

In comely rank call every Merit forth;  
Imprint on every Aet its Standard Worth.

*Prior, Carmen Seculare for the Year 1700*.

The proved discovery of the forgery of Ingulf's History of Crowland Abbey was a fact that necessitated the revision of every standard book on early English History.

*Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist.*, II. 46.

**Latimer-Clark standard cell**. See *cell*, *s*.—**Standard arrow**, an arrow used in the latter part of the fifteenth century, and probably the heavier arrow conformed to certain regulations: it is distinguished from the *flight arrow*.—**Standard battery**, a battery in which the electromotive force is perfectly constant, so that it can be used as a standard.—**Standard compass**. See *compass*.—**Standard pitch**. See *pitch*, *s*.—**Standard solution**, a standardized solution (which see, under *solution*).—**Standard star**, a star whose position and proper motion is particularly well known, and on that account is recom-

mended for use in determining the positions of other stars, instrumental constants, time, latitude, and the like.—**Standard time**, the reckoning of time according to the local mean time on the nearest or other conventionally adopted meridian just an even number of hours from the Greenwich Royal Observatory. See *time*.

**standard**<sup>2</sup> (stan'dārd), *v*. *t*. [*standard*<sup>2</sup>, *n*.] To bring into conformity with a standard; regulate according to a standard.

To standard gold or silver is to convert the gross weight of either metal, whose fineness differs from the standard, into its equivalent weight of standard metal.

*Bithell, Counting-House Dict.* (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**standard**<sup>3</sup> (stan'dārd), *n*. and *a*. [Early mod. E. also *standerd*, *standert*; < ME. *\*standard* (?), < MD. *standerd*, a post, pillar, column, mill-post, trophy (cf. OF. *estandard*, a kind of torch, < D.); a var., conformed to *standerd*, an ensign, etc., of *stander*, a post, mill-post, etc.: see *stander*. The E. *standard*<sup>3</sup> is thus a var. of *stander*, with various senses, mostly modern. It has been more or less confused with *standard*<sup>1</sup> and *standard*<sup>2</sup>.] I. *n*. 1. An upright; a small post or pillar; an upright stem constituting the support or the main part of a utensil. Specifically—(a) The upright support or stem of a lamp or candlestick; hence, also, a candlestick; especially, a candelabrum resting on the floor in a church.

*Dopdigne*, a great torch of wax, which we call a *standard*, or a quarrier.

*Florio* (ed. 1611).

Beneath a quaint iron *standard* containing an oil-lamp he saw the Abbé again.

*J. H. Shorthouse, Countess Eve*, IV.

(b) In *carp.*, any upright in a framing, as the quarters of partitions, or the frame of a door. (c) In *ship-building*, an inverted knee placed on the deck instead of beneath it.

(d) That part of a plow to which the mold-board is attached. (e) In a vehicle: (1) A support for the hammer-cloth, or a support for the footman's board. See cut under *coach*. (2) An upright rising from the end of the bolster to hold the body laterally. E. H. Knight.

2. In *hort.*: (a) A tree or shrub which stands alone, without being attached to any wall or support, as distinguished from an *espalier* or a *cordon*.

The espaliers and the standards all

Are thine; the range of lawn and park.

*Tennyson, The Blackbird*.

(b) A shrub, as a rose, grafted on an upright stem, or trained to a single stem in tree form.

Standards of little bushes pricked upon their top, . . . the standards to be roses, juniper, holly, berberis.

*Bacon, Gardens* (ed. 1887).

3. A stand or frame; a horse. *Jallieell*. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A large chest, generally used for carrying plate, jewels, and articles of value, but sometimes for linen.

Item, the said Anne shall have two *standard*-chests delivered unto her for the keeping of the said dilmer, the one to keep the elene stuff, and th' other to keep the stuff that hath been occupied.

*Ordinances and Regulations*, p. 215. (*Jallieell*.)

The *Standard*, which was of mason work, costly made with images and angels, costly gilt with gold and azure, with other colours, and silvers sorts of [coats of] arms costely set out, shall there continue and remain; and within the *Standard* a vice with a chime.

*Coronation of Queen Anne, Wife of Henry VIII.*, in *Arber's* [Eng. Garner, II. 49].

5. A standing cup; a large drinking-cup.

Proff, my lords; let all the standards walk;  
Fly it, till every man hath to'en his load.

*Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.*

6. The chief dish at a meal.

For n *staadart*, vensoun rost, kyd, fayne, or cony.

*Dabees Book* (T. E. T. S.), p. 165.

7. A suit; a set. Compare *stand*, *n*. 11.

The lady had commanded n *standard* of her own best apparell to be brought down.

*J. Jonson, New Inn*, Arg.

8. One who stands or continues in a place; one who is in permanent residence, membership, or service.

The fickleness and fugitiveness of such servants justly adiecth a valuation to their constancy who are *standards* in a family, and know when they have met with a good master.

*Fuller, General Worthies*, XI.

**Gas-standard**, a gas-fixture standing erect and of considerable size, as one which stands on the floor, common in the lighting of churches, public halls, etc.

II. *a*. Standing; upright; specifically, in *hort.*, standing alone; not trained upon a wall or other support: as, *standard roses*.

Rich gardens, studded with *standard* fruit-trees, . . . clothe the glads to its topmost edge.

*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, xxiii.

**Standard lamp**. See *lamp*.

**standard-bearer** (stan'dārd-bār'ēr), *n*. 1. An officer or soldier of an army, company, or troop who bears a standard: used loosely and rhetorically: as, the *standard-bearer* of a political party.

King James, notwithstanding, maintained a fight still with great resolution, till Sir Adam Forman his *Standard-bearer* was beaten down.

*Baker, Chronicles*, p. 260.

2. An African caprimulgine bird of either of the genera *Macrodipleyx* and *Cosmetornis*; a pouant-winged goatsucker. *M. longipennis* has



## standard-bearer

one flight-feather of each wing extraordinarily prolonged as a bare shaft bearing a ricket at the end. *C. vexillarius*



Standard-bearer (*Macrodactylus longipennis*).

has a less lengthened inner-linear feather, chiefly white, and in other respects resembles the common night-hawk of the United States. Also called *four-wings*.

**standard-bred** (stan'därd-bred), *n.* Bred up to some standard of excellence agreed upon by some association.

**standard-grass** (stan'därd-gräs), *n.* Same as *standard-grass*.

**standardization** (stan'därd-di-zä'shon), *n.* [*standardize* + *-ation*.] The net of standardizing, or the state of being standardized. Also spelled *standardisation*.

**standardize** (stan'därd-diz), *v. t. i.* pret. and pp. *standardized*, ppr. *standardizing*. [*standard* + *-ize*.] To conform to or compare with a standard; regulate by a standard; constitute or recognize as a standard; specifically, in *chemical analysis*, to determine accurately in order to use what is so determined as a standard of comparison: said of the strength of a solution, or the quantity of a certain reagent contained in a given volume of it. Also spelled *standardise*.

They [electrical measuring-instruments] will be useful for standardizing the ordinary forms of voltmeter and ammeter. *Science*, XI. 237.

**standardizer** (stan'därd-diz-er), *n.* [*standardize* + *-er*.] One who or that which standardizes. Also spelled *standardiser*.

The absolute values of the polarization . . . should of course have been identical, but according to the standardizer they were always markedly different. *Philosophical Mag.*, XXVII. 86.

**standard-knee** (stan'därd-nē), *n.* Same as *standard*, 1 (c).

**standardwing** (stan'därd-wing), *n.* Wallace's bird of paradise. See out under *Semioptera*.

**stand-by** (stand'bi), *n.* One who or that which stands by one. (a) A supporter or adherent. (b) That upon which one relies, especially, a ready, timely resource.

The Texan cowboys become very expert in the use of the revolver, their inviolable stand-by. *T. Roosevelt, The Century*, XXXVI. 840.

(c) A nautical signal to be in readiness. See *stand by* (b), under *stand*.

**standelt** (stan'del), *n.* [*stand* + *-el*; equiv. to *stander*.] A tree reserved for growth as timber; specifically, in *law*, a young oak-tree, twelve of which were to be left in every acre of wood at the felling thereof.

**standelwort** (stan'dol-wört), *n.* [*standel*, equiv. to *stander*, + *wort*.] Cf. equiv. MD. *standelwurd*.] Same as *stander-grass*.

**stander** (stan'der), *n.* [= MD. *stander*, a post, mill-post, axletree, D. *stander*, an axletree, = OHG. *stanter*, MHG. *ständer*, *stender*, G. *ständer*, a tub; as *stand* + *-er*.] Cf. *standard* and *stand-el*.] 1. One who or that which stands. (a) One who keeps an upright position, resting on the feet.

They fall, as being slippery standers. *Shak.*, T. and C., ill. 3. 81.

(b) One who or that which remains in a specified place, situation, state, condition, etc.; specifically, a tree left for growth when other trees are felled. Compare *stand-el*.

They [the Dutch] are the longest standers here by many years: for the English are but newly removed hither from Hean, where they resided altogether before. *Dampier, Voyages*, II. 1. 49.

(c) A supporter; on adherent. [*Rore*.]

Our young proficients . . . do far outgo the old standers and professors of the sect. *Berkley, Alciphron*, II. § 7.

(d) A sentinel; a picket. [*Thieves' slang*.]

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And so was false to live among the wicked, sometimes a *stander* for the padder.

*Rowlands*, Hist. Rogues, quoted in *Ribton-Turner's* (*Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 583).

2. *pl.* In the early church, the highest class of penitents: a mistranslation of *consistentes* (συνιστάμενοι), properly 'bystanders.'

*Standers*, who might remain throughout the entire rite, but were not suffered to communicate.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 486.

**stander-by** (stan'dër-bi'), *n.* One who is present; a mere spectator; a bystander.

When a gentleman is disposed to swear, it is not for any standers-by to curtail his oaths. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, II. 1. 12.

**stander-grass** (stan'dër-gräs), *n.* The *Orchis mascula* and various plants of this and allied genera. See *cillion*, 2. Also *standard-grass*, *standelwort*, *standerwort*.

**standerwort** (stan'dër-wört), *n.* Same as *stander-grass*.

**stand-far-off** (stand'fär-öf'), *n.* A kind of coarse cloth. Compare *stand-further-off*.

In my childhood there was one [kind of cloth] called *stand-far-off* (the emblem of hypocrisy), which seemed pretty at competent distance, but discovered its coarseness when nearer to the eye.

*Fuller, Worthies*, Norwich, II. 483. (*Davies*.)

**stand-further** (stand'fär'fäer), *n.* A quarrel; a dissension. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**stand-further-off** (stand'fär'fäer-öf'), *n.* A kind of coarse cloth. Compare *stand-far-off*.

Certain sonnets, in praise of Mr. Thomas the deceased; fashioned of divers stuffs, as mokeudo, fustian, *stand-further-off*, and motly, all which the author dedicates to the immortal memory of the famous Odeonbian traveller.

*John Taylor, Works* (1630). (*Nares*.)

**stand-gall** (stand'gäl), *n.* Same as *standel*.

**standing** (stan'ding), *n.* [*Verbal n. of stand*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who stands, in any sense.

I sluk in deep mire, where there is no standing. *Ps.* lxx. 2.

He cursed him in sitting, in standing, in lying. *Barham, Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 212.

2. The time at, in, or during which one stands; (a) The point in time at which anything comes to a stand; specifically, of the sun, the solstice.

Brasik is so wot ntle standing of the Sonne. *Palladius, Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

(b) The interval during which one keeps, or is supposed to keep, an upright or standing position. Compare *sitting*, *n.*

They [Perch] may be, at one standing, nll entched one after mother. *J. Walton, Complete Angler*, p. 157.

Hence—(c) Duration; continuance; practice.

One of the commendators of Alcantara, a gentleman of long standing. *Middleton and Hensley, Spanish Gypsy*, II. 1.

I know less geography than a schoolboy of six weeks' standing. *Lamb, Old and New Schoolmaster*.

3. A standing-place; a position or post; a stand.

You, sirrah, get n standing for your mistress, The best in all the city.

*Middleton, Women Beware Women*, I. 3.

4. Relative position; degree; rank; consideration; social, professional, or commercial reputation; specifically, high rank; as, a member in full standing (of a church, society, club, or other organization); a committee composed of men of good standing.

Of all the causes which contribute to form the character of a people, those by which power, influence, and standing in the government are most certainly and readily obtained are by far the most powerful.

*Catholm, Works*, I. 50.

**standing** (stan'ding), *p. a.* 1. Having an erect position; upright; perpendicular; hence, rising or raised; high.

Look how you see a field of standing corn, . . . Rising in waves, how it doth come and go Forward and backward. *Dryden, Battle of Agincourt*.

Wear standing collars, were they made of tin! *O. W. Holmes, Urania*.

2. Involving the attitude or position of one who stands; performed while standing: as, a standing jump.

Wide was spread That war and various; sometimes on firm ground A standing fight; then, soaring on main wing, Tormented all the air. *Milton, P. L.*, vi. 243.

3. Remaining at rest; motionless; inactive; specifically, of water, stagnant.

And though so be it is called a sea, in very dede it is but a standynge water.

*Sir R. Gwyforde, Pygmyage*, p. 49.

The Garigliano had converted the whole country into a mere quagmire, or rather standing pool.

*Prescott, Ferd. and Isa.*, II. 14.

4. Permanent; lasting; fixed; not transient; transitory, or occasional: as, a standing rule; a standing order.

## stand-offishness

A standing evidence of the care that was had in those times to prevent the growth of errors.

*N. Morton, New England's Memorial*, p. 155.

Yes, yes, I think being a standing jest for all one's acquaintance a very happy situation.

*Sheridan, School for Scandal*, v. 2.

5. In printing, remaining for further use: noting composed types, printed or unprinted, which are reserved from distribution.—Standing army. See *army*, 2.—Standing bed, standing bedstead, the large or high bedstead, as distinguished from the trundle-bed which rolled in and out under it.

There's his chamber, his house, his castle, his standing-bed and truckle-bed. *Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, iv. 5. 7.

Standing bevel or beveling. See *bevel*, 1.—Standing block. See *block*, 11.—Standing bowl. Same as *standing cup*.

Here, say we drink this standing-bowl of wine to him. *Shak.*, *Pericles*, II. 3. 65.

**Standing bowsprit**, *committee*, *cup*, *galley*, *matter*. See the nouns.—Standing nut, a cup made of a nut-shell mounted in silver or the like: examples remain dating from the sixteenth century or earlier, made most commonly of cocoonut-shells.—Standing orders. (a) The permanent orders made by a legislative or deliberative assembly respecting the manner in which its business shall be conducted. (b) In a military organization, those orders which are always in force.—Standing panel. See *panel*.

—Standing part of a tackle, the part of the rope made fast to the strap of a block or any fixed point.—Standing piece. Same as *standing cup*. *MS. Arundel*, 219, f. 8v. (*Hallivell*).—Standing rigging (*naut.*). See *rigging*, 2.—Standing salt-cellar, shield, etc. See the nouns.—Standing stone, in *archæol.*, a translation of the French *pierre levée*, a menhir. *E. B. Tylor*.—Standing table, a permanent table, fixed in its place, or of such size and solidity that it cannot easily be moved, as the table for meals in the old English hall.

**standing-cypress** (stan'ding-si'pres), *n.* A common biennial garden-flower, *Gilia coronopifolia* (*Ipomopsis elegans*), native in the southern United States. In its tubular scarlet flowers and finely dissected leaves it resembles the cypress-vine; but it is of an erect wand-like habit.

**standing-ground** (stan'ding-ground), *n.* Place or ground on which to stand; especially, that on which one rests, in a figurative sense; a basis of operations or of argument; a fundamental principle. *W. Wilson, The State*, § 204.

**standing-press** (stan'ding-pres), *n.* See *press*, 1.

**standing-room** (stan'ding-röm), *n.* Space sufficient only for standing, as in a theater where all the seats have been taken.

**standing-stool** (stan'ding-stöl), *n.* A small frame or machine moving on wheels, used to support a child when learning to walk.

The elf dares peep abroad, the pretty foolo Can wog without a truckling standing-stool. *Fletcher, Poems*, p. 139. (*Hallivell*.)

**standish** (stan'dish), *n.* [A reduction of \**stand-*



Standish of Decorated Pottery, 18th century. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

*dish*, <*stand* + *dish*.] An inkstand; also, a case for writing-materials.

In which agonie tormenting my selfe a long time, I grew by degrees to a milde discontent; out, pausing I while over my standish, I resolved in verse to paynt forth my passion. *Nashe, Pierce Penilesse*, p. 5.

Here is another letter of Niccolini that has lain in my standish this fortnight. *Watpole, Letters*, II. 75.

**stand-off** (stand'öf), *n.* [*stand off*; see *stand*, *v.*] A holding or keeping off; a counteraction. [*Colloq.*]

The preferences of other clients, perhaps equal in number and value, who are fighting with Fabian tactics, make a complete stand-off. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 672.

**stand-off** (stand'öf), *a.* [*stand off*; see *stand*, *v.*] Holding others off; distant; reserved. [*Colloq.*]

You always talk . . . as if there were no one but Catherine. People generally like the other two much better. Catherine is so stand-off.

*Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere*, I. 2.

**stand-offish** (stand'öf'ish), *a.* [*stand off* + *-ish*.] Same as *stand-off*. [*Colloq.*]

If the "landed gentry" were stand-offish, and . . . did not put themselves out of the way to cultivate Miss Shalton's acquaintance, that young lady was all the more grateful for their reserve.

*F. W. Robinson, Her Face was her Fortune*, v. 8.

**stand-offishness** (stand'öf'ish-nes), *n.* The character of being repellent; the disposition or tendency to hold others at a distance. [*Colloq.*]



I told him I did not like this pride and *stand-offishness* between mon and man, and added that if a duke were to speak to me I should try to treat him civilly.

*D. C. Murray, Weaker Vessel, xxxii.*

**stand-pipe** (stand'pīp), *n.* 1. A vertical pipe erected at a well or reservoir, into which water is forced by mechanical means in order to obtain a head-pressure sufficient to convey it to a distance.—2. A small pipe inserted into an opening in a water-main.—3. An upright gas-pipe connecting the retort and the hydraulic main.—4. In a steam-engine, a boiler supply-pipe elevated enough to cause water to flow into the boiler in spite of the pressure of steam.—5. A pipe on the eduction-pipe of a steam-pump to absorb the concussions due to the pulsation and irregularities caused by the necessary use of bends and changes in the direction of pipes.—6. An upright pipe, open at the top, used in connection with a hot-water heating system to allow room for the expansion of the water when heated; an expansion-pipe.—7. A portable pipe used to afford a high head of water at fires. One section of a pipe is secured to trunnions, while other sections are kept in a rack, and attached when required. When the hose is coupled, the long pipe is raised by means of a wheel, and the lower end is connected with the water-supply. Another more recent form is a derrick, elevated by two cylinders and pistons analogous in construction to those parts in a steam-engine; but the pistons are moved by the pressure of carbonic acid gas, generated, immediately as wanted, from the reaction of sulphuric acid upon a solution of sodium bicarbonate in a suitable generator. The pipe is elevated above the derrick by a wire rope, pulleys, and a hand-wheel. A movable butt or nozzle, which can be inclined to any desired angle up or down, or turned in any direction horizontally, is controlled by a man on the lower platform of the derrick, and a copious stream can thus be poured into or upon the top of a tall building. Also called *water-tower*.

**standpoint** (staud'point), *n.* [*Tr. G. stand-punkt*; as *stand + point*]: a word objected to by purists. The point at which one stands; especially, the position from which one's observations are taken and one's opinions formed or delivered; the point of view; the mental situation.

The attraction of different speakers from Sunday to Sunday stimulates thought, each treating his theme from his own standpoint. *A. H. Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 61.*

The great snare of the psychologist is the confusion of his own standpoint with that of the mental fact about which he is making his report.

*H. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 106.*

**stand-rest** (stand'rest), *n.* A stool, hockot, or the like serving to support a person in an almost upright position, as the miserere in medieval stalls: applied especially to a contrivance like a high stool, but with the top or seat sloping instead of horizontal.

**standstill** (stand'stīl), *n.* and *a.* [*< stand still*: see *stand, v.*, and *still, a.*] *I. n.* A halt; a pause; a stop, especially in consequence of obstruction, exhaustion, or perplexity.

In consequence of this fancy the whole business was of a stand-still. *Greville, Memoirs, Nov. 23, 1823.*

*II. a.* Deficient in progress or advancement; unprogressive: as, a *standstill* policy.

**stand-up** (stand'up), *a.* 1. Standing; erect; upright; high.

He was a tall youth now; . . . he wore his tall-coat and his stand-up collar; and watched the down on his lip with eager impatience. *George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, II. 7.*

2. Specifically, in *pugilism*, noting a fair boxing-match, where the combatants stand manfully to each other, without false falls: as, a fair *stand-up* fight.

His face marked with strong manly furrows, records of hard thinking and square stand-up fights with life. *O. W. Holmes, Poet at the Breakfast Table, I.*

**stane** (stān), *n.* An obsolete and dialectal (Scotch) form of *stone*.

**stane-raw** (stān'rā), *n.* [Also *staniraw, stein-raw, staney-rag, rock-liverwort*, appar. *< stane, stone, + raw* (origin obscure).] A felliceous lichen, *Parmelia saxatilis*, used in the Scotch Highlands for dyeing brown; black crotches. [*Orkney.*]

**stang<sup>1</sup> (stang), *n.* [*< ME. stange* (proh. in part *< Scand.*); *AS. stang, steng, stenge*, a pole, red, bar, stick, stake, = *MD. stangula*, *D. stang* = *MLG. stang* = *OHG. stanga*, *MHG. stange*, *G. stange*, a pole, = *Icel. stung* (*stang*) = *Sw. stång* = *Dan. stang*, a pole, stang (cf. *It. stanga*, a bar, spar, *+ G.*); *< stingan* (pret. *stang*), pierce, sting: see *sting<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *stang<sup>2</sup>.] 1. A wooden bar; a pole. [Obsolete or prev. Eng. or Scotch.]****

He halchez at hole the haluez to-geder, & sythen on a stiff stange stontly hem henges. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1614.

"Ye strake ower hord, Steenle—I doubt ye foundered the child." "Ne'er a bit," said Steenle, laughing; "he has hrow broad stouthers, and I just took the measure of them wif the stang." *Scott, Antiquary, xxvi.*

2. The bar of a door. *Morio.*—3. A rod, pole, or perch used in the measurement of land. *Swift, Gulliver's Travels, I. 2.* [*Prov. Eng.*]—*Riding the stang*, in Scotland and the north of England, a mode of punishing brutal or unfaithful (or, sometimes, henpecked) husbands, or other offenders, by carrying them mounted on a stang through the town, with an accompaniment of jeers and rough music. The culprits have sometimes suffered by proxy, or, latterly, only in effigy.

**stang<sup>1</sup> (stang), *v. t.* [*< stang<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] To cause to ride on a stang.***

This Word *Stang*, says Ray, is still used in some Colleges in the University of Cambridge, to *stang* Scholars in Christ-mass Time heing to cause them to ride on a Colt-staff or Pole, for missing of Chapel.

*Journe's Pop. Antig. (1777), p. 410.*

**stang<sup>2</sup> (stang), *n.* [*< ME. stange*, a sting; *< sting* (pret. *stang*), sting: see *sting<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A sting. [Obsolete or Scotch.]***

Quen the stanged must se  
The neddor on the tree ther honge,  
Thal ware al warist of their stange.

*Holy Rood* (ed. Morris), p. 117.

My curse upon thy venom'd stang,  
Thot shoots my tortured gums along.

*Burns, Address to the Toothache.*

2. The weever, a fish. Also *stangster*. [*Prov.*]

**stang<sup>2</sup> (stang), *v.* [*< Icel. stanga*, sting, goad, *< stōng*, a pole, stake: see *stang<sup>2</sup>, *n.*, and cf. *stang<sup>1</sup>.] *I. trans.* To sting.****

The neddres that waro fel  
Stanged the folk of Israel.

*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

*II. intrans.* 1. To throb with pain; sting. *Halliwel.*—2. To cause a sharp, sudden pain; inflict a sting.

But for how lang the fleo moy stang,  
Let Inclination law that.

*Burns, Jolly Beggars.*

[Obsolete or dialectal in all uses.] **stang<sup>3</sup>. An obsolete or dialectal preterit of *sting<sup>1</sup>.***

**stang<sup>4</sup>, *n.* An obsolete form of *stank<sup>1</sup>.***

**Stangeria** (stan-jér'i-jī), *n.* [NL. (T. Moore, 1853), named after Dr. Stanger of Natal, one of the first to collect specimens of the plant.] A genus of gymnospermous plants, of the order *Cycadaceæ* and tribe *Zamiæ*, made by some a tribe *Stangeriæ*. It is characterized by a strobile with scales imbricated in interlocking series, a thick naked napiform cone, and leaf-segments with a strong midrib and numerous unbranched or forking nerves. There are one or two species, natives of Natal. They are singular plants with the smooth irregular trunk only about a foot high or nearly subterranean, from which rise a few coarse long-stalked pinnate fern-like leaves, inflexed in the bud, the leaflets straight in the bud, linear-lanceolate, serrated, spiny-toothed or cleft, and traversed by parallel forking veins. The fruit, a thick downy strobile or cone, is borne on a stalk surrounded by circular concave woody bracts overlapping in two or three ranks. The male plants bear cylindrical cones with numerous stamens on the under side of their compound scales. *S. paradoxa*, in allusion to its thick, round caudex, is called *Hottentot's-head*; small articles, as necklaces and snuff-boxes, are sometimes made from its seeds.

**stanhope** (stau'hōp), *n.* [So called after a Mr. Stanhope, for whom it was orig. contrived.] A light two-wheeled carriage without a top.

When the carriages met again, he stood up in his stanhope, . . . ready to doff his hat.

*Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xix.*

**Stanhopea** (stan-hō'pō-jī), *n.* [NL. (Frost, 1829), named after Philip Henry, Earl Stanhope, president of the London Medicobotanical Society.] A genus of orchids, of the tribe *Vandee*, type of the subtribe *Stanhopee*. It is characterized by a loose raceme of a few large flowers with spreading and nearly equal sepals, a thick fleshy lip which is commonly wavy or twisted, a straight erect or incurved column usually prolonged and two-winged above, and pollinia with flattened stalks and scale-shaped glands. The peculiar lip is highly polymorphous and complex, bearing lateral lobes which are often thickened into a solid mass forming a spurious, oblong, or sessile hypophallium, a middle lobe or epichillum which is itself often three-lobed and attached by a distinct joint, and sometimes at its base other appendages, lobes or horns—the metachillum. There are about 20 species, natives of tropical America from Brazil to Mexico. They are epiphytes with very short stems bearing many sheaths and a single large plicate leaf. The stem soon thickens into a fleshy pseudobulb, from the base of which the flower-stem proceeds. The flowers are very remarkable for their structure, size, and rich colorings, usually brown-spotted, yellow, or purple; for their great fragrance, whence the recently introduced perfume called *stanhopea*; and for their growth downward, not upward as in ordinary plants—a habit first discovered by the accidental breaking of a flower-pot in which the blossoms had buried themselves in the earth. They are now cultivated under glass in hard-wood baskets with interstices through which the flowers protrude.

**Stanhope lens**, press. See *lens*, press<sup>1</sup>.

**stanhoscope** (stan'hō'skōp), *n.* [*< Stanho* (see *lens*) + *Gr. σκοπεῖν*, view.] A form of simple magnifying-glass, a modification of the Stanhope lens, in which the surface away from the eye is plane instead of convex.

**staniel** (stan'yel), *n.* [Also *stanyel, stannycl*, also (with the consonant *i* or *y* following *n* assimilated to *n*) *stanncl*, formerly *stanncl*, or assimilated to *ch*, *stanchel, stanchil*; *< ME. staniel, stanyel*, earlier *\*stanzella*, *< AS. stāngella, stāngilla*, a kestrel (erroneously used to gloss *L. pelicanus*) (= *G. steingall*, a staniel), *< stān*, stone, rock, + *\*gella, \*gilla, < gellan, gillan, giclan*, yell, scream, a secondary form related to *galan*, sing: see *stone* and *yell, gale*<sup>1</sup>. The word is thus nearly similar in its second element to *nightingale*<sup>1</sup>. The E. form *stone-gall* is partly from the AS. with the long vowel retained, and partly (as to the 2d element) due to the G. form; the form *standgall*, with the same terminal syllable, simulates *stand*, and the form *standgale* (as if equiv. to *windhover*) is a simulated form, as if *< stand + gale*<sup>1</sup>.] The kestrel or windhover, *Falco tinnunculus* or *Tinnunculus alaudarius*. See cut under *Tinnunculus*.

*Fab.* Whot a dlist o' polson has she dressed him!

*Sir To.* And with what wing the staniel checks at it!

*Shak., T. N., II. 5. 124.*

**stanielry** (stan'yel-ri), *n.* [*< staniel + -ry*.] The act or practice of hawking with staniels; ignoble falconry. *Lady Alimouy*, sig. I. 4. (*Nares*.) **stank<sup>1</sup> (stangk), *n.* [*E. dial.* also assimilated *stanch* (see *stanch<sup>2</sup>); *< ME. stank, stanc, stauke, stang*, *< OF. estang, F. étang* (Walloon *estank, stanke*) = *Pr. estanc* = *Sp. estancue* = *Pg. tanque* (ML. *stanca*), a dam to hem in water, *< L. stagnum*, a pool of stagnant water: see *stagnate, stagnant*. Cf. *stanch<sup>1</sup>; also cf. *tank<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A body of standing water; a pool; a pond. [Obsolete or prev. Eng.]*****

And olle be it thot men clepen it a See, zit is it nouthre See ne Arm of tha See; for it is but a Stank of fresche Watir, that is in lengthe 100 Furlonges.

*Mandeville, Travels, p. 115.*

Seint John seith that avowters shullen been in helle in a stank breanyngo of fyr and of brymston.

*Chaucer, Parson's Tale.*

2. A tank; a ditch. [*Prov. Eng. or Scotch.*] **stank<sup>1</sup> (stangk), *v. t.* [*< stank<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, or perhaps an unassimilated form of the related verb *stanch<sup>1</sup>, *q. v.*] To dam up. *Fletcher, Poems, p. 154.* [Obsolete or prev. Eng.]****

**stank<sup>2</sup> (stangk), *a.* [*Early mod. E.* also *stanek, stanke*; *< OF. estanc*, tired, = *Pr. estanc*, still, immovable, = *It. stanco*, tired; cf. *Sp. estanco*, = *Pg. estancue*, water-tight, stanch: see *stanch<sup>3</sup>, *stanch<sup>2</sup>, *n.* doublet of *stank<sup>2</sup>.] Exhausted; weary. *Florio; Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.******

**stank<sup>3</sup> (stangk). Old preterit of *stink*.**

**stank-hen** (stangk'hēn), *n.* [*< stank<sup>1</sup> + *hen<sup>1</sup>.] The moor-hen or gallinule, *Gallinula chloropus*. [*Scotch.*]**

**stankie** (stangk'ki), *n.* Same as *stank-hen*. [*Scotch.*]

**stannaburrow** (stan'n-bur'ō), *n.* [*Prop. stannaburrow, < stanner + burrow<sup>2</sup>, 1, 2.] See the quotation (the etymology there suggested is erroneous).*

Leaving the stream a little to the right, we shall notice several small heaps of stones placed at intervals along the slope. These little mounds, which are met with in various parts of Dartmoor, are called by the moor-men *stannaburrows*, which name is probably derived from the same root as the word *stannary*, and they were probably tin bounds set up by the miners.

*W. Crossing, Ancient Crosses of Dartmoor, p. 69, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 45.*

**stannary** (stan'n-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Also *stannery*; *< ML. stannaria*, a tin-mine, *< L. stannum*, tin: see *stannum*.] *I. a.* Relating to tin, tin-mines, or the working of tin: as, "*stannary courts*," *Blackstone, Com., III. vi.*—*stannary court*, a court instituted at a very early period in English history for the purpose of regulating the affairs of the tin-mines and tin-miners of Cornwall.

*II. n.*; pl. *stannaries* (-riz). A region or district in which tin is mined: the English form of the Latin *stannaria* (or *stannaria*, as written in a charter of the third year of King John, 1201). The miners themselves were called *stannatores* or (rarely) *stannatores*.

For they wrongfully claim all the County of Devon to be their *Stannary*.

*Petition to Parliament, 1 Ed. III., MS. in Rec. Office, quoted in De La Beche's Geol. Rep. on Cornwall.*

If by public laws the mint were ordained to be only supplied by our *stannaries*, how currently would they pass for more precious than silver mines!

*By. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 17.*

**stannate** (stan'āt), *n.* [*< stann* (ie) + *-ate*<sup>1</sup>.] A salt of stannic acid.

**stannel** (stan'ol), *n.* See *staniel*.

**stanner** (stan'ēr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small stone; in the plural, gravel. *Jamieson.* [*Scotch.*]



**stannery**<sup>1</sup>, *a.* and *n.* See *stannary*.  
**stannery**<sup>2</sup> (stan'ér-i), *a.* [ME. *stann[er]ry*; < *stanner* + *-ry*.] Gravelly; stony. *Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 86. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

**stannic** (stan'ik), *a.* [= F. *stannique*; < L. *stannum*, tin, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to tin; procured from tin: specifically applied to those compounds in which tin appears as a quadrivalent atom: as, *stannic acid*,  $\text{SnO}(\text{OH})_2$ , a hydrate obtained from stannous oxid, which unites with bases to form salts called *stannates*.

**stanniferous** (sta-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *stannum*, tin, + *ferre* = E. *bear*.] Containing or affording tin.

**stannine** (stan'in), *n.* [< L. *stannum*, tin, + *-ine*.] A brittle steel-gray or iron-black ore of tin, of a metallic luster, consisting of the sulphides of tin, copper, and iron, and generally zinc, found in Cornwall; tin pyrites. Also called, from its color, *bell-metal ore*.

**stannite** (stan'it), *n.* [< L. *stannum*, tin, + *-ite*.] Same as *stannine*.

**stannotype** (stan'ô-tip), *n.* [< L. *stannum*, tin, + Gr. *τύπος*, type.] In *photog.*, a picture taken on a tin plate; a tin-type or ferrotype. *Imp. Diet.*

**stannous** (stan'us), *a.* [< L. *stannum*, tin, + *-ous*.] Of, pertaining to, or containing tin: specifically applied to those compounds in which tin appears as a bivalent atom: as, *stannous oxid*, or protoxid of tin ( $\text{SnO}$ ).

**stannum** (stan'um), *n.* [L. *stannum*, *stagnum*, tin, also an alloy of silver and lead (> It. *stagno* = Sp. *estaño* = Pg. *estanho* = Pr. *estanh* = F. *étain*, *tain*, tin); perhaps the same as L. *stagnum*, pool, applied to a mass of fluid metal: see *stank*, *stagnate*. Cf. Bret. *stean* = Corn. *stean* = W. *ystaen* = Gael. *stoin* = Manx *stainny*, tin (< L. ?): see *tin*.] Tin.

**stannyl**, *n.* See *staniel*.

**stant**<sup>1</sup>, *a.* A contracted form of *standeth*, third person singular present indicative of *stand*.

**stant**<sup>2</sup> (stant), *n.* Same as *stent*.

**stantion** (stan'shun), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *stanchion*.] Same as *stemon*.

**stanza** (stan'zä), *n.* [Formerly also *stanzo*, *stanze* (= Sp. *estancia* = G. *stanz* = F. *stançe*), in def. 2; < It. *stanza*, OIt. *stantia*, prop. an abode, lodging, chamber, dwelling, stanço, also a stanza (so called from the stop or pause at the end of it), < ML. *stantia*, an abode: see *stance*.] 1. Pl. *stanze* (-ze). In *arch.*, an apartment or division in a building; a room or chamber: as, the *stanza* of Raphael in the Vatican.—2. In *versification*, a series of lines arranged in a fixed order of sequence as regards their length, metrical form, or rimes, and constituting a typical group, or one of a number of similar groups, composing a poem or part of a poem. *Stanza* is often used interchangeably with *strophe*—*strophe*, however, being used preferably of ancient or quantitative, and stanza of modern or accentual and rime poetry. In the latter the stanza often consists of lines identical in form throughout, the arrangement of rimes alone defining the group of lines. Such a stanza is not properly a *strophe*. A couplet is not regarded as a stanza, and a triplet is rarely so designated. Compare *verse*. Abbreviated *st*.

*Ilmoec* . . . confines himself strictly to one sort of verse, or stanza, in every Ode. *Dryden*, *Misc.*, Pref.

**stanzaed** (stan'zäd), *a.* [< *stanza* + *-ed*.] Having stanzas; consisting of stanzas: as, a two-stanzaed poem.

**stanzaic** (stan-zä'ik), *a.* [< *stanza* + *-ic*.] Consisting of or relating to stanzas; arranged as a stanza. *E. C. Stedman*, *Viet. Poets*, p. 381.

**stanziac** (stan'zik), *a.* [< *stanza* + *-ic*.] Same as *stanzaic*. *E. Wadhwa*, *Eng. Versification*, p. 92.

**stanzo** (stan'zö), *n.* An obsolete form of *stanza*. *Shak.*, As you like it, ii. 5. 18.

**stapet**, *a.* See *stapen*.

**stapedial** (stā-pē'di-äl), *a.* [< NL. *stapedius* + *-äl*.] 1. Stirrup-shaped: as, the *stapedial* bone of the ear.—2. Pertaining to the stapes or its representative, whatever its form.—*stapedial* ligament, the annular ligament of the stapes, connecting the foot or base of the stirrup with the margin of the fenestra ovalis.—*stapedial* muscle, the *stapedius*.—*stapedial* nerve, a tympanic branch of the facial which innervates the *stapedial* muscle.

**Stapedifera** (stap-ē-dif'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Thacher, 1877), neut. pl. of *stapedifer*: see *stapediferous*.] Those animals which have a stapes, as mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians; all vertebrates above fishes.

**stapediferous** (stap-ē-dif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *stapedifer*, < ML. *stapes*, a stirrup, + L. *ferre* =

E. *bear*.] Having a stapes; of or pertaining to the *Stapedifera*.

**stapedius** (stā-pē'di-us), *n.*; pl. *stapedii* (-ä). [NL., < ML. *stapes*, a stirrup: see *stapes*.] The *stapedial* muscle; a muscle of the tympanum actuating the stapes of some animals. In man the *stapedius* arises from a cavity hollowed out in the pyramid of the petrosal bone; its tendon passes out of a little hole in the apex of the pyramid, and is inserted into the neck of the stapes. Its action draws the head of the stapes backward, and also causes the stapes to rotate a little on a vertical axis drawn through its own center. The name is correlated with *incudius* and *malleolus*. See cut under *hyoid*.

**Stapelia** (stā-pē'li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after J. B. van Stapel, a Dutch physician and botanist (died 1636).] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Asclepiadaceæ*, type of the tribe *Stapeliæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a wheel-shaped or reflexed corolla without appendages between the five valvate lobes, nod with the tube short and broadly bell-shaped or almost wanting, and by a decolous corolla, the outer of five horizontally spreading lobes alternate with the anthers, the inner of five scales produced into erect or arching horns. There are over 70 species, natives of South Africa. Their short fleshy leafless stems are produced into four prominent angles, which are coarsely toothed, sometimes bearing transient rudiments of leaves at the apex of the new growths. Numerous dark tubercles give the stems a grotesque appearance. Some are cultivated under glass for their beautiful and varied flowers, which are commonly very large, some reaching 12 inches (*S. gigantea* sometimes 14 inches) in diameter, of singular structure and often exquisitely marbled or dotted. In other species they are dingy or unattractive, usually coarse, thick, fleshy, and short-lived, and in most species exhale transiently a fetid odor of carrion, attracting flies which deposit their eggs upon them in large quantities. Their colors are largely the livid-purple and lurid-reddish, yellow, and brownish hues which are associated with disagreeable odors also in *Rafflesia*, *Aristolochia*, *Amorphophallus*, and others of the largest flowers. They are sometimes called *carrion-flowers*; *S. bignonifolia* is known, from its blotches, as *toad-flower*; and *S. Asterias*, from its spreading narrow-parted corolla, as *starfish-flower*.

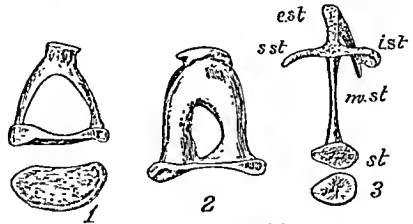


*Stapelia variegata*.

**Stapeliæ** (stap-ē'li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Stapelia* + *-æ*.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Asclepiadaceæ*. It is characterized by valvate and commonly fleshy corollalobes, waxy erect or laterally placed pollen-masses solitary in each anther-cell, and obtuse or retuse unappendaged anthers, closely incumbent over the disk of the stigma or partly immersed in it. The 16 genera are plants commonly with short, thick, fleshy stems, coarsely angled or tubercled, without leaves except in the East Indian genus *Frerea*; one genus, *Boucardia*, extends into Europe in Spain and Sicily; the others, as *Stapelia*, the type, are mostly South African.

**stapen**, *a.* Stopped; advanced. *Chaucer*, *Merchant's Tale*, l. 270.

**stapes** (stā'pēs), *n.* [NL., < ML. *stapes*, a stirrup, < OHG. *stapf*, *stapf* = D. *stap*, etc., a step: see *step*, and cf. *stapier*.] In *zool.* and *anat.*, the inmost one of the three auditory ossicles of man and other mammals, situated in the tympanum, or middle ear. The stapes is connected on the one hand with the incus, and on the other with the fenestra ovalis, and is moved by a small muscle called the *stapedius*. The name is derived from the close resemblance in shape of the human stapes to a stirrup.



1. Of Man (the surface of its foot separately shown). 2. Of Seal (*Phoca vitulina*). 3. Of Chick (its foot separately shown, and cartilaginous parts in dotted outline). *m.st*, mediotapedial part, forming with the stapes proper (columella); *est*, extrastapedial part; *ist*, infra-stapedial part; *ist*, supra-stapedial part.

In man the bone presents a *head*, with a little fossa for movable articulation with the orbicular incudal bone; a *neck* or constricted part; two branches, *legs* or *crura*; and an oval base or *foot*. This bone is morphologically one of the proximal elements of the hyolidean arch. The corresponding element in birds and reptiles is very differently shaped, and is sometimes called *stapes*, oftener *columella*. It is rod-like or columellar, with an expanded base fitting the fenestra ovalis, the other end usually showing a cross-bar. Parts of such a stapes are distinguished as *mediotapedial*, the main shaft; *extrastapedial*, the part beyond the cross-bar; *infra-stapedial*, the lower arm of the cross-bar; and *supra-stapedial*, the upper arm

of the cross-bar—the last being supposed to represent the incus of mammals. Some of these parts may be wanting, or only represented by a ligament, or coalesced with a part of the mandibular arch. The stapes or columella furnishes the primitive actual or virtual connection of the hyolidean arch with the periotic capsule. See *stapedial*, *columella*, & (b), and cuts under *hyoid*, *Pythonidae*, and *Annular* ligament of the stapes. See *ligament* and *stapedial*.

**Staphisagria** (staf-i-sag'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Tragus, 1546), < ML. *staphisagria*, *staphysagria*, *stafisagria*, etc.; prop. two words, *staphis* *agria*, < Gr. as if \**staphis agrio*: *staphis*, a dried grape, a raisin, also (in L. *staphis*) the plant *stavesacre*; *agrio*, fem. of *agrios*, wild, < *agros*, a field, the country. The E. form of the name is *stavesacre*, q. v.] A former genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Ranunculaceæ*. It is now classed as a section of the genus *Delphinium*, and as such distinguished by a short spur, from three to five ovaries forming bladderly few-seeded capsules, and biennial habit. See *Delphinium* and *stavesacre*, also *ointment* of *stavesacre* (under *ointment*).

**staphisagria** (staf-i-sag'rik), *a.* [< *Staphisagria* + *-ie*.] Contained in or derived from *Staphisagria*. *Encyc. Diet.*

**staphisagrine** (staf-i-sag'rin), *n.* [< *Staphisagria* + *-ine*.] A poisonous amorphous alkaloid, soluble in ether and in water, obtained from *Delphinium Staphisagria*, or *stavesacre*.

**staphyle** (staf'i-lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σταφύλη*, a bunch of grapes, also the uvula when swollen.] The uvula.

**Staphylea** (staf-i-lä'), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), abridged from *Staphylodendron* (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *staphylodendron*, a shrub thought to have been *S. pinnata*; prob. so named from its clustered fruit, < Gr. *σταφύλη*, a bunch of grapes, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] A genus of polypetalous plants, type of the order *Staphyleaceæ*. It is characterized by an ovary which is two- or three-parted to the base, contains numerous biserial ovules, and ripens into an inflated and bladderly membranous capsule, discharging its few seeds at the apex of the two or three lobes. There are species, natives of Europe, the Himalayas, Japan, and North America. They are shrubs with numerous roundish branches, bearing opposite stipulate leaves, each composed of from three to five leaflets, which are involute in the bud and are furnished with stipels. The white flowers, with five erect petals, hang from nodding panicles or racemes. The large and peculiar fruit is the source of the common name *bladder-nut*. (See cut under *nectary*.) *S. pinnata*, also called *bag-nut*, common in hedgerows and thickets in Europe, bears hard smooth nuts sometimes used for rosaries.

**Staphyleaceæ** (staf'i-lä-ä'sä-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1825), < *Staphylea* + *-acæ*.] An order of polypetalous plants, of the cohort *Sapindales*, long classed as a suborder of the *Sapindaceæ*, from which it is distinguished by its regular bisexual flowers with the five stamens inserted outside of the base of the disk, by albuminous and sometimes arillate seeds with a straight embryo, and by opposite simple or compound leaves. It includes 16 species, of 4 genera, of which *Staphylea* is the type; of the others, *Turpinia* includes a number of small trees and shrubs with roundish berry-like fruit, mostly of tropical Asia and America, and *Euscaphis* a few Japanese shrubs bearing coriaceous foli- cles. See cut under *bladder-nut*.

**staphyline** (staf'i-lin), *a.* [< Gr. *σταφύλιος*, of or pertaining to a bunch of grapes, < *σταφύλη*, a bunch of grapes, also the uvula.] 1. Having the form of a bunch of grapes; botryoidal.—2. Pertaining to the uvula or to the entire palate.—*staphyline* glands, palatine glands.

**staphylinid** (staf-i-lin'id), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A rove-beetle, as a member of the *Staphylinidae*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Staphylinidae*; staphylinine.

**Staphylinidae** (staf-i-lin'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < *Staphylinus* + *-idae*.] A large and important family of brachelytrous elavicorn beetles, commonly called *rove-beetles*. They resemble the *Pselaphidae* in having short elytra, but differ in having the abdomen flexible and consisting of eight ventral segments. The antennæ are generally eleven-jointed, the labial palpi three-jointed, and the maxillary four-jointed. The short truncate elytra usually leave most of the abdomen exposed, and this, when the beetles are disturbed, is turned up over the back, as if the insects were about to sting. A familiar example is the *Oecypus olens*, known as the *cocktail* or *devil's coach-horse*. (See *Gobrius*, and cut under *devil*.) Some species discharge an odorous fluid from the tip of the abdomen. The larvae resemble the adults, and are found under bark, in fungi, decaying plants, and the excrement of animals, in ants' nests, hornets' nests, and the nests of certain birds. It is one of the largest and most wide-spread of the families of *Coleoptera*. About 1,000 species are known in America north of Mexico, and about 5,000 in the whole world. Also *Staphylinoides*, *Staphylinus*, *Staphylinidae*, *Staphylini*, *Staphylinites*. See cuts under *Hemallium* and *rove-beetle*.

**staphyliniform** (staf-i-lin'i-förm), *a.* [< NL. *Staphylinus*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling a rove-beetle; related to the *Staphylinidae*.

**staphylinine** (staf-i-lin'in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Staphylinidae*.



**Staphylinus** (staf-i-lī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < Gr. *staphylinoi*, a kind of insect, < *staphylē*, a bunch of grapes.] The typical genus of the family *Staphylinidae*, formerly corresponding to that family in a broad sense. Used with various limitations, it is now made type of the restricted family, and characterized by having the mandibular palpi with the fourth joint equal to or longer than the third, the marginal lines of the thorax united near the apex, the ligula emarginate, the middle coxae slightly separate, and the abdomen narrowed at the tip. The species are numerous, and among them are the largest forms in the family. Twenty-one are known in America north of Mexico, and about 100 in the whole world.

**staphylion** (stā-fil'i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *staphylion*, dim. of *staphylē*, the uvula: see *staphylē*.] The median point of the posterior nasal spine. *Török*.

**staphylitis** (staf-i-lī'tis), *n.* [< *staphylē*, the uvula, + *-itis*.] Uvulitis.

**staphyloma** (staf-i-lō'mā), *n.*; pl. *staphylomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *staphylōma*, a defect in the eye, < *staphylē*, a bunch of grapes.] A name given to certain local bulgings of the eyeball. — **Staphyloma corneæ**, a protrusion involving more or less of the cornea, such as may result from preceding ulceration. Also called *anterior staphyloma*. — **Staphyloma corneæ pellucidum**, conical cornea. Also called *staphyloma pellucidum*. — **Staphyloma posticum**, posterior staphyloma; sclerorhoiditis in the back part of the eye, resulting in a thinning of the coats and consequent bulging and progressive myopia.

**staphylomatic** (staf'i-lō-mat'ik), *a.* [< *staphyloma* + *-ic*.] Characterized or affected by staphyloma.

**staphylomatous** (staf-i-lō-mā'tus), *a.* [< *staphyloma* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of staphyloma.

**staphyloplasty** (staf'i-lō-plas'ti), *n.* [< Gr. *staphylē*, the uvula, + *plastēōn*, form, shape: see *plastic*.] In *surg.*, an operation for restoring the soft palate when it is defective.

**staphylorrhaphy** (staf-i-lor'ā-fī), *n.* [< Gr. *staphylē*, the uvula, + *raphē*, a sewing.] In *surg.*, the plastic operation for cleft palate, consisting in uniting the mucous membrane across the cleft. Also called *cionorrhaphia*, *palatorrhaphy*.

**staphylotome** (staf'i-lō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *staphylōtōmē*, a knife for excising the uvula, < *staphylē*, the uvula, + *tēmōn*, *raimōn*, cut.] In *surg.*, a knife for operating upon the uvula or the palate.

**staphylotomy** (staf-i-lōt'ō-mī), *n.* [< Gr. *staphylōtōmē*, the excision of the uvula, < *staphylē*, the uvula, + *tōmē*, < *tēmōn*, *raimōn*, cut: see *-tomy*.] In *surg.*, amputation of the uvula.

**staple** (stā'pl), *n.* [ME. *stapel*, *stapil*, *stapille*, *stapul*, < AS. *stapel*, *stapul*, *stapul*, a prop, post (= OS. *stapel* = OFries. *stapil*, *stapel* = MD. *stapel*, D. *stapel*, a prop, foot-rest, a seat, pile, heap, = MLG. LG. *stapel* (> G. *stapel*), a pile, staple, stocks, = OHG. *stapfal*, *staphal*, MHG. *stapfel*, *stapfel*, G. *stapfel*, a step, = Sw. *stapel*, a pile, heap, stocks, = Dan. *stapel*, a pile, stack, stocks (on which a ship is built), hinge), < *stapan*, step: see *step*. Cf. *staple*.] 1. A post; a prop; a support.

Under eek *stapel* of his bed,  
That he uske, four thail hid.

*The Scryn Sages*, 201. (Halliwell.)

2. A loop of metal, or a bar or wire bent and formed with two points, to be driven into wood to hold a hook, pin, or bolt.

Massy *staples*,  
And corresponsive and fulfilling bolts.  
*Shak.*, T. and C., ProL, i. 17.

3. In *founding*, a piece of nail-iron with a flat disk riveted to the head, and pointed below, used in a mold to hold a core in position. *E. H. Knight*.—4. Of a lock, same as *box*, 13.—5. In musical instruments of the oboe class, the metallic tube to which the reeds are fastened, and through which the tone is conveyed from them into the wooden body of the instrument.—6. In *coal-mining*, a shallow shaft within a mine. [North. Eng.]—*Seizin by hasp and staple*. See *hasp*.—*Staple of a press*, the frame or uprights of a hand printing-press. *C. T. Jacob*, *Printers' Vocab.*

**staple** (stā'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stapled*, ppr. *stapling*. [< *staple*, *n.*] To support, attach, or fix by means of a staple or staples. *Elect. Rev.*, XVI, 5.

**staple** (stā'pl), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *staple*; < OF. *estaple*, *estape*, F. *étape* (ML. *stapula*), a market, store, store-house, = G. *stapel* (Sw. *stapel*, Dan. *stapel*, in comp.), < MD. *stapel* = MLG. LG. *stapel*, a market, emporium, appar. a particular use of *stapel*, a pile, heap: see *staple*.] 1. *n.* 1. A settled mart or market; an emporium; a town where certain commodities are chiefly taken for sale. In England, formerly, the

king's staple was established in certain ports or towns, and certain goods could not be exported without being first brought to these ports to be rated and charged with the duty payable to the king or the public. The principal commodities on which customs were levied were wool, skins, and leather, and these were originally the staple commodities.

The first ordination of a *Staple*, or of one only settled Mart-towne for the uttering of English wools & woollen fells, instituted by the sayd K. Edward.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, To the Reader.

Hence—2. A general market or exchange.

*Tho.* O sir, a *Staple* of News! or the New *Staple*, which you please.

*P. Jun.* What's that?

*Fash.* An office, sir, a brave young office set up. . . .

*P. Jun.* For what?

*Tho.* To enter all the News, sir, of the time.

*Fash.* And vent it as occasion serves.

*B. Jonson*, *Staple of News*, i. 1.

3. A commercial monopoly formed by a combination of merchants acting under the sanction of the royal privilege of fairs and markets. *Foreign staple* was the system of trade carried on by this monopoly on the continent; *home staple* was the business organized by it in lending towns in England.

Their nymo in this edict is, if possible, to draw for the loue of currents the staple of diuers merchandise to that city.

*Sir Thomas Roe*, *Negotiations* (London, 1740).

4. The principal commodity grown or manufactured in a locality, either for exportation or home consumption—that is, originally, the merchandise which was sold at a staple or mart.

The prices of bread-stuffs and provisions, the staples of the North, and of cotton and tobacco, the staples of the South, were high, not only absolutely, but relatively.

*Taussig*, *Tariff History*, p. 19.

5. The principal element of or ingredient in anything; the chief constituent; the chief item.

He has two very great faults, which are the staple of his bad side.

*Dickens*, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, vi.

Politics, theology, history, education, public improvements, personal matters, are conventional staples.

*Harper's Mag.*, LXXX, 466.

6. The material or substance of anything; raw or unmanufactured material.—7. The fiber of any material used for spinning, used in a general sense and as expressive of the character of the material: as, wool of short staple; cotton of long staple, etc.—*Corrector of the staplet*. See *corrector*.—*Merchant of the staplet*. See *merchant*.—*Ordinance of Staple*. Same as *Statute of Staple*.—*Staple of land*, the particular nature and quality of land.—*Statute of Staple*, or *Ordinance of Staple*, an English statute of 1353 (27 Edw. III., st. 2), recognizing the ancient custom of staple, and confirming the rights and privileges of merchants under it.—*Statute staple*. See *statute*.

II. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or being a mart or staple for commodities: as, a staple town.

Flanders is *Staple*, as men tell mee,  
To all nations of Christianitie.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I, 159.

2. Mainly occupying commercial enterprise; established in commerce: as, a staple trade.—3. According to the laws of commerce; marketable; fit to be sold.

Will take off their wme at their own rates, and trouble not themselves to examine whether it be staple or no.

*Swift*.

4. Chief; principal; regularly produced or made for market: as, staple commodities.

**staple** (stā'pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stapled*, ppr. *stapling*. [< *staple*, *n.*] 1. *intrans.* To erect a staple; form a monopoly of production and sale; establish a mart for such purpose. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I, 437. [Rare.]

II. *trans.* 1. To furnish or provide with a staple or staples.

Fleeces *stapled* with such wool

As *Lincoln* cannot yield more ther stuff.

*Greene*, *Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay*.

2. To sort or classify according to the length of the fiber: as, to *staple* wool.

**staple-house** (stā'pl-hous), *n.* [MD. *stapelhuys*; as *staple* + *house*.] A warehouse where commodities chargeable with export duties were stored. See *staple*, *n.*, 1.

In their large *staple-house* on the *Thames*. . . were stored the collections of raw produce—wool, tin, and hides the chief of them—which England sent away to foreign countries.

*F. Martin*, *Hist. of Lloyd's*, p. 2.

**staple-punch** (stā'pl-punch), *n.* A bifurcated punch used for pricking holes in blind-slats and rods for the reception of staples.

**stapler** (stā'plēr), *n.* [< *staple* + *-er*.] 1. A merchant of the staple; a monopolist. See *staple*, *n.*, 3.

You merchants were wont to be merchant *staplers*.

*Middleton*, *Family of Love*, i. 3.

2. One employed in assorting wool according to its staple.

Mr. Glegg retired from active business as a wool-stapler.

*George Eliot*, *Middlemarch*, l. 12.

**staple-right** (stā'pl-rīt), *n.* A right, possessed by municipalities of the Netherlands, and thence introduced into the New Netherlands (New York), of compelling passing vessels either to stop and offer their merchandise for sale first of all in the market-place of the town, or to pay a duty.

**star** (stār), *n.* [(a) < ME. *starre*, *sterre*, *storre*, *stocorre* (pl. *starres*, *sterres*, *stocores*, *sterren*, *stocoren*), < AS. *stocorra* = OS. *sterro* = OFries. *stera* = MD. *sterre*, *starre*, D. *ster*, *star* = MLG. *sterre* = OHG. *sterro*, MHG. *sterre*, a star; with formative *-ra* (perhaps orig. *-na*, *-r-na* being assimilated to *-ra*, the word being then orig. ult. identical with the next). (b) E. dial. *starn*, *stern*, < ME. *stern*, *sterne* (perhaps < Scand.) = MD. *sterne* = MLG. *sterne*, *stern*, LG. *stern* = OHG. *sterno*, MHG. *stern* (also OHG. MHG. *stern*), G. *stern*, < Icel. *stjarna* = Sw. *stjerna* = Dan. *stjerne* = Goth. *stairno*, a star; with a formative *-na*, *-no* (seen also in the orig. forms of *sun* and *moon*), from a base *\*ster*; cf. L. *stella* (for *\*sternia*) (> It. *stella* = Sp. *estrella* = OF. *estoile*, F. *étoile*), star, = Gr. *ἀστήρ* (*astēr*), a star, *ἀστρον* (> L. *astrum*), usually in pl. *ἀστρα*, the stars (with prothetic *a-*), = Corn. Bret. *sternen* = W. *seren* (for *\*sternen*) = Skt. *tārā* (for *\*stārā*), a star, *star*, pl., the stars, = Zend *star*, star; root unknown. If, as has been often conjectured, *star* has a connection with *strew*, it must be rather as 'strown' or 'sprinkled' over the sky than as 'sprinkler' of light.] 1. Any celestial body which appears as a luminous point. In ordinary modern language *star* is frequently limited to mean a fixed star (see below). In astrology the stars, especially the planets, are supposed to exercise an influence upon human destinies.

His eye twynkled in his head aright,

As doon the *sterres* in the frosty nyght.

*Chaucer*, *Gen. ProL* to C. T., i. 268.

There shall be signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the stars.

*Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 140.

You are, thanks to your stars, in mighty credit.

*Decker*, *Gull's Hornbook*, p. 114.

Hence—2. *Destiny*. [Rare.]

I was not born unto riches, neither is it, I think, my star to be wealthy. *Sir T. Browne*, *Religio Medici*, li. 13.

3. Anything which resembles a star.

His charger trampling many a prickly star  
Of sprouted thistle on the broken stones.

*Tennyson*, *Geraint*.

Specifically—(a) A star-shaped figure made of silver, gold, or both, sometimes set with jewels, worn usually upon the breast as one of the insignia of a higher class of an honorary order. See *insignia*, and cuts under *bath*, *garter*, and *Order of St. Michael* (under *order*).

While peers, and dukes, and all their sweeping train,  
And garters, stars, and coronets appear.

*Pope*, R. of the L., i. 85.

(b) The asterisk (\*). See *asterisk*. (c) In *pyrotechny*, a small piece of inflammable composition, which burns high in air with a colored flame, and presents the appearance of a star. (d) A group of cracks or flaws radiating from a center.

Three times slipping from the outer edge,  
I bump'd the lee into three several stars.

*Tennyson*, *The Epic*.

(e) A spot of white or light color on the forehead of an animal.

Onward, eadhlaito mho,  
With the white star in thy forehead!

*Longfellow*, *Spanish Student*, iii. 6.

(f) In *zoöl.*: (1) A star-animal; a starfish, or other echinoderm of obviously radially figure, as a brittle-star, feather-star, ily-star, sand-star, or sun-star. See the compounds. (2) A stellate sponge-spicule; an aster. (g) In a copperplate or lithographic printing-press, the radial spokes on the roller, which serve as handles. *E. H. Knight*.

4. Figuratively, a person of brilliant or attractive qualities; one who shines preëminently; specifically, the chief and preëminent actor or actress of a dramatic or operatic company.

Sole star of all that place and time,  
I saw him—in his golden prime,  
The Good Haroun Alraschid.

*Tennyson*, *Arabian Nights*.

If I were now to receive a message from the planet Mars offering me a star engagement, I could not be more astonished than I was on that day. *J. Jefferson*, *Autobiog.*, iii.

5. In *her.*, same as *estoile*.—6. In *fort.*, a small fort having five or more points, or salient and reëntering angles flanking one another. Also called *star-fort*.—7. An additional life bought by a player in the game of pool. [Eng.]

Only one star is allowed in a pool; and when there are only two players left in, no star can be purchased.

*Encyc. Brit.*, III, 677.

**Aberration of a star**. See *aberration*, 6.—**Apparent place of a star**. See *apparent*.—**Binary star**. See *multiple star*.—**Blazing star**. See *blazing-star* and *Aletris*.—**Circumpolar star**. See *circumpolar*.—**Complement of a star**. See *complement*.—**Diurnal accelera-**